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Rules and Regulations

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE

Baltimore City Fire Department.

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1872

RULES AND REGULATIONS

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE

BALTIMORE CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT.

ARTICLE I.—*Duties of the Chief Engineer*

The Chief Engineer shall be present at all fires or alarms, fully equipped, and shall have the sole direction of the operations of the department; he shall be liable to a fine of Three Dollars for non-attendance. It shall be his duty to visit the several houses at least once each week, and see that the Houses, Apparatus, Horses, &c., are in proper condition, and the men at their posts, and should he find anything out of order, or any member derelict in his duty, he shall have authority to suspend him, but must at once report the matter to the President of the Board for his action. All reports made to him by the Officers, or any other matters that may come to his knowledge, shall be reported in writing to the Board, or in its recess to the President, as soon as possible.

He shall exercise all power and authority which is conferred upon him by virtue of "An ordinance entitled an ordinance to provide for the reorganization of the Fire Department of the City of Baltimore, approved February 21, 1868.

ARTICLE II.—*Duties of the Assistant Engineers.*

It shall be the duty of the Assistant Engineers to attend all fires or alarms, fully equipped, in their respective districts,

or be subject to a fine of Three Dollars. They shall visit each house at least once each day, and see that the Houses, Apparatus, Horses, etc., are in good order, and the members at their posts, and shall make daily written reports of the same to the Chief. They shall examine all requisitions presented by the Foremen, and if approved, shall endorse and transmit the same to the Chief for his approval; they shall have authority to suspend any member for misdemeanor, but must report the matter to the Chief as soon as possible.

In the absence of the Chief, the Assistant in whose district the fire or alarm of fire occurs, shall have authority to exercise all the power granted to the former. In the absence of the Chief and Assistant of the district, the Assistant of the other district, if present, shall have command of the department.

ARTICLE III.—*Duties of the Foremen.*

It shall be the duty of the Foremen to be present at all fires or alarms in their district, fully equipped. They shall visit their several houses at least once each day, between the hours of 6 A. M. and 6 P. M., and see that the Houses, Apparatus, Horses, and all things belonging thereto are kept neat and clean, and in order at all times for immediate use. In the absence of the Foreman, the Engineman or Tillerman, as the case may be, shall have charge and exercise his authority. They shall preserve good order and discipline in their respective companies at all times. There shall be a book provided for them, in which they shall enter the time of admission, age, residence, occupation, suspension and discharge of each member, and all absence and tardiness of the same, and an account of all property entrusted to their care. They shall make monthly statements in writing of the condition of

the Houses, Apparatus, Horses, etc., with an estimated list of all supplies required for the ensuing month. They shall report in writing to the Assistant Engineer any dereliction of duty or violation of the rules by the members. They shall have the authority to suspend any member for cause, but must report the same to the Assistant Engineer at once.

In the Absence of the Chief Engineer and both Assistant Engineers, the Foreman first arriving on the fire-ground, shall have command and be obeyed accordingly. If a first alarm of fire be given from a station which his company does not attend, upon that alarm he shall proceed to his Engine or Truckhouse, remain thereat thirty minutes, unless sooner called into service, call the roll, note the absentees, and dismiss his firemen. The Foreman shall recommend for appointment Eight substitutes for their respective companies, as provided in Article 9 of these regulations.

Article IV.—*Duties of the Enginemen.*

It shall be the duty of the Enginemen to accompany their Engines at all times to fires and alarms, remain with and operate the same. They shall give their entire time and attention to the Department, and do such repairs as may be allotted to them. They shall be on duty at their respective houses at all times, with the exception of meal times, unless relieved by Substitute, who must be a person competent to perform the duty required of his principal, and who must be reported to and be approved by the Foreman, Assistant and Chief Engineers, prior to leave of absence being given; for absence from their Engines during an alarm of fire, without order or permission, the fine shall be five dollars if the Engine is not in service, and if in service he shall be dismissed from the department. All apparatus used for the

extinguishment of fires upon the premises of an Engine Company will be considered as in his charge, under the supervision of his Foreman, and he shall be responsible to him for the safe keeping and effective condition of the same.

ARTICLE V.—*Duties of the Assistant Enginemen.*

The Assistant Enginemen shall be on duty at all hours, except those allotted to meals, and shall discharge all the duties appertaining to their positions during the time the apparatus is in service, they shall keep the Houses, Hose and Carriages, in a proper and cleanly condition, and their entire time and services shall be rendered to the department. They shall drive the Hose Carriages going to and returning from a fire, and shall perform all duty connected with the firing of their Engines and assisting the Enginemen, that may be required.

Leave of absence may be granted on the same conditions as are prescribed in Article 4 of these regulations.

ARTICLE VI.—*Duties of the Hostlers.*

The Hostlers shall have charge of and accompany the Horses to all fires and alarms, and shall keep their Horses, Harness, Stables, etc., in good condition and always ready for service, and shall be on duty all hours, except meal times, and shall give their entire time and services to the department. Leave of absence may be granted on similar conditions as provided in Article 4.

ARTICLE VII.—*Duties of the Tillermen.*

The Tillermen, in addition to their duties as Laddermen of the Truck Companies, shall have charge of and keep in

good order and condition their Houses, Trucks, Ladders, etc., and shall have them at all times ready for service. They shall be on duty at all hours, except meal times, and shall give their entire time and services to the department. Leave of absence may be granted on similar conditions as provided in Article 4.

ARTICLE VIII.—*Duties of the Firemen and Laddermen.*

It shall be the duty of each Fireman and Ladderman upon a first alarm of fire, provided his company responds thereto, to repair with all possible speed to the locality of the fire, report himself to his Foreman, and perform such duties as may be required of him. If his company does not respond thereto he will proceed to his Engine or Truckhouse, report to his Foreman, and remain for thirty minutes unless sooner called into service. In case of sickness, or absence from the city, the Foreman shall appoint in his place a Substitute.

The Foreman shall number each Fireman from one to eight, and shall select four alternately, who shall remain in the house each and every night; any Fireman absenting himself on his night, without having a Substitute in his place, shall be fined $1.00. Each and every Fireman must at all times be equipped on the fire-ground, or be marked "absent." Absence from a fire or alarm during the month will subject the party to a fine of $1.00 for the first time, $2.00 for the second, $5.00 for the third, and the fourth dismissal.

ARTICLE IX.—*Substitutes.*

The Foremen are authorized to name to the Board, eight suitable persons to act as Substitutes, who, when on duty, shall receive the same pay as Firemen, to be deducted from the monthly wages of the party for whom they are acting.

The Board will furnish suitable badges for the Substitutes, which must be worn at all fires or alarms. The Foreman shall number each Substitute from one to eight, and in case of the absence of any Fireman, he shall appoint them alternately. They shall have permission to wear the equipments of the company to which they are attached, and shall be subject to all the regulations provided for the government of the same. No Substitute can be assigned to duty in place of his principal, during the time of a fire or alarm of fire.

ARTICLE X.—*House Regulations.*

1. No spirituous, vinous or malt liquors shall be permitted upon the premises of any Engine or Truckhouse in this department.

2. All card playing, political or religious discussion, profane swearing or wrangling, is expressly prohibited.

3. No smoking will be allowed in the Sleeping Rooms.

4. Regular men or Substitutes to whom beds are assigned, will be required to keep the same neat and clean, and will be expected to retire at or before eleven P. M., unless good excuse be given the Foreman.

5. The Assistant Enginemen and Hostlers are required to assist each other generally, when it can be done without interfering with their specific duties.

6. Minors and loungers, not connected with the department, will not be permitted upon any company's premises.

7. From April 1st to October 1st, the Horses must be fed at or before 5½ o'clock, A. M.; and the Hostlers will be required to finish breakfast and return to their duties on or before 7 o'clock, A. M. One hour is allowed for meals.

8. Horses and Houses must be cleaned, and be ready for service at or before 10 o'clock, A. M.

9. After 10 o'clock, A. M., the Housemen will appear in their uniforms, except when the regular performance of their several duties renders it impracticable.

10. The Sleeping Rooms must not be used for sleeping purposes after 6 o'clock, A. M.

11. From October 1st to April 1st, One hour may be added to the foregoing time table.

12. One Hour shall be the allotted time for the Housemen to procure their meals; any question of precedence shall be decided by the Foreman, but so arranged that not more than one Houseman be permitted to leave the House at a time, there being at all hours not less than two upon duty.

13. Should an alarm of fire occur to interfere with the foregoing time table, as much thereof as may be absolutely necessary will be considered for the time suspended.

Article XI.—*General Regulations.*

1. All the employees of this department are strictly required in their intercourse with each other, social and official, at fires and elsewhere, to observe a courteous demeanor, and officers and men in addressing each other will be careful to employ the surnames of those to whom they are speaking, and in a respectful manner. While on duty at fires the greatest degree of silence compatible with the efficient discharge of duty, will be required, and any noisy conversation or boisterous conduct will be the cause for censure of the Board.

2. No Houseman or Fireman will be permitted to attend alarms of fire unless uniformed or equipped, except in cases of necessity, nor will they be permitted to frequent drinking houses, while wearing the uniforms or equipments of the department.

3. Any member employing a Substitute and failing to pay him, will be subject to dismissal.

4. The men are required to move quickly and obey the orders of their officers promptly, and without criticism.

5. Within one minute after the striking of the Station number upon the gong, each Company will be ready to start, and if required for service must be out of the house within one and a half minutes after the first round has been struck.

All requisitions, reports and other communications intended for the Chief Engineer of Board of Fire Commissioners, must be made in writing by the Foreman of the Company, who shall promptly transmit the same through the Assistant Engineer to the Chief.

Article XII.—*Equipments.*

The Fire Equipments are as follows:

Chief Engineer, a white leather fire hat, New York pattern and white frontispiece, with "Chief Engineer" thereon, or at pleasure, a white enamelled leather fatigue cap, navy pattern with white frontispiece, having "Chief Engineer" thereon, and drab gum overcoat.

Assistant Engineers, a white leather fire hat, New York pattern with white frontispiece, having thereon the words "Assistant Engineer;" and drab gum coats.

Foremen, a white leather fire hat, New York pattern with black leather front, having thereon the name of the office and number of the Company, grey flannel shirt and black gum coat.

Firemen and Laddermen, a black leather fire hat, New York pattern with black front, having thereon the number of the company, grey flannel shirt and black gum coat.

ARTICLE XIII.—*Uniforms.*

The undress uniform of the Chief Engineer and Assistant Engineers, shall consist of a double-breasted sack coat of blue cloth, and vest and pants of the same material, and blue navy cap with the department buttons thereon—the cap to be provided with a black oiled silk cover, which is to be worn thereon only in bad weather.

The uniform of the Housemen shall consist of a single-breasted sack coat of blue cloth, and vest and pants of the same material, with the department buttons, the same to be worn at all times except when cleaning up.

ARTICLE XIV.—*On Parade.*

The uniform of the Chief and Assistants on parade shall be the fire caps, a grey frock coat, with cape of the same material reaching to the tip of the elbow, white metal buttons with the letters B. C. F. D. thereon, black pants, buckskin gloves and white belts.

The uniform of the Foremen shall be the fire cap, grey frock coat with cape of the same material reaching to the tip of the elbow, white metal buttons with the letters B. C. F. D. thereon, black pants, black belts, and buff gauntlets.

The uniform of the Enginemen, Assistant Enginemen, Tillermen and Hostlers, shall be the same as the Foremen, except the hat, which shall be black.

The parade uniform of the Firemen shall be black fire hat, grey coat, belt and buff gauntlets.

ORDINANCES

RELATING TO A

PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT for the CITY OF BALTIMORE.

AN ORDINANCE

TO PROVIDE FOR THE

Reorganization of the Fire Department

Of the City of Baltimore.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted and ordained by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore,* That immediately after the passage of this ordinance, there shall be appointed, in the same manner as other city officers are appointed, five citizens of Baltimore, of good character, to serve as Fire Commissioners in the place of those at present constituted as such, and said Commissioners, when appointed, shall draw for their respective term of office, say two for the term of four years, and three for the term of two years; and every second year thereafter, in the month of February, there shall be appointed in the same manner two or three persons, as the case may be, who shall serve for the term of four years.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted and ordained,* That in case of the death, resignation, disqualification, or removal of, or the neglect or refusal to perform the duties incumbent upon their offices, by any or all of said Commissioners, the Mayor shall proceed at once to fill such place or places by a new appointment in the usual manner.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted and ordained,* That the said Fire Commissioners shall have the appointment of and entire control over all other employees and property of the Fire De-

partment, in conformity with this ordinance, and are held strictly accountable therefor to the Mayor and City Council, by whom, upon conviction of dereliction of duty, malfeasance in office, or violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance, they shall be removed from office. They shall keep a correct record of their proceedings, subject at all times to the inspection of the Mayor and City Council, and shall annually, in the month of January, prepare an accurate report of the state of the Department, 250 copies of which shall be printed for the use of said Mayor and City Council. They shall have authority to fit up and appropriate to the use of themselves and the Engineers, suitable rooms, centrally located, the necessary expenses of which shall be defrayed out of the funds appropriated for the use of the Department, and they shall have authority to draw upon the City Register for such sum or sums of money as they may from time to time require, not exceeding the appropriations which may be made for the use of the Department.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted and ordained*, That the Fire Commissioners shall, during the occurrence of fires or alarms of fires, have authority for themselves, and the power to delegate to the Chief Engineer, or his Assistants, the authority to control all persons and property in the vicinity of a fire during the continuance thereof; provided that the exercises of such authority does not conflict with any law of the United States or of the State of Maryland.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted and ordained*, That the Fire Department of the City of Baltimore shall consist of five Fire Commissioners, one Chief Engineer, two Assistant Engineers, one Clerk, seven Engine Companies, each consisting of one Foreman, one Engineman, one Assistant Engineman, one Hostler and eight Firemen, and two Hook and Ladder Companies, each consisting of one Foreman, one Tillerman, one

Hostler and ten Laddermen, all of whom shall be of good character, and except those specially provided for in section 1st, of this ordinance, shall be appointed by the Fire Commissioners, and shall be entitled to retain their respective positions for such time as they evince willingness and capacity to discharge the duties pertaining thereto efficiently, harmoniously with their associates, and satisfactorily to the Fire Commissioners. Said employees shall not be subject to removal on account of any political, religious or other sentiment entertained by them, so long as said opinion or sentiment does not interfere with the faithful and efficient discharge of their respective duties as employees of the Fire Department.

SEC. 6. *And be it enacted and ordained*, That the salaries of the employees of this Department shall be as follows:

The Chief Engineer, $1,500 per annum, payable monthly; the Assistant Engineers, each $1,100 per annum, payable monthly; the Clerk $1,200 per annum, payable monthly; the Foremen, each $500 per annum, payable monthly; the Enginemen, each $1,100 per annum, payable monthly; the Assistant Enginemen, each $900 per annum, payable monthly; the Tillermen and Hostlers, each 900 per annum, payable monthly; the Firemen, each $400 per annum, payable monthly.

SEC. 7. *And be it enacted and ordained.* That the property of each engine Company shall consist of not less than one steam fire engine, one hose carrriage, one thousand feet of hose, and four horses, together with all the minor accessaries for effectual service; and the property of each Hook and Ladder Company shall consist of not less than one ladder truck, with all necessary ladders and implements, and three horses.

SEC. 8. *And be it enacted and ordained*, That it shall be the duty of the members of the Police Department, in the

district in which the fire may occur, to communicate the fact to the Central Station, by means of the signal box in the district in which the fire may be, in accordance with the rules and regulations governing the signal boxes, and the number of the signal box from which the alarm proceeded; and when a police officer has an alarm bell in his district, it shall be his duty to ring the same by striking the location as indicated by the Fire Alarm Telegraph.

SEC. 9. *And be it enacted and ordained*, That should any person or persons injure, deface, or in any manner destroy, any fire apparatus or property of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, or should any person or persons hinder or obstruct any city Fire Company or Hook and Ladder Company, or any member thereof, from freely passing along the streets of the city, to or from a fire, or in any manner hinder or prevent any of the said Fire Companies, or any member of the same from operating at any fire, each and every person or persons so hindering, obstructing, or preventing, shall be fined not less than five dollars nor more than twenty dollars, to be recovered as any other city fines are recovered, one-half to the informer, the other half to the city.

SEC. 10. *And be it enacted and ordained*, That should any person or persons knowingly give or cause to be given, any false alarm of fire by means of the telegraph boxes connected with the Fire Alarm Telegraph, he, she, or they shall be subject to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than two hundred dollars, to be recovered as other fines are recoverable.*

SEC. 11. *And be it enacted and ordained*, That authority is hereby given to the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, in his discretion, and with the approbation of the Mayor, to offer a reward of one hundred dollars, or less, for the appre-

*The fine imposed by this section has been recently increased, so that now each fine is to be not less than three nor more than five hundred dollars.

hension and conviction of any person or persons who shall knowingly give, or cause to be given, any false alarm of fire by means of telegraph boxes connected with the Fire Alarm Telegraph.

SEC. 12. *And be it enacted and ordained,* That should any person or persons, unauthorized, have in his or their possession, make, or cause to be made, any key or keys of any fire engine or truckhouse, or Fire Alarm Telegraph box, or use, or cause to be used the same, except the Mayor, Fire Commissioners and Chief Engineer, without the consent of the proper authority, he, she or they shall be subject to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, and not more than two hundred dollars, to be recovered as other fines are recoverable.

SEC. 13. *And be it enacted and ordained,* That should any person or persons, not a member of the City Fire Department, use the uniform determined upon by the Fire Commissioners, or any part thereof, without their permission, such person or persons shall each be fined not less than "five dollars," nor more than "twenty dollars," for each and every offence, to be recovered as other city fines are recovered.

SEC. 14. *And be it enacted and ordained,* That this ordinance shall go into effect immediately after its passage.

SEC. 15. *And be it enacted and ordained,* That all ordinances or parts of ordinances, inconsistent with the provisions of this ordinance, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

ROBERT T. BANKS, *Mayor.*

Approved February, 1868.

REPORT

OF THE

Water Department,

TO THE

Mayor and City Council of Baltimore,

FOR THE

Year Ending October 31st, 1872.

Officers of the Water Board,

NOVEMBER 1st, 1872.

COMMISSIONERS.

HON. JOSHUA VANSANT, MAYOR, *Ex Officio President.*
JAMES L. McLANE, *Secretary.*
JOHN A. GRIFFITH,
JOHN F. HUNTER,
GEORGE P. THOMAS,
JOHN R. SEEMULLER,
FIELDER C. SLINGLUFF.

REGISTRAR'S DEPARTMENT.

WM. L. SHARETTS, *Water Registrar.*
ALEX. K. MANTZ, *Cashier.*
WM. F. SINCLAIR, *General Book-keeper.*
SAM'L W. THOMAS, *Clerk.*
JAS. S. ETCHBERGER, "
GEO. W. SHARETTS, "
JOHN T. BARTON, *Collector.*
BENJAMIN PRICE, "
GEORGE W. EMMERICH, *Hydrant Inspector.*

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

JAMES CURRAN, *Water Engineer.*
ROBERT K. MARTIN, *Civil Engineer.*
RICHARD D. MURPHY, *Engineer's Clerk.*

REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE WATER BOARD,
No. 24 North Street,
Baltimore, Dec. 9th, 1872.

To the Honorable the Mayor and
City Council of Baltimore:

GENTLEMEN:

The operations of the Water Department for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1872, are fully set forth in the accompanying reports of the Registrar and Engineers.

The moneys received during the year were	$473,118 19	
Less discount on water bills	17,299 98	
		$455,818 21
Balance on hand October 31, 1871,		157,488 43
Making the total amount at the disposal of the Board		$613,306 64
The expenditures during the same period were—		
One year's interest on $5,000,000,00 stock		299,999 33
Working expenses		54,091 79
Distributing Mains		32,284 01
Hampden Pipe Line		45,955 04
New High Service Reservoir		41,522 96
Druid Lake		12,949 20
New Bridge at Lake Roland		8,544 44
Fire Plugs, Pumps, &c		6,879 51
Gunpowder Survey		3,246 88
Meters		1,652 84

Money returned	1,012 79
Real Estate	412 57
Total	$508,551 36

Leaving a balance on hand at close of fiscal year of $104,755 28.

The several Lakes, Resevoirs, Conduit and Pipe Line continue in good order; having required nothing more than the usual repairs.

At Lake Roland advantage was taken of the low water during the past summer, to remove large quantities of sand and earth which had accumulated at the mouths of the several streams. By the close of the fiscal year there had been removed 15,507 cubic yards, at a cost of $3,487 39, increasing the capacity of the Lake 3,131,763 gallons. This work has been continued until the present time, and will be prosecuted whenever the state of the weather permits, with the view of restoring to that Lake its original capacity.

During the past year we have also had erected at Lake Roland a new iron bridge across the Falls below the Dam, to replace the one washed away and destroyed by the flood of 1868.

On the New High Service Reservoir, work has progressed as rapidly as was consistent with its proper construction. A contract has been made with Messrs. Worthington & Co., of New York, to furnish and put up with all dispatch one of their duplex pumping engines, of 3 million capacity; and it is proposed to have the reservoir completed and both influent and effluent pipe lines laid by the time this engine is ready for service.

The work of laying an additional 30 inch pipe from Hampden Reservoir to Druid Lake, has been accomplished, during the past year, in a very satisfactory manner. This pipe besides furnishing the supply for high service reservoir, will be a most valuable feeder to Druid Lake.

The necessity of an examination of the premises of all water consumers has long been felt.

It was know that many buildings formerly supplied only from hydrant in yard, and charged only for general supply, had received additional pipes and modern water fixtures, without any report of the same being made at the office of the Water Registrar.

The officers of the Department had exhausted every effort to compel private plumbers to report promptly all alterations and additions made by them inside the premises of consumers; and as the owners of buildings themselves had neglected, in most cases, to report such additions, a personal inspection of premises became indispensable.

Inspectors have been engaged during the past summer, under the immediate direction of the Water Registrar, and have nearly completed their work. By the present time, over 40,000 buildings have been examined and many errors corrected.—That mistakes were sometimes made, could not be avoided, but these were explained and promptly corrected as soon as discovered.

In the levy of 1872, no appropriation was made for use of water for extinguishing fires. In the year 1871, the appropriation under this head was $10,000 00.

We would respectfully urge that the amount due the Department on this account for the year 1872 be included in the levy for the current year. In this connection, it should be remembered that the Water Department is now absolutely self sustaining. The entire expenses of the Department, including maintenance of the works, extension of city mains and interest on $5,000,000 00 of water stock are met by the revenues of the office. In addition to these heavy expenditures, we have provided for extensive new works on High Service Reservoir, Hampden Pipe Line, Druid Lake and Gunpowder Survey. We have expended $103,672 00 during the past year, without any increase of the city debt.

The revenues of the Department are derived solely from water rents, and simple justice requires that all parties using the water shall pay for the same.

This principle has long been recognized by the City Government. All the public buildings and offices of the City, such as Alms House, Jail, School Houses, &c., have regularly paid their respective water rents, as part of their necessary current expenses. The single exception was in the case of water used by the Fire Department for extinguishing fires. This large and important supply was taken without charge.

Some reason for this may be found in the fact, that prior to 1870, interest on a considerable amount of the water stock was provided in the annual levy ; but this is no longer the case, and we can see no reason why the water consumers alone, rather than the general tax payers, should be required to furnish *free of charge*, a supply of water for extinguishing fires. Looking to the quantity furnished and the expense of keeping the plugs in repair, we respectfully recommend an annual appropriation of $15,000 00.

For many years past, the annual appropriation for "fire-plugs and pumps" has been $6,000 00. This amount was fixed at a time when both labor and materials were about one half their present cost, and is now altogether insufficient.—Besides erecting new fire plugs and keeping in repair public pumps, the Department has been directed by resolution of the Mayor and City Council, to sink new pumps wherever the same can be done to advantage, and to repair all pumps in the city, now supplying good water. Under these circumstances the appropriation should be at least $15,000 00.

The attention of the Board has been constantly directed during the past year, to the subject of an increased water supply. For two years past we have recognized that the present sources of supply could not be relied on to meet the wants of our rapidly growing city, and that it would be found

necessary, at no distant day, to introduce an additional supply from the Gunpowder River.

We therefore made every effort at the last session of the Legislature to secure the passage of the act of Assembly, requested by resolution of the Mayor and City Council, authorizing an issue of additional water stock. A proper bill was reported to the House of Delegates at an early day of the session, but, for some cause which we were unable to explain, never received a second reading.

We nevertheless directed the Engineers of the Department to conduct the necessary surveys and perfect their plans for the introduction of the new supply. This they did during the past spring and summer. Their reports and general plans, being approved by the Board, were, in September last, submitted to the Joint Select Committee of the City Council, and the Board was subsequently authorized, by ordinance of the Mayor and City Council, to introduce the additional supply as proposed.

The reports submitted to the Joint Select Committee will accompany this report, and it remains only for the Board to state that, since the passage of the ordinance authorizing the work, the final location of the conduit has been made, and the damage plats nearly completed.

It is the intention of the Board to put the work under contract as soon as practicable, and to press the same as vigorously as the nature of the case admits of.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSHUA VANSANT, *ex-officio, President.*
JAMES L. MCLANE, *Secretary.*
JOHN A. GRIFFITH,
JOHN F. HUNTER,
GEORGE P. THOMAS,
JOHN R. SEEMULLER,
FIELDER C. SLINGLUFF,

Commissioners.

REPORT TO THE

JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEE

OF THE CITY COUNCIL ON THE

Introduction of the Gunpowder River.

With the Accompanying Reports of the Engineers.

REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE WATER BOARD,
No. 24 North Street.
Baltimore, Sep. 17, 1872.

To the Joint Special Committee of the City Council,
on the Introduction of the Gunpowder River:

GENTLEMEN:

In response to your request, we have the honor herewith to submit to your committee, the views of the Water Board upon the necessity of an additional supply of water for city use, and the best mode of furnishing the same.

The subject of our present water supply and its inadequacy for the future wants of the city, has received careful consideration from this Board during the past three years, and we regard with sincere pleasure the very general interest now manifested by the municipal authorities and the people on a matter of such vital importance to the health and prosperity of our city. We are clearly of opinion that the necessity of securing an additional supply of water is urgent, and that the best that can be expected from our present source of supply is, that it shall furnish the city with an amount of water reasonably sufficient for domestic and manufacturing purposes, until such time as the additional supply can be introduced, and even this will require some co-operation on the part of the consumers, in the efforts of the Water Department to stop unnecessary waste during the summer months.

In the summer of 1870, it was found that the daily consumption of water in the city had increased to 11,500,000 gallons, and was almost equal to the daily inflow at Lake Roland.

In the following summer the city's consumption still further increased, reaching 14,122,000 gallons in twenty-four hours, while the daily inflow at Lake Roland was about the same as during the two previous summers—somewhat over twelve millions of gallons. It is true that the only apparent inconvenience resulting from this excess of consumption over supply, was the drawing down of Lake Roland some eighteen inches, during the months of July, August, September and October, 1871, there being no waste whatever over the dam, and only by means of the storage supply were we enabled to meet this large consumption. This state of things alone would, we think, render necessary an early commencement of additional works, and we fully expected to be authorized to begin the same in the summer of 1873, after completing the new high service reservoir. With the experience of the present summer, however, accompanied as it has been, by a drought of unexampled duration and severity, we cannot feel that it would be safe longer to defer this important work. We now know by experience, that the daily inflow at the lake can fall greatly below the city's consumption, for months together, and our citizens have had added to the vexations and trials of a heated season the dread of a water famine. The volume of water in Lake Roland has been so greatly reduced, during the past summer, that we cannot count on high water in that lake until late in the coming winter; and we may possibly not have it before the spring rains.

We must, moreover, consider that in the coming year we may reasonably look for something more than the ordinary increase of consumption, due to the regular growth of the city.

The new High Service Reservoir now building will then be completed, and will distribute a full supply of water to parts of the city heretofore furnished with not more than half supply —and the consequent growth of that section of city will lead to considerable increase in the daily consumption of water.

As to the best mode of furnishing the additional supply, we would respectfully refer your committee to the accompanying report of Mr. Robert K. Martin, civil engineer of the department, endorsed and approved by Mr. Chas. P. Manning, consulting engineer.

The plan proposed by the engineers is substantially the one suggested by T. E. Sickels, in 1854, and appears to this Board to meet all the requirements of the case.

It is the opinion of the engineers that the execution of their plan for the Introduction of the Gunpowder river, will require three years time, and we fully concur in their opinion that the work cannot be accomplished in less time. In view of the fact that this involves the necessity of relying upon the present source of supply through the summers of eighteen hundred and seventy-three, four and five, we have as requested by your committee, had the engineers consider the expediency and probable cost of conducting by means of temporary works, a partial supply of water from the Gunpowder river to Lake Roland, and we herewith submit to your committee their reports on that subject. We are, however, unable to recommend a resort to any such temporary expedient as the one suggested. On the contrary, our best judgment is that our present source of supply, assisted by the very great storage capacity of several lakes and reservoirs, will furnish a sufficient supply of water for all necessary domestic and manufacturing purposes, until the permanent works are constructed.

This opinion is, we think, fully justified by the experience of the present summer. We have gone through a season of unprecedented drought, without finding it necessary to do more than check all unnecessary and reckless waste, and this only for a short time. Manufacturers, railroads, steamboats, &c., have had their full supply, and at no time has the daily supply furnished to the city fallen below thirty gallons to each inhabitant. This supply could have been continued for a fur-

ther period of three and one half or four months from the middle of August, without any more rain than had fallen between that date and the first of May last. We cannot think that, with a reasonable certain supply, such as we have described, during six or seven summer months, any necessity exists for a resort to extraordinary measures to secure a partial and temporary additional supply.

We are satisfied that with the exercise of ordinary and proper economy by consumers in the use of water, the present water works may safely be relied upon to furnish at least ten millions gallons daily throughout the summer months, and this we cannot but regard as enough pending the construction of the permanent works.

There is, moreover, every prospect of our condition being better in the coming year, the removal of deposits from Lake Roland now going on, and which, it is the intention of the Board to continue during the winter, will materially increase the capacity of that storage lake, while the sinking of numerous additional pumps throughout the city will greatly relieve the demand on the city works.

We have no experience to justify the fear that the inflow at Lake Roland can remain at the low figure of eight millions of gallons in twenty-four hours for a period of three months, and yet, if it should so remain for the space of six months, the present water works would, during that time, furnish a steady daily supply of at least twelve millions of gallons; such a supply we think, would be sufficient for the next three summers, pending the construction of the permanent works, and we are therefore, unable to advise the expenditure of so large a sum as the engineers estimate for the construction of temporary works.

In our consideration of the sufficiency of the present source of supply during the coming three years, we have thought it reasonable to assume that we should experience no season of

drought more severe than the one we have just gone through.—Indeed it might be fairer to conclude that the present season is exceptional in this regard, and not likely to be soon repeated; but we are unwilling to indulge in any conjecture at all upon a matter of such serious importance as the water supply for a large city, and have therefore, based our calculations of supply upon the recurrence of drought in the summers of eighteen hundred and seventy-three, four and five, fully as severe as that of the present season.

Our expectation is that the increase of supply effected by the cleaning out of Lake Roland, the completion of the new High Service Reservoir and the sinking of additional pumps, will fairly keep pace with the new buildings, even should those be as numerous as they have been in any one of the past three years.

We remain yours, &c.,

JOSHUA VANSANT, *ex-officio*, *President.*
JAMES L. MCLANE, *Secretary.*
JOHN A. GRIFFITH,
JOHN F. HUNTER,
GEORGE P. THOMAS,
JOHN R. SEEMULLER,
FIELDER C. SLINGLUFF,

INTRODUCTION OF THE GUNPOWDER.

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL ENGINEER,
Baltimore, Sep. 11, 1872.

Gentlemen of the Water Board:

Acting upon instructions received from your Board in May last, I placed a corps of engineers in the field for the purpose of ascertaining the best mode of introducing the waters of the

Great Gunpowder Falls into the city of Baltimore as a source of supply.

These investigations are still going on, and although not completed yet, sufficient light has been obtained upon the subject to warrant an expression of an opinion as to the most feasible plan, together with an approximate estimate of the cost.

After a careful study of all the different surveys and reports made upon the subject, the general plan of an air line tunnel, as proposed by Mr. T. E. Sickels, in 1854, is the one towards which my investigations have been directed.

The main feature of the plan, as proposed by Mr. Sickels, consists of an air line conduit, starting at the site of the dam on the Gunpowder Falls, at a point just above Mine Bank Run, and running thence to a reservoir located in the valley back of Montebello. From the reservoir to the city the water will be conveyed in pipes to the eastern limits of the same.

I propose a lower dam on the Gunpowder than Mr. Sickels, the crest of which will not be twenty feet above the stream, which will flood a less area of land, thereby diminishing the amount of muddy water to be held back after a heavy rain.

The lower dam will enable the muddy water to more rapidly pass off.

The advantage of a low dam has been learned by experience with Lake Roland.

The capacity of the conduit proposed by Mr. Sickels, was 140,000,000 gallons in 24 hours. I propose one that will deliver 170,000,000 gallons in 24 hours, which will take the whole stream except in extraordinary flows, at which time it would not be advisable to pass through it water that must necessarily contain a large amount of mud and sediment, and which would be emptied into receiving reservoir.

To expedite the construction of this conduit, the heaviest portion of the work, I propose to sink some thirty shafts, about 1000 feet apart, along the entire line; which shafts may be used afterwards as ventilators.

From observations it has been ascertained that the Gunpowder is much affected after a rain, and remains so a considerable time.

This will necessitate reservoirs of large storage capacity.—On the line of the conduit from the dam to the valley back of Montebello, there are but two eligible sites for reservoirs; these are located in the valleys of Mine Bank and Herring Runs, where two storage reservoirs can be constructed without much cost.

The streams in these valleys can be availed of as sources of supply, or turned off on the sides as the case may require.

The valley back of Montebello affords fine natural advantages for a large storage reservoir.

This site was also selected by Mr. Sickels, his plan contemplated embracing only that portion of the valley west of the Hillen road. I propose locating here the main distributing reservoir, and to take in the whole of the valley to Herring Run proper.

This location will give a reservoir the water surface of which will be 104 acres, and when filled in and excavated to a uniform depth of 30 feet, will contain about one thousand millions of gallons.

Looking to the future exigency of our water supply, should necessity require it, other sites for storage reservoirs can be obtained as we approach the city after passing montebello Heights. In view of the anticipated trouble of having to contend with a long continuance of muddy water at the source of supply, and fully appreciating the great benefits derived from being able always to furnish clear and pure water, it will I think become necessary to avail ourselves of all the storage capacity possible.

The manner in which the water will be conveyed from the main distributing reservoir back of montebello to the city, is not yet determined upon. Whether it will be best to continue

the conduit from the reservoir, tunnelling under montebello Heights, until the low grounds of the valley beyond are reached, or whether it will be best to start at once with the pipe from the reservoir, laid in a tunnel under the same heights, is a matter for future investigation.

I propose, however, looking to the growing wants of the city, to pierce the effluent gate chamber with six three feet pipes.

At present to bring but two into the city and connect with the present main, the remaining four to be brought in as an increase of population may require them.

In estimating the time required to complete a work of such magnitude as the Introduction of the great Gunpowder Falls into the city of Baltimore, nothing but an approximate estimate can be given at present.

I would not, however, like to name a shorter time than three years or three working seasons for the completion of the whole work. Much of the work can only be done at certain seasons of the year, as for instance the erection of the dam on the Gunpowder and the construction of the storage reservoirs.

The sinking of the shafts along the line of the conduit can be done during the first six months, after which the tunnel work can be prosecuted, without regard to the weather.

The following is an approximate estimate of the cost of the Gunpowder, exclusive of land damages:

For Dam and Lake at Gunpowder	$500,000
" Conduit Line	1,500,000
" Reservoir	800,000
" Pipe Lines to City Limits	700,000
Total	$3,500,000

It will require 2½ millions of dollars the two first years, and one million the third year.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT K. MARTIN, *Civil Engineer.*

TEMPORARY SUPPLY.

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL ENGINEER,
Baltimore, Sep. 11th, 1872.

Gentlemen of the Water Board:

The severe drought that we have experienced during the past summer has not only taxed Jones' Falls to its utmost capacity, but the draught upon the storage lake has been greater than the supply coming into it.

Fearful of the recurrence of similar droughts in the future, and anticipating an adequate supply to the city from the present works, from the increased number of water takers each year, I was led to investigate the matter of an additional supply, temporarily, until such time as the waters of the Great Gunpowder could be permanently introduced.

Wishing to make available Lake Roland, with its conduit, pipes and reservoir connections, and looking to the Gunpowder as the only source of supply, my surveys were made with the view of getting the water from the Gunpowder Falls into Lake Roland. With this view I have run a line from the Gunpowder, near Mine Bank Run, up the valley of Mine Bank Run and over the intervening ridge, passing to the south of Townsontown, and thence down the valley of Townsontown branch to Lake Roland.

By this line the distance from the Gunpowder to Lake Roland is $6\frac{3}{8}$ miles. The height of the ridge above the Gunpowder is 325 feet.

The length of pipe necessary to pass the water over the ridge is 22,000 feet. The way I propose to get the water from the Gunpowder into Lake Roland, is as follows:

Erect a low, temporary wooden dam on the Gunpowder, thence force the water by steam pump through a 30 inch pipe half way up the ridge, where it will be discharged into a small

reservoir, then take hold of the water again with another steam pump, forcing it over the ridge through a 30 inch pipe until it reaches the valley of Townsontown branch.

I propose then to convey the water the remaining distance, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles, in a covered wooden shoot until it is finally discharged into Lake Roland. The amount of water thus obtained will be from 5 to 6 millions of gallons in 24 hours.

The estimate cost of this temporary supply will be:

For temporary dam at Gunpowder..	$40,000 00
For two pumping engines and boilers, &c.....	100,000 00
For two engine houses, &c.....	20,000 00
For 22,000 feet of 30 inch pipe laid	660,000 00
For wooden shoot and cleaning out branch, &c.....	80,000 00
	$900,000 00

It will take at least nine months to construct this temporary supply.

The expediency of expending nearly a million of dollars to obtain five or six millions of gallons only, temporarily, until the Gunpowder can be brought in, which will take at least three years, is a matter that merits grave consideration.

It is plain to be seen, if we are to have a continuation of the past summer's experience during the next three years, with the high service works now building and brought into active operation, during the coming year, together with the yearly increase of water takers throughout the city, that our present supply will be inadequate for the next three years.

On the other hand, by economizing the use of water, locking up and stopping all unnecessary waste of the same, we may safely go through the coming three years.

Besides, one other matter should not be lost sight of, that is, that we will always have a storage capacity equal to eight

hundred millions of gallons, but a small portion of which has been drawn upon this year.

I would advise to get the experience of the coming fall months, see how the source of supply is effected in the mean time.

It is only by experience we can obtain the knowledge that will enable us to act wisely.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT K. MARTIN, *Civil Engineer.*

WATER DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE WATER ENGINEER,
Baltimore, Sep. 11, 1872.

To the President and Members
of the Water Board:

GENTLEMEN:

As directed by the Board, I have carefully considered the question as to whether the present water supply can be safely relied on to meet the wants of the city during the construction of permanent works for the Introduction of the Gunpowder river, and as to whether it is necessary to conduct, by means of temporary works, an additional supply of water into Lake Roland from the Gunpowder river.

The present summer has been more trying on our water supply than any I have ever known since I took charge of the works. For quite four months the daily city consumption was greater than the streams supplying Lake Roland could furnish, and we were obliged to draw largely on our storage supply.—

This you are well aware was more than sufficient for all our wants.

Lake Roland when full contains.....	325,000,000 gals.
Druid Lake " " "	429,000,000 "
Hampden Reservoir and Conduit.....	59,115,575 "
Mount Royal.....	30,031,654 "
Pipe lines.....	2,140,963 "
In all, available for city use.....	836,288,492 "

At no time during the late drought was there less than 550,000,000 of gallons in the works, and at the present time, September 10th, we have 620,000,000 gallons. With such a storage capacity we can certainly furnish, even at periods of severe drought, a supply of 10,000,000 gallons in each twenty-four hours. The books of the department show that there are some 50,000 persons in the city not dependent for their water supply on the city works. The remaining 250,000 persons of the pesent estimated population of the city would have, after deducting 2,000,000 gallons for meter and special supplies, 8,000,000 gallons per day—being over 30 gallons for each person—an amount more than sufficient for all necessary purposes. There are now in good working order, 331 pumps of good water, 58 pumps of medium, and 54 not good, and others are being sunk. There are in addition, many private pumps and springs, of which I have no list.

I do not doubt that the water supply can be kept up to 10,000,000 a day, even through seasons of drought more severe than the present, and unless there are well grounded fears of a permanent failure of the streams feeding Lake Roland, I should not think it necessary to finish the temporary supply from the Gunpowder river, and it would be safe to defer commencing these temporary works until we have an opportunity of seeing whether fall and early winter rains will not replenish the streams. Respectfully submitted,

JAMES CURRAN, *Water Engineer.*

Baltimore, Sept. 11, 1872.

To the Water Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN:

Having been freely consulted by your engineer, Mr. Martin, throughout his recent inquiries and surveys, relative to the question of introducing the waters of the Gunpowder river to meet the growing requirements and necessities of the city, I have no hesitation in recommending to you the adoption of the general plan presented by him, and endorsing his crude but approximate estimates of the cost of constructing works of ample capacity to induct all the water that can be obtained from that source of supply.

It will be observed that the plan adopted by Mr. Martin is the one suggested by Mr. T. E. Sickles, in his comprehensive and able report upon this subject, which was submitted to the City Council in September, 1854. The growth of the city and consequent increase, not only of ordinary, but of lavish use of water, naturally leads both Mr. Martin and myself to the adoption of such plans as will insure to the city the fullest supply that can be reasonably depended upon from the source referred to, consequently the estimates of cost presented for the accomplishment of this end exceed those of Mr. Sickles to a greater degree than is simply due to the advance of wages and material, during the lapse of eighteen years since the report of Mr. Sickles was penned.

In reference to the question of providing a temporary supply of water to eke out the apprehended and possible deficiency of the existing water works, I commend the suggestions of Mr. Martin, both as to the source from which it should be obtained and the method of accomplishing that purpose, should the fears of the Board and the judgment of the Council render it necessary to provide such temporary auxilary supply to the old works during the time required for the construction of the

new. I also endorse Mr. Martin's crude estimate of the cost of furnishing this temporary supply.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES P. MANNING,
Consulting Engineer.

Water Registrar's Report.

REPORT.

OFFICE WATER REGISTRAR,
No. 24 North Street,
Baltimore, October 31, 1872.

To the President and Members of the Water Board:

GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with the provisions of City ordinance No. 10, section 7, entitled Water Ordinance, I have the honor to submit herewith my fifth annual report, with carefully prepared statistical tables, exhibiting in detail, under their appropriate heads, the financial operation of the Registrar's Department, of revenue collected and deposited with City Register, together with requisitions received from Water Board upon the City Comptroller as disbursing officer of the Department. New supplies added, balances uncollected, estimated revenue for the year 1873, cash in hand and on deposit, monthly receipts, abatements made, and statement of the general ledger account for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1872.

In addition to the water rents, the Department have received from the sale of real estate during the year 1872, the following, viz:

From Talbott Denmead, Esq., lot on North Charles street, in full	$ 9,158 00
From Thomas M. Keerl, Esq., lot on North Charles street	4,200 00
From ground rents, and rent of lot near Mount Royal Reservoir	1,345 50

From Mayor and City Council, annual appropriation for fire-plugs, pumps and public fountains, 1871 and 1872	11,400 00
Total	$26,103 50

The total receipts collected from all sources during the year 1872, from water rents, including dwellings, warehouses, and water furnished by meters to railroad companies, hotels, beer breweries, distilleries, sugar refineries, chemists, tanners, white lead works, brick yards, fruit and oyster packers, coal oil refineries, cattle yards, rectifyers, malt houses, and agricultural manufacturing establishments, including $26,103 50 received from sale of real estate, ground rents, and annual appropriation by Mayor and City Council for fire plugs, pumps and public fountains, amounts to $473,118 19.

The disbursements made during the year 1872 was, for working expenses, $54,091 79; included in this amount was expended for removing sediment from Lake Roland, $3,487 39; twelve months interest on $5,000,000 00 water stock, $299,999 33; new iron bridge and masonry at Lake Roland, $8,544 44; real estate, $412 57; money returned paid in error, $1,012 79; discount allowed on water bills of 1872 paid in advance, $17,299 92; amounting to $381,360 90.

Showing an excess of receipts over working expenses for the year, interest on $5,000,000 00 water stock, new iron bridge and masonry at Lake Roland, removing sediment from Lake Roland, &c., of $91,757 29.

In addition to the disbursements of $381,360 90, there was expended during the year for extension of main, $32,284 01: Druid Lake, $12,949 20; Hampden pipe line, "new," $45,955 04; high service reservoir, $41,522 96; Gunpowder supply, $3,246 88; meters, $1,652 84; fire-plugs, pumps and public fountains, $6,879 51; amounting to $144,490 44.

Gross receipts for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1871	$473,118 19	
Cash on deposit with City Register 31, October, 1871	154,780 32	
Cash in hands of Water Registrar October 31, 1872	2,708 11	
		$630,606 62
Disbursements for the fiscal year ending 31, October, 1872	$508,551 36	
Discount allowed on water bills of 1872	17,299 98	
		$525,851 34
Cash deposited with City Register and cash in hands of Water Registrar October 31, 1872		$104,755 25

I would again request your attention to the inconvenience experienced by the department in identifying dwellings, &c., on account of the imperfect numbering of the same, the great number of new improvements erected during the year in the eastern and northwestern section of the city without numbers, and those erected last year irregularly numbered, has not only caused duplicate accounts upon the books in the office, but instances have occurred, in looking after delinquents, where water takers have paid bills in advance, and were afterwards subjected to all the inconveniences of having their water supply cut off from the city's main. This class of water consumers should be protected from all such inconveniences; all this is attributed to duplicate numbers on the same street by too frequent re-numbering of houses.

METERS.

The total number of meters applied to premises of consumers of water is 270; of this number 103 are $\frac{5}{8}$ inch, 94 1 inch, 33 $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 17 2 inches, 22 3 inches, and 2 4 inches, all of the Worthington Pattern.

Again I have the pleasure to report to your Honorable Board that the revenue of the department is steadily increasing, as will more fully appear by reference to the following summary of receipts:

Summary of Receipts for the year ending October 31, 1872.

Received from water rents 1872.....	$209,060 03	
" " " 1871.....	133,413 87	
" " " 1870.....	16,109 02	
" " " 1869.....	4,574 52	
" " meter rents.....	59,769 32	
	$422,926 76	
Less discount on 1872 rents.....	17,299 98	
Net amount from water rents.....		$405,626 78
Plumbing Department.....		19,421 29
Gunpowder real estate.....		1,989 85
Real estate.....		14,703 50
Druid Lake.....		300 82
Distributing main.....		239 54
Lake Roland.....		578 29
Hampden Reservoir.....		230 00
Mount Royal Reservoir.....		600 00
Interest on 1871, '70 and '69 bills....		1,322 14
Net collections.....		$444,418 21
Add amount allowed for discount on 1872 rents.....		17,299 98
Add appropriation for fire-plugs and pumps for 1871 and 1872.....		11,400 00
Total collections for the year ending October 31, 1872.....		$473,118 19

Summary of Expenses for the year ending October 31, 1872.

Repairs	$ 4,046 04	
Plumbing Department	14,104 68	
Water meters	2,787 22	
Lake Roland	5,284 79	
Salaries and expenses Registrar's Office	14,653 83	
Salaries and expenses Engineer's Office	5,356 01	
Current expenses	6,585 16	
Gunpowder real estate	899 26	
Hampden Reservoir	157 25	
Mount Royal Reservoir	217 55	
Working expenses	$ 54,091 79	
12 months' interest on $5,000,000 00 water stock	299,999 33	
Lake Roland, for new bridge and masonry	8,544 44	
Real estate	412 57	
Amount returned paid in error	1,012 79	
Discount on 1872 rents	17,299 98	
		$381,360 90
Showing an excess of receipts over working expenses, interest, discount, &c., of		$ 91,757 29
Amount expended on distributing main		$ 32,284 01
Amount expended on Druid Lake		$ 12,949 20

Amount expended on Hampden pipe line		$ 45,955 04
Amount expended on High service reservoir		$ 41,522 96
Amount expended on Gunpowder supply		$ 3,246 88
Amount expended for meters		$ 1,652 84
Amount expended for fire-plugs, pumps and public fountains		$ 6,879 51
Balance on deposit with the City Register October 31, 1872	$103,729 15	
Balance in hands Water Registrar October 31, 1872	1,026 13	
Cash on hand and in bank November 1, 1872		$104,755 28

Statement "A" exhibits the Water Registrar's cash account.

Statement "B" exhibits the disbursements made as disbursing officer of the department.

Statement "C" shows the trial balance, general ledger to 31st October, 1872.

Statement "D," balance sheet general ledger, Oct. 31, 1872.

Statement "E." This statement exhibits the monthly receipts of the Water Department for the year 1872.

Statement "F." This schedule shows the disbursements of the Water Department for the year 1872.

Statement "G." This statement exhibits the monthly deposits with City Register, together with requisitions made upon the City Comptroller.

Statement "H" exhibits the new supplies for the year 1872.

Statement "I" exhibits the abatements made for the year 1872.

Statement "K" exhibits estimated revenue for the year 1873.

Statement "L" shows balances remaining on the ledger October 31, 1872.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. L. SHARETTS, *Water Registrar.*

STATEMENT A.

Water Registrar's Cash Account for fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1872.

		Dr.	Cr.
To balance on hand Oct. 31st, 1871,		$ 2,708 11	
To water rents 1872...	$209,060 03		
Less discount on 1872 rents	17,299 98		
		$191,760 05	
To water rents 1871.....		133,413 87	
" " 1870.....		16,109 02	
" " 1869.....		4,574 52	
" Meter "		59,769 32	
" Interest on 1871, '70, '69 bills		1,322 14	
" Plumbing Department.....		19,421 29	
" Gunpowder real estate.....		1,989 85	
" Real estate.....		14,703 50	
" Druid Lake.....		300 82	
" Distributing main.....		239 54	
" Lake Roland.....		578 29	
" Hampden Reservoir.....		230 00	
" Mount Royal "		6 00	
To appropriation of Mayor and City Council for fire plugs and pumps for 1871.....		5,400 00	
" Appropriation for fire plugs and pumps for 1872.....		6,000 00	
		458,526 32	
By amount deposited with the City Register from Nov. 1st, 1871, to October 31st, 1872..... ...			457,500 19
" Balance in hand Oct. 31st, 1872,			1,026 13
		$458,526 32	$458,526 32
Net receipts.....	$455,818 21		
Add discount on 1872 rents	17,299 98		
Total gross receipts for fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1872.....	$473,118 19		

STATEMENT B.

Water Registrar's Disbursement Account for fiscal year ending October 31st, 1872.

	Dr.	Cr.
To Requisitions on City Register..	508,551 36	
By 12 months interest on $5,000,000 00 Water Stock.....		299,999 33
By Distributing main.....		32,284 01
" Druid Lake.....		12,949 20
" Plumbing Department..		14,104 68
" Repairs.....		4,046 04
" Water Meters.....		4,440 06
" Lake Roland.....		13,829 23
" Hampden Pipe Line.....		45,955 04
" High Service Reservoir.....		41,522 96
" Salaries and expenses Registrar's office.....		14,653 83
" * Salaries and expenses Engineer's office.....		5,356 01
" Current expenses.....		6,585 16
" Gunpowder real estate.....		899 26
" Hampden Reservoir.....		157 25
" Mount Royal Reservoir.....		217 55
" Real estate.....		412 57
" Gunpowder supply.....		3,246 88
" Fire plugs.....		2,540 93
" Pumps.....		4,338 58
" Amount returned paid in error,		1,012 79
	$508,551 36	$508,551 36

* Included in this account is the amount paid on account of New Survey of the City, amounting to $2,222 98.

STATEMENT C.

Dr. *Trial Balance General Ledger,*

3	Profit and loss	$ 131,650 39
5	Real estate and water rights	859,901 54
10	Construction of new works	1,355,314 13
15	Mayor and City Council	103,729 15
43	Water Registrar's cash account	1,026 13
96	Distributing main	1,375,795 28
107	Repairs	4,046 04
159	Pumps	986 38
167	Water Meters	18,543 22
175	Hampden Pipe Line	45,955 04
179	Druid Lake	1,180,052 75
181	Lake Roland	13,250 94
185	Mount Royal Reservoir	211 55
186	High Service "	45,430 36
222	Gunpowder supply	3,246 88
251	Salaries and expenses Registrar's office	14,653 83
253	" " Engineer's "	5,356 01
256	Current expenses	6,597 41
264	Gunpowder real estate	248,346 22
270	Discount on water rents, 1872	17,299 98
299	Water tax, 1869	65 70
		$5,431,358 93

STATEMENT C.

October 31*st*, 1872. Cr

1	City six per cent water stock	$5,000,000 00
120	Plumbing Department	5,295 08
150	Fire plugs	2,655 51
183	Hampden Reservoir	72 75
303	Water rents, 1869	4,519 76
311	" 1870	15,913 71
319	" 1871	132,969 85
342	" 1872	208,828 56
417	Meter rents	59,769 32
433	Interest on 1869 bills	242 38
439	" 1870 "	489 09
449	" 1871 "	602 92
		$5,431,358 93

STATEMENT D.

DR. *Balance Sheet of the General Ledger,*

5	Real estate and water rights	$859,901 54
10	Construction of new works	1,355,214 13
15	Mayor and City Council	103,729 15
43	Water Registrar's cash account	1,026 13
96	Distributing main	1,375,795 28
159	Pumps	986 38
167	Water Meters	15,756 00
175	Hampden Pipe Line	45,955 04
179	Druid Lake	1,180,052 75
186	High Service Reservoir	45,430 36
222	Gunpowder supply	3,246 88
264	" Real estate	248,346 22
		$5,235,439 86

STATEMENT E.

Receipts of The Water Department for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1872.

	1871. November.	December.	1872. January.	February.	March.	April.	May	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total.
Water Rents 1872	.....	$ 6,519 50	$41,117 00	$98,727 04	$17,158 12	$ 9,892 87	$ 5,014 16	$ 4,694 77	$ 3,835 14	$3,747 84	$6,647 96	$11,705 63	$209,060 03
" " 1871	$4,835 69	42,916 11	23,718 56	11,119 65	7,475 36	8,979 02	12,825 40	10,084 60	1,931 26	1,700 84	3,284 00	4,543 38	133,413 87
" " 1870	1,109 81	2,447 94	1,536 32	1,340 92	879 40	866 45	1,927 13	1,568 87	441 25	338 89	1,354 54	2,297 50	16,109 02
" " 1869	453 78	360 71	214 73	310 31	308 16	75 05	616 87	517 34	486 00	122 66	502 53	606 38	4,574 52
Meter "	636 47	44 85	13,801 75	69 25	12 87	14,874 83	195 36	.....	14,222 12	42 82	145 71	15,723 29	59,769 32
Plumbing Department	1,470 19	1,694 03	1,157 55	735 11	802 24	1,177 14	1,595 53	2,462 49	2,766 03	2,302 10	1,548 30	1,710 58	19,421 29
Gunpowder Real Estate	51 75	344 50	342 35	21 00	388 00	20 00	31 25	334 50	45 00	18 50	347 50	45 50	1,989 85
Real Estate	9,208 00	176 00	302 00	50 00	50 00	4,365 50	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	302 00	50 00	14,703 50
Druid Lake	19 07	9 03	175 00	.....	97 72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300 82
Distributing Mains	180 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	31 54	.....	7 00	7 00	7 00	.....	7 00	239 54
Lake Roland	119 50	50 00	5 00	.....	.....	60 00	60 54	228 25	.....	.....	.....	55 00	578 29
Hampden Reservoir	65 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	72 00	.....	28 00	35 00	.....	.....	30 00	230 00
Mount Royal Reservoir	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 00
Interest on 1871 Bills	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 98	80 36	184 17	156 09	22 04	29 27	53 75	58 01	602 67
" " 1870 "	20 15	30 13	19 68	31 60	31 48	26 24	101 10	58 95	8 21	12 74	42 92	93 89	477 09
" " 1869 "	11 02	19 07	10 16	17 04	22 13	2 30	49 12	11 16	54 26	.....	30 20	15 92	242 38
Total	$18,180 43	$54,611 87	$82,400 10	$112,421 92	$27,244 46	$40,523 30	$22,656 63	$20,202 02	$23,903 31	$8,372 66	$14,259 41	$36,942 08	$461,718 19

Received December 1871, from the Mayor and City Council appropriation for Fire Plugs and Pumps for 1871	$5,400 00
" October 1872, " " " " " " " 1872	6,000 00
Total	$473,118 19

STATEMENT "F."

Disbursements of the Water Department for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1872.

	1871 November.	December.	1872 January	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	
Distributing Main	$2,364 81	$2,293 90	$2,452 23	$1,464 42	$1,974 31	$2,122 42	$3,322 13	$2,912 91	$3,120 47	$3,077 94	$3,854 19	$3,324 28	$32,284 01
Druid Lake	4,863 84	4,581 57	550,53	874 14	128 48	158 12	215 40	330 84	273 40	429 68	237 61	305 59	12,949 20
Plumbing Department	1,278 09	801 44	1,001 11	473 28	682 75	1,425 51	1,176 39	1,750 00	1,296 84	1,675 80	1,603 34	940 13	14,104 68
Repairs	387 05	520 93	272 16	334 08	266 71	204 44	277 07	163 44	272 22	271 54	412 48	663 92	4,046 04
Water Meters	749 31	272 43	187 55	218 03	665 55	149 27	222 22	200 43	474 76	226 60	149 93	923 98	4,440 06
Lake Roland	76 40	69 74	39 67	8 20	58 95	8,036 55	1,136 39	529 81	232 89	1,498 06	1,359 44	783 13	13,829 23
Hampden Pipe Line	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51 37	15,446 94	18,433 09	1,793 67	2,838 88	4,278 51	3,112 58	45,955 04
High Service Reservoir	2,907 71	3,306 01	633 91	968 03	1,001 29	1,169 28	2,880 69	4,634 57	4,273 50	5,949 63	7,892 10	5,906 21	41,522 96
Salaries and Expenses Registrar's office	1,100 27	1,141 44	1,120 64	1,109 62	1,103 97	1,028 47	1,004 22	1,293 56	1,459 30	1,433 30	1,439 99	1,419 05	14,653 83
" " " Engineer's "	438 33	467 13	447 33	438 33	440 83	442 08	438 33	458 58	443 83	438 33	459 58	443 33	5,356 01
Current Expenses	489 33	225 30	840 03	342 51	884 91	370 58	506 11	964 06	641 20	235 22	197 65	888 26	6,585 16
Gunpowder Real Estate	107 30	26 80	26 80	26 80	26 80	27 21	522 73	27 62	26 80	26 80	26 80	26 80	899 26
Hampden Reservoir	13 98	.....	20 13	.....	42 69	10 75	6 05	31 65	5 50	.....	26 50	.....	157 25
Mount Royal Reservoir	.....	3 25	21 05	44 00	.....	48 74	30 50	10 08	14 00	12 43	16 00	17 50	217 55
Real Estate	.....	2 00	237 97	.....	.....	.....	2 00	.....	161 30	9 30	.....	.....	412 57
Gunpowder Supply	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	260 61	696 24	547 29	927 52	815 22	3,246 88
Fire Plugs	103 56	555 95	123 63	15 30	129 25	805 21	121 96	236 85	79 44	235 70	6 50	127 58	2,540 93
Pumps	249 46	108 09	181 50	120 35	155 00	103 53	287 49	213 87	121 14	367 83	771 13	1,659 19	4,338 58
Total	$15,129 44	$14,376 01	$8,156 24	$6,437 09	$7,561 49	$16,153 53	$27,596 62	$32,451 97	$15,386 50	$19,274 33	$23,659 27	$21,356 75	$207,539 24

Amount paid 12 Months Interest on $5,000,000 00 Water stock	$299,999 33
" returned paid in error	1,012 79
Total Disbursements	$508,551 36

Dr. STATEMENT "G." Cr.

Statement of Amount Deposited with and Drawn from the City Register for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1872.

1871.						1871.			
November 1	To balance			$154,780 32		November 1	By Check No.	1291	$149.999 33
" 29	To amount deposited this month		$ 19,924 00			4	"	1292	1,214 59
December 30	"	"	58,441 09			7	"	1293	2,690 88
1872.						7	"	1294	7,604 50
January 31	"	"	77,593 00			11	"	1295	1,333 77
February 29	"	"	103,348 00			18	"	1296	1,081 43
March 29	"	"	26,267 00			25	"	1297	1,241 25
April 30	"	"	39,816 00						$165,165 75
May 31	"	"	22,142 00			December 2	"	1298	1,012 95
June 29	"	"	19,754 00			5	"	1299	11,179 14
July 23	"	"	22,324 00			9	"	1300	811 06
August 31	"	"	10,225 00			16	"	1301	503 25
Septemb'r 30	"	"	13,510 00			23	"	1302	494 73
October 31	"	"	44,156 19			30	"	1303	390 03
				$457,500 19		1872.			14 391 16
						January 5	"	1304	6,579 62
						6	"	1305	464 70
						20	"	1306	372 80
						20	"	1307	418 35
						27	"	1308	375 87
									8,211 34
						February 6	"	1309	5,279 87
						10	"	1310	623 84
						17	"	1311	319 50
						24	"	1312	377 92
									6,601 13
						March 2	"	1313	436 48
						5	"	1314	5,877 08
						9	"	1315	298 50
						16	"	1316	352 50
						23	"	1317	358 12
						30	"	1318	413 24
									7 735 92
						April 2	"	1319	5,999 47
						2	"	1320	707 20
						6	"	1321	416 75
						13	"	1322	8,549 38
						20	"	1323	452 42
						27	"	1324	437 70
									16,562 92
						May 1	"	1325	150,000 00
						4	"	1326	658 40
						7	"	1327	24,392 73
						18	"	1328	1,514 99
						18	"	1329	257 37
						27	"	1330	944 23
									177,785 72
						June 1	"	1331	860 77
						4	"	1332	27,990 80
						8	"	1333	935 36
						15	"	1334	903 03
						22	"	1335	926 17
						29	"	1336	879 44
									32,495 57
						July 2	"	1337	11,874 51
						6	"	1338	786 52
						20	"	1339	1,803 84
									14,464 87
						August 6	"	1340	13,168 91
						17	"	1341	4,710 64
						24	"	1342	1,133 02
						31	"	1343	1,291 22
									20,303 79
						September 3	"	1344	16,364 58
						3	"	1345	1,250 00
						7	"	1346	1,377 04
						14	"	1347	1,263 44
						21	"	1348	2,168 85
						28	"	1349	1,279 89
									23 703 80
						October 5	"	1350	1,107 59
						8	"	1351	15,796 20
						19	"	1352	2,942 20
						29	"	1353	1,283 40
									21,129 39
									$508,551 36
						31	By balance		103,729 15
				$612,280 51					$612,280 51

1872.
November 1.....To Balance to the Cr. of the Department.....$103,729 15

STATEMENT D.

November 1st, 1872. Cr.

1	City six per cent. water stock	$5,000,000 00
3	Profit and loss	232,784 35
150	Fire plugs	2,655 51
		$5,235,439 86

STATEMENT H.

New Supplies for the year ending October 31st, 1872.

858	dwellings	at	$5 00	$4,290 00	
1180	"	"	7 50	8,850 00	
811	"	"	9 00	7,299 00	
346	"	"	12 00	4,152 00	
45	"	"	14 00	630 00	
10	warehouses	"	6 00	60 00	
18	"	"	8 00	144 00	
27	"	"	10 00	270 00	
3295					$25,695 00
749	baths	at	2 00	1,498 00	
464	water closets	"	2 00	928 00	
240	hose	"	3 00	720 00	
469	horses	"	1 50	703 50	
57	carriages	"	1 50	85 50	
38	cows	"	1 00	38 00	
2	extra families	"	2 00	4 00	
2019					$3,977 00
			SPECIALS.		
40	Bars	at	$3 00	$120 00	
19	"	"	5 00	95 00	
9	Errick pumps	"	6 00	54 00	
12	Barbers	"	3 00	36 00	
2	"	"	5 00	10 00	
82	Amount forward			$315 00	$29,672 00

STATEMENT H—Continued.

82	Amount brought forward.....			$315 00	$29,672 00
5	Bakers	at	3 00.....	15 00	
6	Butchers	"	10 00.....	60 00	
1	photographer	"	.....	10 00	
1	blacksmith	"	.....	5 00	
9	"	"	10 00.....	90 00	
1	rectifier	"	.....	15 00	
1	"	at	.....	50 00	
8	drugs	"	3 00.....	24 00	
11	urinals	"	1 50.....	16 50	
3	carp'ter shops	"	10 00.....	30 00	
7	fountains	"	5 00.....	35 00	
1	stone yard	"	.....	25 00	
1	laundry	"	.....	15 00	
1	hatter	"	.....	5 00	
1	tannery	"	.....	30 00	
1	rag washer	"	.....	25 00	
1	school	"	.....	12 00	
5	public baths	"	10 00.....	50 00	
3	specials	"	5 00.....	15 00	
2	"	"	10 00.....	20 00	
3	"	"	15 00.....	45 00	
6	"	"	20 00.....	120 00	
3	"	"	25 00.....	75 00	
1	"	"	.....	35 00	
164				$1,137 50	$29,672 00

STATEMENT H—Concluded.

164	Amount brought forward.....			$1,137 50	$219,672 00
1	specials	at	.....	40 00	
1	"	"	.....	65 00	
1	"	"	.....	300 00	
3	2 h. p. eng's	at	16 00.....	48 00	
5	3 " " "	"	24 00.....	120 00	
1	3½ " " "	"	.....	28 00	
1	4 " " "	"	.....	32 00	
5	5 " " "	"	40 00.....	200 00	
1	6 " " "	"	.....	48 00	
3	8 " " "	"	64 00.....	192 00	
8	10 " " "	"	80 00.....	640 00	
1	11 " " "	"	.....	88 00	
2	15 " " "	"	120 00.....	240 00	
3	26 " " "	"	196 00.....	588 00	
200				$3,766 50	

INCREASED RATES.

4	$4 00, $4 50, $9 57, $52 00.....	50 07	
			$3,816 57
	Producing a yearly revenue of.....		$33,488 57
169	Supplies for building water only yielding a revenue for this year of.....	4,734 41	
	Total.....		$38,222 71

STATEMENT "J."

Abatements condensed for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1872.

	1869.		1870.		1871.		1872.	
	No.		No.		No.		No.	
Rents duplicated and torn down	13	$111 00	19	$210 75	17	$186 50	26	$436 68
Rents reduced	...	.....	...	.....	....	.....	1	2 00
Baths	2	4 00	2	4 00	6	12 00	12	24 00
Water closets	1	2 00	1	2 00	4	8 00	9	18 00
Hose	3	9 00	2	6 00	9	22 00	13	39 00
Horses	8	11 75	9	13 50	11	16 50	25	37 75
Carriages	3	4 50	6	9 00	7	10 50	11	16 50
Specials	7	38 00	15	161 00	29	227 25	25	171 00
Building water	...	.....	4	53 63	1	8 05	....	.....
Extra families	..	.....	...	.....	1	2 00	1	2 00
Vacancy and stoppage	41	428 07	87	1,144 21	159	1,684 93	92	803 10
	78	$608 32	145	$1,604 09	244	$2,177 73	215	$1,550 03

Total amount of abatements for the year ending October 31st, 1872..... ..... $5,940 17

STATEMENT K.

Estimated Revenue from Water Rents for 1873

7,772	Houses at	$ 5 00	$38,860 00	
10,163	"	7 50	76,222 50	
10,442	"	9 00	93,978 00	
4,239	"	12 00	50,868 00	
2,737	"	14 00	38,318 00	
202	Warehouses at	6 00	1,212 00	
345	"	8 00	2,760 00	
807	"	10 00	8,070 00	
36,707				$310,288 50
6,186	Baths at	2 00	12,372 00	
3,046	Water closets	2 00	6,092 00	
1,870	Hose at	3 00	5,610 00	
3,588	Horses at	1 50	5,382 00	
822	Carriages at	1 50	1,233 00	
475	Cows at	1 00	475 00	
162	Extra families	2 00	324 00	
				31,488 00
2,687	Special Supplies and Meters			75,924 80
				$417,701 30

STATEMENT L.

Balances remaining on the Books of the Department October 31st, 1872.

Work Bills	$ 11,873 91
Water Rents, 1872	140,986 89
" " 1771	26,301 28
" " 1870	7,953 70
Meter Rent	822 77
	$187,938 55

Water Engineer's Report.

REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE WATER ENGINEER,
Baltimore, November 1st, 1872.

To the President
and Members of the Water Board:

GENTLEMEN:

In compliance with the ordinance which requires the Water Engineer to report in full the condition of the works under his charge, the amount expended during the year, and all such other information as may be required by the Water Board, I report as follows:

1871, NOVEMBER.—For the first time in eight months I was obliged to have the water shut off at Lake Roland in consequence of its muddy condition from rain. To have avoided doing so for such a length of time has not occured since the construction of the works, thereby showing the great reduced quantity of rain fall.

1871, DECEMBER.—In the early part of the month, the water at Lake Roland continued level with the face of the dam.—On the 21st, it commenced flowing over quite freely and continued to do so during the month. Ice on the Lake at this date, eleven inches thick.

1872, JANUARY.—The water continued level with face of dam through the month. Through the months of February, March, April, and up to the 7th of May a slight waste was continued over the dam. From the 7th of May until the 31st it varied, but it was never lower than seven inches.

1872, JUNE.—The water oscillated between seven and seventeen and a half inches, the mean average being 12.79 inches low.

1872, JULY.—The water at Lake Roland oscillated between 15½ and 74½ inches below the face of the dam, the mean average was 40.33 inches. Early in the month complaints of bad water were received from the High Service supply. I directed my laboring force to answer all said complaints, by blowing out the pipes. I was desirous at this time, with the water forty inches below the face of the dam, to avoid a general waste by opening the whole line of pipe. It became evident after every effort was exhausted to change the character of the water, that nothing less than the waste I desired to avoid would answer. On the 20th of July, I had the pipe line serving High Service blowed out by opening the fire plugs; a very perceptible change in the water soon followed. This change in the water occurs twice or three times a year, it is attributed to the pipe ends, the water not being in circulation, which cannot be avoided; heretofore with an abundance of water at Lake Roland, the least perceptible change in the water by emptying the pipe lines, produced a favorable result. The condition of the water on storage continued excellent. Hampden and Mt. Royal reservoirs were constantly full to their utmost capacity.—Druid Lake in consequence of pipe capacity could not be kept as full as it was desired. To meet said deficiency a third 30 inch pipe is being laid.

The draw upon Lake Roland was more extensive, and the point at which the discrepancy between the supply and consumption was visible. Druid Lake varied very trifling from November, 1871, to August, 1872, its mean average below full capacity being thirty six (36) inches.

Lake Roland but one day, the 9th of September, was ninety-seven and three quarter (97¾) inches below full capacity leaving for still further use eighty-two and a quarter (82¼) inches,

which I approximated at 170,000,000 gallons, therefore, with Mt. Royal and Hampden reservoirs full, and at this date Druid Lake, which will average thirty feet in depth, but three feet two inches low, it will appear that the supply was not so alarming as many supposed, the order to cease wasting indicated, that was only a precautionary measure deemed advisable; which terribly alarmed our people. With the evidence of the past however, I deem it all important that the permanent supply from the Gunpowder should be commenced as soon as possible.

1872, August.—The water at Lake Roland oscillated between seventy and ninety-three inches during the month.

On the 16th inst. the water was ninety-three (93) inches below the face of dam, rain fell seven times during the month, very little of which reached the water shed of Lake Roland. The mean average of low water during the month was 79.58 inches. On the 15th inst. I was directed by the Board to have all the pumps on the public highways put in order. Immediate action was taken and extra force engaged to go on with the work.—Up to the 31st of October, there has been fifty-eight pumps repaired and thirteen new ones erected. For the year there has been two hundred and eighteen (218) pumps repaired, twenty-one new erected, and thirteen removed.

On the 29th inst. I tested the city's consumption of water, and found it to be 8,622,579 gallons in twenty-four hours.

1872, September.—The water at Lake Roland oscillated between four and a half inches, and ninety-seven and three quarter inches. On the 9th inst., the water reached the lowest point of the season, ninety-seven and three quarter inches below face of dam. The heavy rain of the 9th and 11th inst., obliged us to shut off the water from conduit on the 12th inst., in consequence of its turbid condition, and continue off until the 19th inst.

On the 25th inst, heavy rains fell and obliged me to have the water shut off from the conduit on the 28th; at this date

I tested the city's consumption and found there was 9,229,316 gallons consumed in twenty-four hours.

In consequence of the turbid condition of the water for half the month, the city supply was drawn from storage, therefore Lake Roland was left quietly to fill up, and by the 30th the water was within four and a half inches of the face of the dam. The mean average below the face of the dam for the month was 56.37 inches.

1872, October.—Set in with the water one inch below the face of the dam, up to the 26th inst., the mean average below the face of dam was 14.22 inches.

On the 4th, 5th and 6th, the water was wasting over the dam in consequence of supply being shut off for turbid water. The rain fall upon the water shed of Lake Roland was greater on the 24th and 25th than any which has fallan there since.—October, 1869.—On the 26th inst., water sixteen inches in depth passed over the dam.

The mean average of the water in Druid Lake from November 1871, until August, 1872, has been thirty-six inches below high water mark. Being obliged to draw upon storage in consequence of the turbid condition of the water in August, the mean low average was 39.5, in September 54.28, and in October 71.08.

In accordance with instructions received from the Board, I commenced removing deposits from Lake Roland in July. I met with much difficulty in procuring as large a force as it was desired to work.

Up to the 31st of October, there was removed by barrow and carts fifteen thousand five hundred and seven (15,507) cubic yards at a cost of $3,487 39.

In the above cost the grass cutting and general attention to Lake Shore is included; by the removal of the above deposit there was restored a capacity of 3,131,763 gallons of water to the Lake. The work is still going on as circumstances will permit.

Situated as the cove is, inside of the N. C. R. R., crossing over a seven foot culvert where the Towsontown Branch enters the Lake, it is all important that an improvement with an open structure should be erected, by which means the sediment in the cove might be scowed away; as at present situated between two hills there is no facility to dispose of said collection, and the embankment is liable at any moment with the choking of the culvert to be carried into the Lake. I would also recommend that a sand trap be erected some distance up the Branch, thereby checking the immense volume of sand that is constantly carried into the Lake. When arrested at the trap as occasion required, it might be carted away.

An iron bridge was erected by Wendel Bollman in April last, upon the site in front of the dam at Lake Roland, to replace the one destroyed by the flood of 1868. Mr. Bollman has been very successful in furnishing an article that for beauty of design, proportions and completeness, will bear a most scrutinizing examination and adds materially to the appearance of the surroundings.

I had fourteen hundred and seventy-one (1471) cubic yards of earth moved to grade roadway, and three hundred and fifty (350) perch of stone laid for retaining and abutment walls.

LAKE ROLAND,

Has occupied much of our attention during the past season, grading, masonry and fencing at the new bridge, repairing roadway around the carriage drive west side of dam; repaving roadway to Charles street avenue; pointing up with cement the masonry on face of dam, grass cutting and fence whitewashing. Much time was also spent in keeping down the vegetation that made around the Lake shore as the water fell eight feet one and three quarter inches (8ft. 1¾in.). The gate house gates, dam, land and fencing, are now in good condition.

I refer you to Inventory of property at Lake Roland.

AQUEDUCT.

The conduit being constantly full of water during the past season, the interior was not inspected. I made a general inspection of the exterior on the 29th of October; the embankments, waste weir and culverts were in excellent condition.

HAMPDEN RESERVOIR.

The grass slopes were cut during the season and fences whitewashed. The reservoir has required no repairs during the season, having received a general repair in October, 1871. The keeper's house, reservior, gate-house, gates and land, are all in excellent condition. I refer you to Inventory for property.

PIPE LINES BETWEEN HAMPDEN RESERVOIR AND DRUID LAKE.

The two thirty inch pipes required my attention but once during the year, on the 18th of February.

DRUID LAKE,

Has received attention in grass cutting. The lower stop-house, vault-house, valves, roadway and fencing, are all in excellent condition. I refer to Inventory for property.

MOUNT ROYAL RESERVOIR,

Continues in good condition, keeper's-house, vault-house and land, are in good order. I refer you to Inventory for property.

Expenditures of the Water Engineers' Department from November 1st, 1871, to October 3d, 1872.

Distributing Main	$32,284 01
Druid Lake	12,949 20
Plumbing Department	14,104 68
Repairs	4,046 04
Meters	4,440 06
Lake Roland	13,829 23
Salaries and expenses Engineer's office	5,356 01
Hampden reservoir	157 25
Mt. Royal reservoir	217 55
Fire-plugs, Pumps and Public Fountains	6,879 51
	$94,263 54

In the items of repairs there is included the removing of a ten inch pipe from private property, and relaying it in the bed of Monument and Washington streets.

Also the lowering of eleven hundred and fifty feet of twenty inch pipe on Fulton street. To meet the grade, a portion of the line required dropping sixteen feet. Also the removing of six inch main in the bed of Harris' Creek and erecting a suspended eight inch in its stead. The cost of those three items was $1,599 09.

Service pipe laid from November 1st, 1871, to October 31st, 1872, 23,593 feet, or four miles two thousand four hundred and seventy-three feet.

Bills delivered to Registrar for work and materials.

Plumbing Department	$21,448 35
Distributing Main	1,245 68

LEAKS AND REPAIRS.

No. of Main leaks repaired from Nov. 1st, 1871, to October 31st, 1872	338
" Stops repaired from Nov. 1st, 1871, to Oct. 31st, 1872	173
" Hydrants and Service Pipe turned off for leaks	966
" Ferrules drawn for leaks	126
" Fire Plugs repaired	125

ORDERS FROM THE REGISTRAR.

Supplies stopped for Water Rent	782
" turned on	408
Ferrules drawn	108
" returned	100
Persons who were called on to turn off their supply	765

PUMPS.

Number repaired	812
" renewed	21
" removed	13
" Platforms over wells renewed	5

FIRE PLUGS.

There are seven hundred and sixty-nine in the city.

One hundred and twenty-five have been repaired during the year.

The usual inspection and required repairs preparatory to the setting in of winter have been completed.

There has been erected during the year the following:

No. 9 Engine House, Madison street.
Orleans and Washington streets.
*Eager and Central avenue.
McMechin and Mason alley.
Hamburg and Cross.
Spring and Fayette.
Central avenue and May.
McElderry and Short
Monument and Central avenue.
Frederick avenue, between Lombard and Pratt.
George and Ogston.
Exeter and Stiles.
Baltimore and Lloyd.
*Lexington and Paca.
*Gay and Exeter.
East and Fayette.
Second and Frederick.
Washington and Eastern avenue.
Monroe and Wilkins avenue.
Winder and Light.
Forrest and Chase.
Gilmore, between Thompson and Adams.
Fayette and Madeira alley.
Ridgely and West.
Monument and Bradford alley.
Jefferson and Dungan alley.
Cathedral and Oliver.
Calhoun and Townsend.
*Centre and Davis.
*Hoffman and Sheet alley.

*To replace old plugs.

PUBLIC FOUNTAINS IN THE CITY.

Fells Point Market House.
Baltimore and Hanover streets.
Light and Conway streets.
Hollins street Market.
Lexington and Jasper streets.
Richmond and Garden streets.
Pratt and Gay streets.
Belair Market, Gay street.
Pratt street and Centre Market.
Pratt and Light streets.
Light and Lee streets.
Hanover Market.
Cross street Market.
Baltimore and North streets.
Calvert street and Court House.
Locust Point.
Light street and Fort avenue.
Aisquith street and Harford avenue.
Madison Square.
Charles street and Boundary avenue.
Camden and Eutaw streets.
Pratt and South streets.
Fort avenue and Burrough street.

With the view of economizing in water during the excitement in July, I had an automatic cut off placed on each fountain.

METERS.

There are 270 meters in operation, all of the Worthington construction. 103-⅝, 94-1, 33-1½, 17-2, 21-3 and 2-4. Seven meters have been withdrawn during the year.

Location of Meters.	⅝ Meter.	1 Meter.	1½ Meter.	2 Meter.	3 Meter.	4 Meter.	Total.
Norfolk Steamboat Company.....				1			1
Eastern Shore "			1				1
Fredericksburg "			1				1
Patuxent River "			1				1
Wash'n & Alexandria Steamboat Co.			1				1
Baltimore & Susquehanna "	1						1
Broadway & Locust Point Ferry Co.			1				1
Pier No. 2, Steamboat Company.....			1				1
" 3 " "			1				1
" 4 " "		1					1
" 5 " "	1						1
" 6 " "		1					1
" 7 " "		1					1
" 8 " "		1					1
" 9 " "				1			1
" 10 " "		1					1
" 12 " "		1					1
" 13 " " Withdrawn		1					1
Boston & Savannah Steam Ship Co.			1				1
Baltimore and Havana "			1				1
Baltimore and Wilmington "			1				1
Abbott's Rolling Mill.....					1		1
Trego & Thompson Rolling Mill.....				1			1
E. A. Clapp, Vinegar Depot.....		1					1
Linten's Pottery, withdrawn.....	1						1
White Lead Works.....				1			1
W. P. Winter, Oyster & Fruit Packer	1						1
Brinkley & Son " ...		1					1
E. B. Mallory " ...		1					1
Ludington & Co. " ...	1						1
Auger & Co. " ...	1						1
Booth & Co. " ...	1						1
Ruth & Co. " ...	1						1
Flamm & Co. " ...		1					1
J. Campen " ...	1						1
Ellis & Co. " ...	1						1
The amount carried forward...	10	11	10	4	1		36

Location of Meters.	⅝ Meter.	1 Meter.	1½ Meter.	2 Meter.	3 Meter.	4 Meter.	Total.
Brought forward.....	10	11	10	4	1		36
Farnen & Co. Oyster & Fruit Packer	1						1
Kinsett & Co. " ...	2	1					3
Kraft & Co. " ...		1					1
Mitchell & Co. " ...		1					1
D. D. Mallory " ...		1					1
J. F. Mallory " ...	1						1
C. L. Maltby & Co. " ...	1	2					3
J. T. Myers & Co. " ...		1					1
Wm. Numsen & Sons " ...	1	3					4
Jordan & Co. " ...	1						1
R. H. Smith " ...	1						1
J. Stansbury & Co. " ...		1					1
H. M. Rowe " ...		1					1
J. Shriver " ...	1						1
W. W. Boyer " ...	1						1
Thomas & Co. " ...	1						1
Wm. Taylor & Co. " ...	1						1
Spencer & Co. " ...	1						1
J. L. Shriver & Co. " ...	2						2
Wm. H. Thomas & Co. " ...		1					1
E. C. Thomas & Co. " withd'n	2						2
Tilgham & Drakely " ...	2						2
Allen Taylor " ...	1						1
T. W. Twaits " ...	1						1
J. Waltmyer " withd'n	1						1
J. W. Anderson " ...	1						1
Carmin & Christian " ...	1						1
J. H. Hamilton & Co. " ...	1						1
Smith & Henningway " ...	1						1
L. McMurray & Co. " ...	1	1					2
Mahoney & Co. " ...	1	1					2
Francis Ruth " ...	1						1
Howell Summers & Co. " ...		1					1
S. J. Smith " ...	1						1
W. Wentz & Co. " ...	1						1
Amount carried forward.....	41	27	10	4	1		83

Location of Meters.	⅝ Meter.	1 Meter.	1½ Meter.	2 Meter.	3 Meter.	4 Meter.	Total.
Brought forward.....	41	27	10	4	1		83
Geo. Bauernschmidt, Beer Brewery			1				1
John Bauernschmidt " ...			1				1
Bay View " ...				1			1
Thomas Beck " ...				1			1
August Beck " ...				1			1
Paul Baer " ...			1				1
John Bauerfiend " ...	1						1
George Beck " ...	1						1
Jacob Green " ...	1						1
J. G. Hoffman " ...		1					1
John Kalb " ...	1						1
John Kohler " ...	1						1
Louis Muth " ...			1				1
Valentine Miller " ...	1						1
John Muller " ...	1						1
George Rost " ...				1			1
John Nagengast " ...	1						1
Odenwall & Son " ...		1					1
George Pabst " ...		1					1
J. G. Rosemark " ...	1						1
Geo. Rosemark " ...		1					1
Jacob Seeger " ...				1			1
F. Schneider " ...		1					1
John G. Seigman " ...		1					1
J. Schier " ...	1		1				2
Schulthous & Kratts " ...		1					1
F. Wunder " ...		1					1
J. G. Weisner " ...				1			1
George Slab " ...		1					1
J. H. Vonderhorst " ...			1				1
George Weissner " ...		1					1
Joseph Reiber " ...	1						1
Medtart " ...		1					1
Claggett " ...	1		1				2
Dandlett " ...	1	1					2
Amount carried forward.....	54	39	17	10	1		131

Location of Meters.	⅝ Meter.	1 Meter.	1½ Meter.	2 Meter.	3 Meter.	4 Meter.	Total.
Brought forward.....	54	39	17	10	1		131
Wm. J. Walter, Whisky Rectifier...	1						1
Gottschalk & Spillman " ...		1					1
Flack & Sons " ...		1					1
Lanahan & Sons " ...	1						1
Ulman & Co. " ...	1						1
Hannis & Co. Whisky Distiller, withdrawn.....					1		1
D. M. Cleary & Co. Whisky Distiller	1				1		2
Fountain Hotel.....		1					1
Merchant "	1						1
Maltby House "		1					1
Mt. Vernon "	2	1					3
Barnum "	2	3					5
Howard House "		1		1			2
Eutaw "		1					1
Mansion "	2						2
St. Nicholas "	2						2
J. Gittings "		1					1
Rennert's "		2					2
E. Leville "	1						1
St. Clair "		1	1				2
Carrolton "			2				2
Merritt, Jones & Co. Coal Oil Factory		1					1
Carswell & Son " " ...		1					1
West & Son " " ...		1					1
Hammill & Co. " " ...		1					1
Christopher & Co. " " ...		1					1
Robert Read " " ...		1					1
Charles Nelson " " ...		1					1
Mrs. Hunt " " ...	1						1
Charles Nichole " " ...	1						1
Charles Raabe Tannery.....	1						1
Locker & Atkinson "		1					1
Kleese & Sons "	1						1
Brandt & Bro. "	1						1
Amount carried forward.....	73	61	20	11	3		178

Location of Meters.	¾ Meter.	1 Meter.	1½ Meter.	2 Meter.	3 Meter.	4 Meter.	Total.
Brought forward.....	73	61	20	11	3		178
Maynard Ely & Co., Tannery.....	1						1
E. Larabee & Sons "		1					1
Geo. Cassard & Sons, Meat Packer...		1					1
Thos. Cassard & Bro. " ...		1					1
George & Jenkins " ...	2	1					3
J. G. Harvey " ...		1					1
G. L. Krebs " ...		1					1
C. P. Powell " ...	1						1
Smith & Nichodemus " ...		1					1
Straus & Bro. Malt House.....	1			1			2
Straus, Bro. & Bell "	1			1			2
Francis Denmead "	1		1				2
Boyd & Ricketts "		1					1
Wilhelm Cattle Yard.....		1					1
Tinker "	1						1
Scheeler & Reffle "	1						1
Redsecker & Baugher "	4	1					5
Gray & Judic "			1				1
J. L. Hoffman, Chemist.....		1					1
Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.....	1	2	1		6		10
Baltimore & Wilmington R. R. Co...				1	2		3
Baltimore & N. C. R. R. Co.....	1			1	4		6
Penitentiary.....		1					1
Gas House.....					1		1
Zell & Son Guano Factory.....		1					1
J. J. Turner " "	1						1
Lorentz & Rittler Chemical Works...		1					1
Canton " " ...			1				1
Smith & Co. Potash Factory.....		1					1
C. P. Stevens Furniture Factory.				1			1
Magnew & Chipman " "			1				1
George Beck " " withdrawn.....	1						1
Ehrman & Birsch Saw Mill.....	1						1
Harrington & Bro. "			1				1
Amount carried forward.....	91	78	26	16	16		237

Location of Meters.	⅝ Meter.	1 Meter.	1½ Meter.	2 Meter.	3 Meter.	4 Meter.	Total.
Brought forward.....	91	78	26	16	16		237
Butler &. Co. "	1						1
Search's Laundry.....		2					2
Smith & Curlett Soap Factory.....		1					1
Baltimore Butchers Association No 1.		1					1
James Donnelly Brick Yard.....			1				1
Wilkens " "	1						1
Geo. Berry & Bro. " "		1					1
Widekine & Duberry " "	1						1
J. Penn & Son " "	1						1
Fardy's Ship Yard.....		1					1
Geo. Bayless Commission Merchant withdrawn.....	1						1
Thomas Winans Opera House.....				1			1
Johns Hopkins Building.....	2						2
Law "	1						1
Balto. Conn. Fire Ins. "		1					1
Boy's Home "		1					1
Jarvis "		1					1
Custom House "			1				1
Robinson & Cunningham Agricult'l Manufactory.....		1					1
Amount carried forward.....	99	88	28	17	16		260

Location of Meters.	⅝ Meter.	1 Meter.	1½ Meter.	2 Meter.	3 Meter.	4 Meter.	Total.
Brought forward.....	99	88	28	17	16		260
Balto. Galvanized Sheet Iron & Lead Works.....	1						1
J. L. Snyder, Butchery.....	1						1
Kinzell "		1					1
Super & Sons "		1					1
Faust & Gable "		1					1
Wm. Pentz "	1						1
Eckel, Thom & Co. Sugar House...			1				1
Merchants " " ...		1					1
Calvert " " ...					1		1
Chesapeake " " ...			1				1
Maryland " " ...					1		1
Wood, Wick & Co. " " ...		1			1		2
John Halstead, Bark Mill.....		1					1
Wood & Co., Tug Boats.....			1				1
C. Morton Stewart & Co., Tug Boats.			1				1
Mt. Vernon Cotton Mills.....						1	1
Druid Cotton Mills.....						1	1
Pearl Hominy & Vinegar Mills.....			1				1
Mt. Vernon Church.....					2		2
Myers & Hedian. Photographer.....	1						1
Amount carried forward.....	103	94	33	17	21		283

New Supplies for the Year Ending October 31st, 1872.

858	Dwellings at	$5 00		$4,290 00
1180	"	7 50		8,850 00
811	"	9 00		7,299 00
346	"	12 00		4,152 00
45	"	14 00		630 00
10	Warehouses	6 00		60 00
18	"	8 00		144 00
27	"	10 00		270 00
3295				$25,695 00
749	Baths at	$2 00	$1,498 00	
464	Water closets at	2 00	928 00	
240	Hose at	3 00	720 00	
469	Horses at	1 50	703 50	
57	Carriages at	1 50	85 50	
38	Cows at	1 00	38 00	
2	Extra families at	2 00	4 00	
2019				$3,977 00
40	Bars at	$3 00	$ 120 00	
19	Bars at	5 00	95 00	
9	Erick pumps at	6 00	54 00	
12	Barbers at	3 00	36 00	
2	Barbers at	5 00	10 00	
1	Photographer at		10 00	
5	Bakeries at	3 00	15 00	
6	Butchers at	10 00	60 00	
1	Blacksmith at	5 00	5 00	
9	Blacksmiths at	10 00	90 00	
1	Rectifier at		15 00	
	Amount carried forward		$510 00	$29,672 00

	Amount brought forward		$510 00	$29,672 00
1	Rectifier at		50 00	
3	Carpenters at	10 00	30 00	
11	Urinals at	1 50	16 50	
8	Drugs at	3 00	24 00	
7	Fountains at	5 00	35 00	
1	Stone yard at		25 00	
1	Hatter at		5 00	
1	Laundry at		15 00	
1	Tannery at		30 00	
1	Rag washer at		25 00	
1	School at		12 00	
5	Public baths at	10 00	50 00	
3	Specials at	5 00	15 00	
2	"	10 00	20 00	
3	"	15 00	45 00	
6	"	20 00	120 00	
3	"	25 00	75 00	
1	"		35 00	
1	"		40 00	
1	"		65 00	
1	"		300 00	
1	Increased rent		4 00	
1	"		4 50	
1	"		9 57	
1	"		32 00	
171				
3	2 H. P. Engines at	$16 00	$48 00	
5	3 "	24 00	120 00	
1	3½ "		28 00	
1	4 "		32 00	
	Amount carried forward		$1,820 57	$29,672 00

	Amount brought forward.....			$1,820 57	$29,672 00
5	5	H. P. Engines at	40 00.....	200 00	
1	6	"	.....	48 00	
3	8	"	64 00.....	192 00	
8	10	"	80 00.....	640 00	
1	11	"	.....	88 00	
2	15	"	120 00.....	240 00	
3	26	"	196 00.....	588 00	
204					$3,816 57
	Producing a yearly revenue of.....				$33,488 57
169	Supplies for building water only, yielding a revenue of.....				4,734 14
					$38,222 71

TABULAR STATEMENT.

Size and number of Feet of Pipe, Stop Cocks, and Branches laid in the City.

	1½ inch.	2 inch.	3 inch.	4 inch.	4½ inch.	6 inch.	8 inch.	10 inch.	12 inch.	16 inch.	18 inch.	20 inch.	30 inch.	Total of Pipe.
No. of feet of pipe laid previous to purchase by Water Co.....	.....	13,203	95,411	31,876	72,462	60,704	10,040	14,330	12,209	26,168	4,627	5,588	14,203	363,821
Laid by Water Commissioners from July 1855, to Dec. 1857	.....	1,909	14,720	28,362	.....	5,005	613	448	.....	.....	.....	9,716	.....	60,773
By Water Board in '58	.....	2,948	24,438	23,742	.....	8,692	144	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59,964
1859	.....	638	22,972	40,367	.....	14,503	.....	6,300	108	.....	.....	.....	.....	84,888
1860	.....	.....	20,488	35,106	.....	22,134	.....	7,910	.....	.....	.....	14,889	1,428	101,955
1861	.....	276	8,317	15,432	.....	8,722	.....	5,017	.....	.....	.....	1,080	8,292	47,136
1862	.....	1,140	11,065	6,562	.....	560	.....	.....	.....	490	.....	6,599	51	26,467
1863	.....	2,729	12,223	5,696	.....	3,744	.....	4,560	.....	729	1,170	1,314	.....	32,156
1864	1,748	314	20,899	8,362	.....	6,981	.....	13,476	405	1,962	783	1,395	.....	56,325
1865	7,929	796	16,930	11,729	.....	3,204	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,588
1866	2,903	4,413	15,813	10,864	.....	13,048	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,041
1867	1,145	14,252	17,349	8,808	.....	6,491	.....	9,372	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57,417
1868	1,642	4,475½	20,466½	14,759½	.....	2,012½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,356
1869	192	4,765	16,595	9,457½	.....	4,037½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,047
1870	.....	8,502	11,372	10,886	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,360
From January 1st to October 31st, 1871.	.....	6,895	11,863	13,205	.....	8,452	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,415
October 31st, 1871, to October 31st, 1872..	78	6,871½	13,660½	12,479	.....	3,425	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,514
	15,637	74,127	354,581½	287,693	72,462	172,315	10,797	61,413	12,722	29,349	6,580	43,581	23,974	1,165,223

TABULAR STATEMENT.—Continued.

	1½ inch.	2 inch.	3 inch.	4 inch.	4½ inch.	6 inch.	8 inch.	10 inch.	12 inch.	16 inch.	18 inch.	20 inch.	30 inch.	Total of Pipe.	Total of Stops.	Branchrs.
Stop Cocks by Water Company	.....	12	61	94	.....	55	9	8	8	9	4	8	2	.....	270	...
" " Commissioners	.....	9	8	8	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	29	...
By Water Board in 1858	.....	17	23	14	.....	3	1	.....	1	16	.....	1	.....	.....	61	...
1859	.....	15	30	54	.....	16	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	122	...
1860	.....	.....	18	55	.....	36	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	123	...
1861	.....	7	7	24	.....	8	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	54	...
1862	.....	21	19	31	.....	19	.....	1	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	111	...
1863	.....	8	20	28	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	61	...
1864	.....	12	18	15	.....	4	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	55	...
1865	.....	24	13	6	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	...
1866	.....	22	24	20	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	...
1867	.....	46	22	5	.....	5	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	...
1868	.....	7	24	19	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	...
1869	.....	.....	7	18	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	..
1870	.....	.....	4	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	...
From January 1st to October 31st, 1871	.....	5	11	25	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	...
October 31st, 1871, to October 31st, 1872	.....	10	20	23	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	...
	.....	215	329	440	.....	169	10	38	9	26	4	21	8	.....	1275	...

TABULAR STATEMENT.--Concluded.

	1½ inch.	2 inch.	3 inch.	4 inch.	4½ inch.	6 inch.	8 inch.	10 inch.	12 inch.	16 inch.	18 inch.	20 inch.	30 inch.	Total of Pipe.	Total of Stops.	Branches
Branches by the Water Board, in 1858	.....	3	78	98	.....	33	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	215
By Water Board in 1859	.....	.....	53	134	.....	75	.....	32	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	296
1860	.....	.....	60	108	.....	149	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	52	2	.....	.....	408
1861	.....	.....	26	50	.....	33	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	6	34	.....	.....	168
1862	.....	5	25	30	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	81
1863	.....	3	29	19	.....	9	.....	7	.....	2	1	5	.....	.....	.....	75
1864	3	3	40	21	.....	9	1	47	.....	5	4	4	.....	.....	.....	137
1865	20	.....	47	20	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102
1866	3	.....	30	24	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73
1867	1	29	46	26	.....	7	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	130
1868	1	6	38	43	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
1869	.....	5	54	32	.....	6	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99
1870	.....	9	27	39	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76
From January 1st to October 31st, 1871	.....	6	22	29	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89
October 31st, 1871, to October 31st, 1872	.....	3	35	39	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87
	28	72	618	712	.....	411	3	158	2	8	5	83	36	.....	.....	2,126

	Miles.	Feet.
Whole length of pipe in the City October 31st, 1871	206	4,690
Pipe laid in the City from October 31st, 1871, to October 31st, 1872	6	4,834
Whole length of pipe line in the City to October 31st, 1872	213	4,244

Net cost of pipe laid to date.....$1,367,347 60

Location, Size, Number of Feet and Cost of Distributing Main laid from Oct. 31, '71, to Oct. 31, '72.

Streets in which pipes are laid.	Between what Streets.	Size in inches.	Length in feet.	Cost.
Bouldin alley	Hoffman and Dolphin	3	37½	$ 22 77
St. Peter	Scott and Sterrett	2	192	91 22
Lovegrove alley	Chase and Biddle	3	187½	87 83
10 foot alley, rear Oregon	Adams and Thompson	2 4	168 212½	247 17
10 foot alley, rear Central ave.	Biddle and John	2	36	19 71
Oxford	Pennsylvania and Druid Hill avenues	2	108	47 38
10 foot alley, rear Carey	Lanvale and Adams	2	144	72 03
Preston	Pennsylvania and Druid Hill avenues	3	137½	81 24
Preston	Grundy and Foster alley	2	36	19 41
Covington	Hughes and Hamburg	3	150	72 09
Eastern Avenue	Washington and Wolf	4	50	40 18
Bond	Chase and Biddle	3	300	188 31
Russell	Hamburg and Cross	3	262½	187 43
Ridgeley	Henrietta and Hamburg	3	37½	21 08
10 foot alley, rear Chase	Gay and Bond	1½	78	30 84
10 foot alley, rear Orleans	Washington and Chappel	2	152	66 29
10 foot alley, rear Dallas	Monument and McElderry	2	60	34 04
Pleasant	Calvert and Gravel alley	2	144	73 79
10 foot alley, rear Hanover	Henrietta and Hamburg	2	180	90 45

Durham	McElderry and Jefferson	3	365	147 76
Ellicott	Robinson and East avenue	3	225	110 11
Williamson alley	Charles and Light	2	192	95 57
Stockholm	Sharp and Peach alley	3	362½	197 72
10 foot alley, rear Gough	Choptank and Gist	4	287½	197 59
10 foot alley, rear Carey	Franklin and Adams	3	487½	306 26
Orbit alley	Eager and Chase	3	562½	305 60
Cemetary avenue	Bond and Gay	3	137½	93 69
Gilmore	Adams and Townsend	4	150	855 30
		6	687½	
Durham	Jefferson and Orleans	3	500	262 22
Biddle alley	Pennsylvania and Druid Hill avenues	2	60	29 52
Jones' court	Washington and Castle	3	250	163 84
Eager	Broadway and Bond	4	225	191 23
10 foot alley, rear Jefferson	Ann and Wolf	2	60	25 03
Little Monument	Orchard and St. Mary	2	150	86 39
Durst alley	Randall and Fort	2	186	84 97
Mercer	Grant and Light	2	66	33 79
10 foot alley, rear Carey	Adams and Lanvale	3	187½	121 95
10 foot alley, rear Oregon	Franklin and Thompson	3	250	161 50
Parish alley	Ramsey and Baltimore & Ohio R. R.	4	150	135 96
Bouldin alley	Mosher and McMechen	3	37½	26 31
Pearl	Saratoga and Mulberry	3	50	32 94
Mason alley	McMechen and Wilson	4	500	406 50
10 foot alley, rear Russell	Cross and West	2	312	113 19
Elbow lane	Cross and West	3	150	94 19

Location, Size, Number of Feet and Cost of Distributing Main laid from Oct. 31, '71, to Oct. 31, '72.

Streets in which pipes are laid.	Between what Streets.	Size in inches.	Length in feet.	Cost.
Eutaw	Hamburg and Cross	4	112½	93 42
Perry	Sharp and Hanover	2	120	58 88
10 foot alley, rear Carey	Thompson and Adams	3	187½	132 86
10 foot alley, rear Sommerset	Biddle and Chase	2	42	21 85
Aisquith	John and Federal	3	175	96 07
Spring	John and Federal	3	25	16 59
Caroline	John and Federal	3	25	16 59
Wilcox	Eager and Chase	3	62½	35 84
10 foot alley, rear Carey	Saratoga and Mulberry	4	300	246 52
10 foot alley, rear Hamburg	Scott and Wyeth	3	125	73 96
10 foot alley, rear Hampstead	Durham and Wolf	2	90	45 21
Duncan alley	Canton avenue and Alice Anna	2	96	50 97
10 foot alley, rear Washington	Orleans and Fayette	2	210	93 87
10 foot alley, rear Broadway	Hampstead and Fayette	3	150	136 99
Duncan alley	Eastern and Canton avenues	2	300	140 19
10 foot alley, rear Bond	McElderry and Monument	2	72	35 35
Claret alley	Montgomery and Fremont	4	37½	32 50
West	Russell and Warner	2	168	747 45
		4	100	
		6	450	

Clement	Johnson and Jackson	3	150	90	96
Forrest	Eager and Chase	4	350	369	94
10 foot alley, rear George	Ogston and Brune	3	100	51	89
Orleans	Caroline and Dallas	4	100	109	76
Warner	Burgundy alley and Columbia	2	132	86	29
Ramsey	Fulton and Addison alley	4	150	144	93
Block	Caroline and Draw Bridge	4	312½	250	58
Bentalou	Frederick avenue and McHenry	4	150	113	93
10 foot alley, rear Clarke	Brune and Fremont	4	400	297	75
Addison alley	Lombard and Pratt	3	150	84	15
Bethel	Canton avenue and Alice Anna	3	75	44	71
Choptank	Eastern avenue and Bank	3	75	44	71
Vincent alley	Pratt and McHenry	4	112½	106	16
Durham	Eastern and Canton avenues	3	250	152	41
10 foot alley, rear Ramsey	Parish alley and Stricker	4	187½	144	41
Canton avenue	Broadway and Register	3	75	44	47
10 foot alley, rear Bond	Chase and Cemetery avenue	3	237½	120	50
10 foot alley, rear Boundary av.	John and Grundy	3	50	30	86
Port alley	Alice Anna and Eastern avenue	3	100	53	02
10 foot alley, rear Republican	Franklin and Mulberry	4	225	190	25
10 foot alley, rear Stricker	Lexington and Saratoga	3	187½	123	34
10 foot alley, rear Wilkins' ave.	Monroe and Pulaski	4	437½	335	46
Dolphin	Mason alley and Bolton	3	100	58	24
Washington	Gough and Bank	4	100	97	03
Emmerick	William and Light	3	171½	89	15
Cambridge	Leakin and Concord	3	175	99	38

Location, Size, Number of Feet and Cost of Distributing Main laid from Oct. 31, '71 to Oct. 31, '72.

Streets in which pipes are laid.	Between what Streets.	Size in inches.	Length in feet.	Cost.
Light	Barney and Winder	4	250	$203 00
Hog alley	Prattt and Gough	2	54	25 95
Pleasant alley	Washington and Castle	2	198	91 23
Chew	Gay and Eden	2	120	55 69
Castle	Eastern avenue and Bank	2	60	35 65
Maderia alley	Fayette and Hampstead	4	262½	200 75
Duncan alley	Bank and Gough	3	162½	87 71
10 foot alley, rear McElderry	Bond and Caroline	2	42	21 53
10 foot alley, rear Orleans	Washington and Chapel	2	132	60 96
Creek alley	Hamburg and Cross	2	36	19 38
Woodyear	Franklin and Thompson	4	262½	229 75
10 foot alley, rear Biddle	Ann and Gay	2	66	37 32
Bethel	Canton and Eastern avenues	3	100	75 53
10 foot alley, rear Calhoun	Lombard and Pratt	3	62½	46 18
10 foot alley, rear Bond	Chew and Eager	2 4	300 225	294 73
Cooke	Fremont and Stockton	6	250	280 59
St. Mary's	Pennsylvania and Druid Hill avenues	2	84	41 96
Morton alley	Read and Madison	2	72	40 90
10 foot alley, rear Lanvale	Carey and Calhoun	8	100	58 37

Durham	Chew and Madison	3	412½	233 65
10 foot alley, rear Eastern ave.	Washington and Chapel	2	204	92 82
Pratt	Poppleton and Callender alley	3	25	18 08
Spring	Hampstead and Fayette	3	100	68 68
Holland	Lewis and Central avenue	3	112½	64 99
Short	Jefferson and Orleans	3	112½	64 99
East	Douglas and Forrest	3	62½	39 63
Hollins	Monroe and Fulton	4	562½	450 04
10 foot alley, rear Hanover	West and Cross	3	112½	84 68
Barney	Light and Hanover	3	25	15 28
10 foot alley, rear Gilmore	Pratt and Lombard	2	186	75 01
Cambridge	Leakin and Concord	3	75	44 22
Castle	Orleans and Jefferson	4	225	178 61
10 foot alley, rear Clarke	Fremont and Brune	3	250	184 88
Townsend	Fremont and Walsh	4	300	256 58
10 foot alley, rear Biddle	Castle and Chester	4	312½	258 38
Stockton alley	Adams and Thompson	4	275	230 56
10 foot alley, rear Hampstead	Washington and Castle	2	30	15 43
10 foot alley, rear Adams	Gilmore and Stricker	4	12	11 54
Byrd	Fort and Randall	2 4	120 112½	131 97
10 foot alley, rear Ramsey	Gilmore and Stricker	4	175	131 34
McHenry	Gilmore and Mount	4	300	167 33
Jordon alley	McMechen and Wilson	6	100	104 49
Mangood	Scott and Paca	3	225	117 36
Wyeth	Hamburg and St. Peter	3	37½	27 17

Location, Size, Number of Feet and Cost of Distributing Main laid from Oct. 31, '71, to Oct. 31, 72.

Streets in which pipes are laid.	Between what Streets.	Size in inches.	Length in feet.	Cost.
Hamburg	Scott and Paca	3	25	$ 16 29
Charles	Saratoga and Pleasant	4	237½	227 06
10 foot alley, rear Bond	Biddle and John	3	137½	75 75
10 foot alley, rear Pratt	Chester and Choptank	2 4	156 12	83 82
Canton avenue	Washington and Chester	3	50	30 07
10 foot alley, rear Calhoun	Prestman and Cooke	4	362½	255 52
Shuter	Barnes and Chew	2	240	120 33
10 foot alley, rear Register	Biddle and Chase	2	60	36 99
Franklin	Gilmore and Stricker	6	300	336 46
Bentalou	Ramsey and McHenry	4	637½	464 76
Hudson	Curley and Patuxent	4	450	406 66
10 foot alley rear Stricker	Ramsey and Baltimore & Ohio R. R.	4	267½	195 59
Whatcoat	Cooke and Wilson	4	112½	107 15
10 foot alley, rear Register	Madison and Chew	3	287½	174 42
Clarke	Brune and Ogston	4	112½	85 76
Orleans	Bond and Bethel	3	100	62 06
St. Peter	Scott and Paca	3	175	113 12
Madison alley	Eager and Chase	3	25	15 04
Baltimore	High and Front	2	60	19 09

Pine	Baltimore and German	2	180	85 46
Wolf	Biddle and John	4	137½	125 16
Light	Winder and McComas	4	362½	319 50
10 foot alley, rear Bradford alley	Jefferson and McElderry	3	200	102 53
William	West and Clement	3	187½	113 35
Park avenue	Richmond and Tyson alley	3	125	94 52
Charles	West and Clement	6	37½	47 16
Hamburg	Paca and Scott	4	50	42 07
10 foot alley, rear Broadway	Madison and Monument	3	175	118 54
Durst alley	West and Cross	2	270	133 49
West	Russell and Warner	4	137½	384 17
		6	225	
10 foot alley, rear Fayette	Choptank and Madeira alley	4	187½	142 52
Booth	Gilmore and Stricker	4	100	76 76
Maderia alley	Pratt and Gough	3	187½	106 85
10 foot alley, rear Bank	Chapel and Chester	3	12½	10 79
Mullikin	Bond and Bethel	3	25	16 78
Lanvale	Fremont and Chatsworth	3	50	28 71
10 foot alley, rear O'Donnell	Curley and Harrison	3	50	28 71
Stirling	Madison and Chew	3	25	16 53
10 foot alley, rear Fayette	Choptank and Gist	4	187½	289 30
10 foot alley, rear Orleans	Castle and Chester	3	112½	66 51
Cooke	Stockton and Carey	6	225	239 71
Bethel	Thames and Lancaster	3	100	59 52
O'Donnell	Chesapeake and Patapsco	4	400	334 67
10 foot alley, rear Wolf	Biddle and John	2	234	90 18

Location, Size, Number of Feet and Cost of Distributing Main laid from Oct. 31,'71, to Oct. 31, 72.

Streets in which pipes are laid.	Between what Streets.	Size in inches.	Length in feet.	Cost.
Gilmore	Franklin and Adams	6	1150	$1336 28
10 foot alley, rear Townsend	Mason alley and Bolton	3	162½	93 98
Harrison	Hudson and Dillon	3	105	60 15
Cross	Howard and Ohio avenue	3	51½	30 51
Fort avenue	Battery avenue and Durst alley	2	53	25 40
Dolphin	Shields' alley and Chatsworth	3	55	34 54
10 foot alley, rear Hampstead	Register and Ann	2	96	48 26
Chew	Shuter and Ann	4	62½	50 75
Parish alley	Cooke and Presstman	3	125	102 34
10 foot alley, rear William	Fort avenue and Randall	3	162	82 93
Clarke	Ogston and Brune	4	112½	80 44
Pickle alley	Wine alley and Lombard	3	50	33 32
10 foot alley, rear Charles	Chase and Biddle	3	262½	140 91
Hanover	West and Clement	4	125	228 74
St. Peter	Paca and Sterritt	3	87½	54 40
20 foot alley, rear Parkin	Pratt and McHenry	3	350	208 11
10 foot alley, rear Orleans	Washington and Castle	2	180	84 18
Bradford alley	Monument and McElderry	4	112½	112 73
Thompson	Fremont and Schroeder	3	387½	219 04
Point lane	Harford avenue and Eden	4	125	91 41

Peach alley	Montgomery and Henrietta	3	25	18 50
10 foot alley, rear Pratt	Oregon and Hollins alley	3	87½	55 43
10 foot alley, rear Monroe	Wilkins avenue and Ramsey	3	87½	52 95
Druid Hill avenue	Preston and Hoffman	4	62½	54 24
Sharp	Stockholm and Ostend	3	150	92 70
20 foot alley, rear Denmead	Decker and Oak	3	162½	114 94
Stockholm	Peach alley and Leadenhall	3	162½	98 91

In closing my report, I cannot too earnestly impress upon the Board that every opportunity should be embraced to speedily remove the deposit from Lake Roland, and restore it to its original capacity.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES CURRAN, *Water Engineer.*

DISTRIBUTING MAIN.

Stock of Material on hand, and Value of the same, October 31st, 1872

Amounting to..... $3,995 12

PLUMBING DEPARTMENT.

Stock of Material on hand, and Value of the same, October 31st, 1872

Amounting to..... $1,254 05

FIRE PLUGS.

Stock of Material on hand, and Value of the same, October 31st, 1872

Amounting to..... $ 296 26

METERS.

Stock of Material on hand, and Value of the same, October 31st, 1872

Amounting to..... $1,793 24

Tools and Material at Druid Lake October 31st, 1872.

Amounting to..... $2,063 31

Elevations above tide east of Jones' Falls.

	Feet.	Inches.
Ann and Monument streets	106	2
Ann street and North avenue, city limits	167	5
Aisquith and Eager streets	86	6
Broadway and Fayette streets	97	9
Broadway and Monument street	90	7
Broadway and McElderry street	99	8
Broadway at College	117	2
Baltimore and Gist streets	124	1
Baltimore and Washington streets	98	8
Baltimore street at Maryland Institute	6	4
Baltimore Cemetery, southwest corner	156	4
Baltimore Cemetery at gate	167	5
Baltimore street and Philadelphia road	124	1
Baltimore and Chester streets	117	8
Buren and Madison streets	24	4
Biddle and Bond streets	106	
Biddle street and Harford avenue	122	7
Belair avenue and Hoffman street	63	7
Belair avenue and Lanvale street (Rost's)	116	7
Belair avenue and Townsend street	119	6
Belair avenue, city limits	131	5
Bayview Asylum	151	
Barnum's, Harford road	183	
Barclay's, city limits	128	8
Ensor and Eager streets	90	9
Eager and Somerset streets	81	9
Canal street and Harford avenue	139	5
Caroline and Hoffman streets	139	2
Calvert and Townsend streets	135	8
Choptank and Pratt streets	93	5

Elevations above tide east of Jones' Falls—continued.

	Feet.	Inches.
Chew street and city boundary	109	2
Chase and Eden streets	104	4
Chase and Caroline streets	100	7
Chase and Canal streets	96	5
Constitution and Eager streets	64	7
Fayette and Wolfe streets	95	6
Forrest and Eager streets	76	4
Gist and Oliver streets	155	9
Greenmount Cemetery gate	81	3
Hampden Reservoir	217	
Hopkins,' Harford road	102	6
Hare's, Chester and Monument streets	273	
Harford road and Boundary avenue	173	6
Hoffman and Oliver streets	170	
Harford avenue and Canal street	129	2
Harford avenue and John street	126	1
Harford avenue church	125	1
Harford avenue and Chase street	116	3
Hampstead and Regester streets	102	3
Hoffman street and York avenue	77	6
Jackson square pump	117	2
Lanvale street and North avenue	127	6
Lombard and Washington streets	101	6
Mankin's, Falls road	223	3
McKim and John streets	119	7
Monument street, at Hospital	108	
Monument and Ann streets	106	2
Monument street and city limits	73	2
Prentice School, Falls road	262	
Patterson Park, at dwelling	124	9

Elevations above tide east of Jones' Falls—Concluded.

	Feet.	Inches.
Point Lane and York road	98	4
Penitentiary gate	52	6
Philadelphia road, city limits	45	4
Philadelphia road and Fayette streets	42	1
Shot Tower, at base	13	3
Victor Sarato, Falls road	223	8
Valley and Eager streets	77	4

Elevations above tide west of Jones' Falls.

	Feet.	Inches.
Amity and Saratoga streets	97	5
Adams and Republican streets	157	
Adams and Oregon streets	151	
Battle Monument	35	1
Battery Square, Federal Hill	88	1
Baltimore and Monroe streets	184	7
Baltimore and Payson streets	180	7
Baltimore and Mount streets	132	2
Baltimore street and Frederick turnpike	114	1
Baltimore and Stricker streets	96	8
Bolton and Hoffman streets	142	5
Bolton and Dolphin streets	133	2
Bolton and McMechen streets	124	
Biddle and George streets	101	6
Biddle street and Pennsylvania avenue	104	6
Biddle and Tessier streets	99	5
Biddle and Cathedral streets	93	1
Biddle and Grundy streets	99	3
Biddle and McCulloh streets	121	1
Biddle and Madison streets	126	5
Biddle and Garden streets	124	2
Biddle and Eutaw streets	129	1
Biddle street	131	2
Base, Maryland Institute, Baltimore street	6	4
Calvert street spring, at flow	7	5
Calvert and Saratoga streets	13	5
Calvert and Franklin streets	21	9
Charles and John streets	80	1
Charles street and Boundary avenue	92	9

Elevations above tide west of Jones' Falls—Continued.

	Feet.	Inches.
Calhoun and Hollins streets	85	4
Calhoun and Lexington streets	177	
Calhoun and Mulberry streets	153	4
Centre and St. Paul streets	47	9
Cathedral, side-walk on Cathedral street	111	6
Cathedral, at base	114	4
Cathedral Cemetery, main entrace	161	9
Carey street and Northern avenue	221	6
Carey and Saratoga street	103	7
Chatsworth and Hoffman streets	110	6
Chatsworth and Ogsden streets	108	1
Chatsworth and George streets	89	9
City Hall, base, on Holliday street	11	6
City Spring, at flow, Calvert street	7	5
Franklin and Fulton streets	189	
Franklin and Oregon streets	125	
Franklin and Calhoun streets	112	
Franklin and Carey streets	107	
Franklin and Republican streets	117	
Franklin and Mount streets	171	
Franklin and Gilmor streets	151	
Franklin and Stricker streets	131	
Franklin and Pine streets	85	3
Franklin and Brune streets	101	7
Franklin and Fremont streets	98	8
Franklin and Schroeder streets	120	3
Franklin square centre	114	5
Fremont street and Pennsylvania avenue	187	7
Fremont and Mosher streets	183	1
Fort avenue and Powder House	65	4

Elevations above tide west of Jones' Falls—Continued.

	Feet.	Inches.
Fremont and Mullberry streets	93	9
Fayette and Calhoun streets	107	4
Fayette and Stricker streets	115	7
Fayette and Republican streets	90	6
Fayette and Harrison streets	6	4
Gay and Fayette streets	17	5
Gilmor and Presstman streets	218	5
Gilmor and Hollins streets	108	2
Gilmor and Fayette streets	122	9
Gilmor and Townsend streets	176	1
Gilmor and Thompson streets	162	3
Gilmor and Mulberry streets	160	3
Gilmor and Saratoga streets	130	7
George and Brune streets	108	7
Grundy and Wilson streets	163	8
Grundy and Dolphin streets	120	4
Garden and Laurens streets	150	
Garden and Hoffman streets	130	3
Garden and McMechen streets	130	
Holliday street Theatre	19	5
Hollins and Mount streets	133	2
Hollins and Stricker streets	97	8
Hollins opposite Parkin street	88	6
Lake Roland	225	
Lanvale and Fremont streets	172	2
Lanvale and Oregon streets	170	
Lanvale and Republican streets	166	
Lanvale and Grundy streets	147	
Lexington and Pulaski streets	170	2
Lexington and Mount streets	159	4

Elevations above tide west of Jones' Falls—Continued.

	Feet.	Inches
Lexington and Republican streets	96	6
Lexington and Stricker streets	125	6
Lombard and Gilmor streets	93	2
Lombard and Calvert streets	4	5
Lexington and Paca streets	97	6
Lombard and Fremont streets	62	5
Mount Royal Reservoir	150	
Mount and Presbury streets	198	3
Mosher and Monroe streets	190	9
Mosher and Walsh streets	173	
Monroe and Franklin streets	190	4
McMechen and Division streets	183	
McMechen and Ross streets	171	
McMechen and Grundy streets	120	
McMechen and John streets	115	
Madison and Bond avenues	178	3
Madison and Orchard streets	127	6
Madison and Biddle streets	126	5
Madison and Mosher streets	56	1
Madison and Preston streets	125	9
Madison and Eutaw streets	123	7
Madison and Garden streets	117	
McCulloh and Bloom streets	176	4
McCulloh and Mosher streets	166	1
McCulloh and McMechen streets	150	
McCulloh and Preston streets	130	9
Mulberry and Schroeder streets	118	1
Northwest Boundary	233	4
North Carey street and Northern avenue	221	6
Oregon and Townsend street	184	4

Elevations above tide west of Jones' Falls—Continued.

	Feet.	Inches.
Observatory, Federal Hill	83	5
Pennsylvania avenue and City Boundary	208	4
Pennsylvania avenue and Preston street	114	6
Pennsylvania avenue and Hoffman street	113	5
Pennsylvania avenue and Dolphin street	119	6
Pennsylvania avenue and McMechen street	175	
Pennsylvania avenue and Mosher street	168	
Pennsylvania avenue and Lanvale street	124	6
Presbury and Monroe streets	207	2
Payson and Presstman streets	195	8
Pine and George streets	108	5
Poppleton and Mulberry streets	97	5
Poppleton and Saratoga streets	95	1
Powder House, Fort avenue	65	4
Park and Monument streets	108	7
Preston and Eutaw streets	120	4
Thompson and Schroeder streets	127	1
Thompson and Republican streets	136	
Thompson and Oregon streets	150	2
Townsend and Republican streets	175	
Townsend and Calvert streets	138	5
Fremont and George streets	104	5
Randall and Johnson streets	88	
Richmond Market, southwest corner	124	9
Ross and Preston streets	123	9
Rose and Eutaw streets	126	6
Saratoga and St. Paul streets	55	8
Saratoga and Schroeder streets	99	1
Saratoga and Calvert streets	13	5
Saratoga and Holliday streets	6	4

Elevations above tide west of Jones' Falls—Concluded.

	Feet.	Inches.
Saratoga and Calhoun streets	118	2
Second and Gay streets	12	6
Walsh and Hoffman streets	110	3
Washington and Monument streets	98	9

Elevations on Pennsylvania Avenue.

				Feet.	Inches.
Northwest	Curb,	Penn. av.	and Townsend st.	140	8
"	"	"	Mosher st.	158	6
"	"	"	Smith st.	166	1
Northeast	"	"	McMechen st	164	7
"	"	"	Wilson st.	160	
East	"	"	At Sewer	159	4
North	"	"	House 532	179	2
"	"	"	House 558	185	
Southwest	"	"	Fremont st.	187	6
Northwest	"	"	Fremont st.	189	5
North	"	"	At Sewer	186	3
Northeast	"	"	North avenue.	217	6
North	"	"	top of Hill	236	1
Centre of Hookstown Pike, over Culvert				218	7
"	"	"	at toll gate	236	
Northwest curb, North ave. and Madison ave.				189	8
Southeast	"	"	" "	189	3

CIVIL ENGINEER'S REPORT.

REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL ENGINEER,
Baltimore, November 1st, 1872.

Gentlemen of the Water Board:

During the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1872, the work of the Civil Engineer's Department has embraced the construction of the new High Service Reservoir in Druid Hill Park, the laying of a 30 inch main from Hampden Reservoir to Druid Lake, and the prosecution of surveys for the introduction of the waters of the great Gunpowder Falls, as a source of supply for the City.

HIGH SERVICE RESERVOIR.

As specified in the agreement with the contractors for the graduation and masonry of the New High Service Reservoir, all work upon the graduation of said reservoir ceased on the first of December 1871, and was not resumed until the first of April, 1872.

During the interim—from December to April—the contractors were engaged quarrying stone for the inside lining of the reservoir.

Since the resumption of the work in the Spring, the reservoir has been advanced well towards completion. The whole of the interior has been excavated to the required grade, and the bottom thus excavated found to be all that could be desired for holding water.

The embankment around the reservoir made partly of material excavated from the interior and partly of material excavated from hills just east of the reservoir in the Park, is nearly completed. At least two thirds of it is up to within three feet of the required height.

As much depends upon the success of the entire work upon the construction of this embankment, great care has been exercised in the manipulation of the material of which it is made. It has been built in layers not exceeding six inches in thickness, each layer being carted over and well rolled down by a three ton roller kept constantly traversing the layers as put on.

The puddle lining on the inside slopes is well advanced.

The material for this lining is obtained from the high grounds near the three mile stone on the Reisterstown Pike.

The thickness of the puddle lining is four feet, measured at right angles to the slope. This lining has been constructed in the same careful manner as the embankments. The layers being well carted over and rolled down.

The puddle lining is continued two feet thick all over the entire bottom.

To facilitate the prosecution of the work upon the inside slopes, a strip thirty feet wide around the inside edge of the circle has been put in, leaving that portion of the bottom in the middle of the reservoir to be constructed at times most convenient.

On the puddle lining on the inside and on the puddling in the bottom, one foot thickness of gravel is placed.

This material is not strictly speaking gravel, but a species of rotten rock peculiar to Druid Hill Park, of which many of the drives and walks are made. It has been found to be as good if not superior to pure gravel for the purpose required.

The stone lining of the inside slope is laid upon this gravel

and is to extend from the top of the embankment to the bottom of the reservoir, running six feet out on the bottom, to form a heel for the slope.

The thickness of the stone on the slope is eighteen inches, the thickness of the six foot strip at the bottom is one foot.

At least one third of the total amount of this stone work has been laid to date. The stone has all been obtained from a quarry on the Park property, and being specially quarried for the purpose, and carefully laid, there has been obtained a class of work superior to the other two reservoirs.

The main which is to supply the reservoir is 20 inches in diameter, and is to run from the pump house to the reservoir. The pump house is to be located 600 feet north of Druid Lake and on the line of the 30 inch main from Hampden Reservoir to Druid Lake. This main enters the reservoir on the bottom level and runs to the centre where the water will be discharged.

That portion of the main from the centre of the reservoir to the outside edge of the embankment has been laid and a 30 inch instead of a 20 inch pipe was put in.

This was done in case it should be found necessary in the future to have another force main from the pump house to the reservoir. It would not be necessary in that event to pierce the embankment of the reservoir again, but merely attach on to the 30 inch pipe already laid.

The effluent gate house is located in the embankment on the south side of the reservoir, the same opening in the embankment answering for the 30 inch force main and the gate house.

There will be no superstructure upon the gate house, the masonry will be finished and the opening covered by a close iron grating on a level with the top of the embankment surrounding the reservoir.

The shape of the interior of the gate house is eliptical, dimensions being twelve by nine feet. Three 20 inch pipes start from this house, two of them supply pipes and one drain pipe.

There are two openings to the gate chamber of this house controlled by gates, these openings are located so as to draw water at 10 and 20 feet from the surface.

The forcing and effluent mains and the drain pipe all centre in a small vault 30 feet outside of the edge of the embankment, where they are controlled by stop-cocks.

There will be at present but one supply main carried to the city, and this will be decreased from a 20 inch outside of the vault to a 16 inch pipe. This pipe will be laid through the Park along the line of the Park Railway and thence to the city, connecting with the present mains.

HAMPDEN PIPE LINE.

When the plan of the high service work was adopted, it became necessary to supply the High Service Reservoir with water from some source. The most practicable plan of supply was to pump the water from Druid Lake.

The supply for Druid Lake is obtained from Hampden Reservoir through two 30 inch pipes passing underneath the Falls and along the line of the Northern Central Railway through the Stop House and Vault House, entering the Lake on the south side and running up to the upper end of the same, where they discharge the water.

There are two 30 inch pipes from Druid Lake supplying the city.

Hampden Reservoir and Druid Lake are both on the same level, consequently when the water in Druid Lake gets within three or four feet of the level of Hampden Reservoir

it rises very slowly, on account of the light head and the constant draw upon the effluent mains in town.

To give Druid Lake a greater influent pipe capacity and to obtain a supply from which to pump into the High Service Reservoir, as well as to have an additional line in case of damage by freshets to the mains along the Northern Central Railway, gave rise to the contruction of the Hampden Pipe Line.

This line connects with the extra 30 inch pipe at Hampden, passes under the bed of Jones' Falls and runs in a direct line to Druid Lake, entering the Lake on the north side 20 feet below the high water mark.

Immediately upon this line and six hundred feet north of the Lake will be located the Pumping Engine.

Work upon this line of pipe was commenced in May last, and at present the line is completed from Hampden Reservoir to the site of the Pump House.

In laying this pipe considerable amount of rock was encountered in the deep cut through an intervening ridge, in the bed and in the sides of the hills on either side of the Falls.

The whole line is put down below the bottom of Hampden Reservoir, which will render available all the water of that Reservoir.

GUNPOWDER SUPPLY.

In May last, as directed by the Board, I commenced surveys for the introduction of the waters of the Great Gunpowder Falls.

On the first of September last I reported the progress made upon these surveys and plan proposed for the introduction, and also a survey and plan for pumping water as a temporary supply from the Gunpowder to Lake Roland. These sur-

veys are still going on; the line of the conduit for the permanent supply from Mine Bank Run on the Gunpowder to the Reservoir site is definitely located.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT K. MARTIN,

Civil Engineer.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF HEALTH,

TO THE

Mayor and City Council of Baltimore,

FOR THE

Year Ending October 31st, 1872.

MEMBERS AND OFFICERS

OF THE

BOARD OF HEALTH

OF THE

CITY AND PORT OF BALTIMORE,

For the Year 1872.

Commissioner of Health:

GEORGE W. BENSON, M. D.

Assistant Commissioner of Health:

CHARLES A. LEAS, M. D.

Resident Physician at Marine Hospital:

J. S. CONRAD, M. D.

I. W. MOHLER, *Sec'y.* WM. H. BOSLEY, *Clerk.*

Street Superintendents:

THOMAS KELLY, *First District.*
JNO. H. COULTER, *Second District.*
JAMES MCNALLY, *Third District.*
HENRY COLLINS, *Fourth District.*
HENRY LANCASTER, *Fifth District.*

Inspectors of Sewers:

DANIEL DAUGHERTY, *Eastern District.*
E. H. JOHNSON, *Western District.*

Superintendents of Potter's Field:

WM. DONOVAN, *Eastern District.*
JMAES MCCRACKAN, *Western District.*

Undertakers:

W. T. BODENSICK, *Western District.*
HENRY SCHULTHIES, *Eastern District.*

tion that the Board of Health can truthfully report that it had early recommended a protective policy in immediate, thorough, general vaccination. Small-pox is eminently one of the most contagious diseases that flesh is heir to, spreading in an unprotected community with lightning-like rapidity and carrying with it fearful loathsomeness.

The last two years have been pregnant with disasters from this disease. The civilized world has suffered to a remarkable degree in those countries where the system of general vaccination has not been very perfect. It has made frightful ravages. England, France and the Germanic States have felt its herculean grip, while in the United States we have not been spared, the disease exhibiting remarkable severity, spreading rapidly and very malignant.

The Board of Health are of opinion that we are indebted to our mother country for the introduction of this fearful malady among us. Commerce has been the medium of our infection. Those cities which have been in the most direct communication with Europe have been the first to be infected. Philadelphia was among one of the first cities visited, and from the report of the Health Officer of that city we learn that the disease was traced to a foreign source, there being nothing of a local cause peculiar to the city to which might be attributed the development of the disease. During the spring and summer of 1871 small-pox cases were only occasional in the aforesaid city, and up to first of October, 1871, the deaths reported were only 47, but then the disease assumed an epidemic form and swept through every street, lane and alley of that fair city, paralyzing her every interest and destroying her citizens; then it was that we felt the shock of the pestilential earthquake.

The Commissioner of Health is personally cognizant of the fact that the first case of small-pox reported in this city came directly from the city of Philadelphia, and it is with unalloyed

pleasure that we are enabled to report that our predecessor promptly sounded the alarm and blew his tocsin loud and long. Up to the time when this Board received its official life, which was the first of March, 1872, there had been very few cases reported and but a slight mortality, of which no record had been kept as far as we could learn, except the regular weekly mortality report.

Our very efficient Board of Police Commissioners seemed to comprehend the necessities of the hour and very promptly informed this Board of all the cases that came to the knowledge of their force. We hasten to take advantage of the friendly hand that had been so chivalrously extended to us in this our hour of need, by communicating with their President asking his co-operation and assistance. He promptly placed his multitudinous force at our service. Having prepared the proper blanks and placed them in the hands of the Marshal of Police, every morning we received a report of all cases that had occurred in the last twenty-four hours; each policeman, both night and day men, exhibited an energy and faithfulness worthy of the highest commendation; and to this arm of our State and city government are we indebted beyond expression for their celerity of action and prompt response to all calls made by this Board upon them in all matters appertaining to their Department.

The Board advised immediate and speedy vaccination after the manner that was recommended by a member of the Board some months before its organization. The Marine Hospital grounds, on the south side of the Patapsco river, had been selected as the place to locate a pest house, and accordingly all the cases were despatched there who were willing to go.

The disease was evidently upon us, and now it became necessary to know what means were in our possession to protect the community and segregate the infected. At this point we found ourselves somewhat embarrassed. Upon inquiry we discovered that there were no vehicles attached to this office

or at our command to convey to the hospital such cases as desired to be sent, or bury them after they died.

Action was the watchword of the hour; prompt and effective, therefore, we at once ordered four ambulance wagons, one for each police station and two hearses, which were furnished with great despatch.

We discovered that our predecessor had appointed a medical man to visit each police station. These gentlemen we instructed to visit and investigate all cases reported in the district to which they were attached, to give the people all necessary advice in reference to isolation and disinfection, to vaccinate and re-vaccinate all who would submit to the operation, and use every means in their power to induce the affected to allow themselves to be removed to the pest hospital. We also utilized our sanitary inspectors by causing them to visit every case that was reported, and also instructed them to counsel the members of families where the disease existed not to expose themselves by immediate proximity to the diseased, and to be extremely careful in the disposition of the bed, bedding and wearing apparel of the infected, and also to make inquiry if every one about the patient had been recently vaccinated, and if not to apprise the vaccine physician of the fact, who was also instructed to repair at once to the named locality and vaccinate or re-vaccinate all who were willing to take advantage of his services.

The Board take great pleasure in saying that the aforesaid medical gentlemen and sanitary inspectors portrayed an extraordinary amount of moral courage, never faltering for a moment in the discharge of their duties, and we firmly believe that it was by the prompt and faithful co-operation of those gentlemen, in conjunction with other means instituted by this Board, that our beloved city was saved from the ravages of a loathsome pestilence. Nevertheless, in the face of all the above detailed sanitary expedients the disease increased with alarming celerity.

We counselled and insisted upon immediate and thorough vaccination, but to do this it was necessary to make a considerable demand upon the city treasury, and in part set aside some previous legislation.

On the first of March, 1872, His Honor the Mayor, by consent of the City Council, appointed ten vaccine physicians, one for every two wards, which force was altogether inadequate for the emergency of the occasion, from the fact that there is about 50,000 houses in the city, which would in equal proportion give to each one of these gentlemen 5,000 houses, which it was now necessary to visit in the next twenty days. The performance of this duty by the previous appointees was utterly impossible, and out of reason to expect. The report of new cases were multiplying every day and the death-rate increasing fearfully; therefore the Board, in keeping with its former advice by consent of the Mayor, appointed an extra vaccine physician for each precinct of such wards as they deemed necessary, who at once entered upon duty with instructions to make a house to house visitation, bare every arm, and vaccinate and re-vaccinate every one who had not the unmistakeable evidence of thorough protective vaccination; and we are of the confirmed and honest professional conviction that if the citizens had responded to our calls upon them for their individual protection by submitting to vaccination, there would not have been a case of small-pox in our midst to-day.

The regular vaccine physicians were indefatigable, and accomplished a greater number of vaccinations than was ever made in this city in the same space of time; the extra appointees performed the duty assigned to them with dispatch, and in twenty days from the time this general vaccination was instituted, the prophylactic and protective efficacy of vaccination was unmistakeably demonstrated by the rapid decline of the daily reports of recent cases to one-half, and the death-rate to one-third less, which diminution continued steadily each succeeding week to the close of this fiscal year.

Small-pox, during its prevalence with us, was quite malignant and very fatal, the cases being most frequent in the lower portions of the city.

The Commissioner of Health is disposed to believe from personal observation, that the fatality of small-pox in the above named localities was the result of malarial as well as variolous poison, and as many were attacked who had been previously vaccinated, this fact demonstrated the necessity of frequent re-vaccination, and also the exercise of considerable judgment in the manner and extent of the operation. While the susceptibility to imbibe the variolous poison of some may be exhausted by one or two punctures, others will require six or eight, according to the vigor and robustness of their physique. Generally in using the crust for vaccination, it is laid upon a piece of wax and scraped with a lancet from its horizontal surface; but from twenty years' experience in vaccination, I have learned, if I desire to get the full protective influence of a good vaccine crust, I must divide it longitudinally by making a section, very thin of course, from above, and then I secure the protective dry lymph, if it is present.

Another cause of failure as to protection can be attributed to the remoteness of the matter used from real vaccine matter, or a non-renewal of the virus at stated intervals, which necessity the State has recognized by appointing a medical officer for that specified purpose; but we are, in justice to ourselves, obliged to say that the aforesaid legislation has been of very little advantage to the City of Baltimore, as we have been compelled to seek elsewhere the virus that was necessary to supply our vaccine force. To give you some idea of the amount of vaccinations that have been performed, I most respectfully refer you to the tables marked B, C and D, including the work of the regular as well as that of the extra or precinct vaccine physicians.

There are many things, the absence of which has had a ten-

dency to embarrass the energy of this Board. First—there is no law compelling physicians to report all pest cases to the Board of Health, which law the Board thinks should exist, and we earnestly request that you will take such action as will bring to consummation such a highly sanitary measure. There is no law authorizing the Board to compel persons to go to the pest hospital who are suffering from contagious diseases. That there should exist such power is in the opinion of the Board beyond a doubt, for such cases are always productive of extraordinary peril to the lives of individuals and to the general sanitary condition of the community. In many cases that have come under the notice of this Board, if they could have used coercive measures to prevent those who associate with or who are brought in contact with the disease from visiting public places, churches, market houses, stores, schools, and places of amusement, they might have saved the lives of a number of those infected, and protected multitudes from contagion and death. Very many persons have gone to the pest hospital by the advice of this Board or its officers. Applications have been made daily to this Board for admission to the hospital, as will be shown hereafter by statistics; these were mostly of the poorer classes, while many persons in the best circumstances have availed themselves of the services of our very skillful hospital physician and his experienced corps of nurses, as a means of salvation to themselves and protection to their families and friends.

Unfortunately there exists in the public mind a horror of the hospital as it now exists, partly because there is no accommodation of any magnitude for such as are willing and able to pay for every attention that is necessary, but who are unwilling to be brought in contact with every class, condition and color of the community; also being under the impression that they will be brought in contact with pest fever, and if they should be so fortunate as to pass safely through one loathsome disease; they would most likely succumb to the other.

The Board thinks that it will be apropos to suggest that in conjunction with other laws that are necessary to make up the Health Code, one with a penalty attached, preventing persons from exposing themselves upon the public streets, lanes or alleys, while suffering with contagious or infectious diseases, and also a physician to be provided to visit all such cases as have no medical attendant, so as to induce them to go to the hospital, and also to make it compulsory to destroy everything that has been in immediate proximity to the diseased, or allow it to be done by the Board of Health, who shall exercise their discretion, whether so to do or send such things to the pest house for the use of the same; also a law empowering the Board to placard or fly a flag where the disease exists in the neighborhood or house.

The Board would most respectfully at this point renew the recommendation it made in the first week of its existence, that there be a small tug attached to the Health Department to do hospital and quarantine duties. The inconvenience of not having one, this Board has sadly felt, preventing them in many instances in acting promptly for the benefit of our citizens and commercial prosperity of our City. Also as an indispensable convenience, they suggested telegraphic communication with the Marine Hospital, and now reiterate the necessity of such an appendage, such as are used by the Police Department, entailing no expense except that of construction. Besides the usual business of the office, it could be made the means of communicating to the friends of the infected as to their condition, &c., and do away with intercouse by letter which might possibly be a channel for further infection by conveying the disease from one locality to another. This would give the people confidence in and show a desire on the part of the public officers to do everything to conduce to their comfort, and make them more willing to go to the hospital, as they could receive information concerning them at any hour.

As before mentioned, the ground of the Marine Hospital was made the location of the pest house. To this the Board demurred, first on account of its location, a low, marshy district, having in itself no sanitary advantages, thinking it was folly to send a sick patient to a place to get well, where if you send a healthy person, he or she would be sure to get sick.

Secondly, the means of communication is so difficult, being about nine miles from the centre of the city, over a rough road, which transportation was almost equivalent to taking one to his or her grave, and lastly, that we had no right to convert a quarantine station into a pest house, thereby, compelling the commercial mediums of our city to expose themselves to pestiferous winds.

Therefore, this Board speedily counselled the erection of a pest hospital in a more suitable location, one to be selected with all the sanitary and other advantages that such a building demanded. The authority to select and procure the grounds was promptly given by the last Council, and an appropriation made of five thousand dollars.

The Board proceeded at once to carry out their instructions, and though unable to procure such a location as they desired, they secured the best that was to be obtained, the purchase of which consumed a greater part of the appropriation, leaving scarcely enough to enclose the grounds. And knowing the immediate necessity of having such an hospital as before mentioned, they then determined upon a plan for the same, with proper drawings, and submitted them to the last Council, asking an appropriation sufficient for its construction, which appropriation they failed to make. We now urge you to take into consideration this very important necessity, and give us the means to supply to the City this great accommodation, that the medical profession and the community at large demands.

This Board has labored quietly but earnestly, energetically

and faithfully avoiding the production of a panic, but encouraging a reasonable amount of concern among our people in reference to the danger threatening them, and suggesting the necessary means of security. We firmly believe that if the community as a whole had adopted but half the measures that our prudence and reason suggested, and taken advantage of the protective power of our general free vaccination, that every vestige of the disease would have long since been obliterated.

But it is to be lamented that a large portion of our citizens, either through neglect, ignorance or prejudice, have not been vaccinated, notwithstanding the daily warning of fresh occurring cases, the public press, by means of circulars, and personally by the vaccine physicians, and other officers in the service of the Board. Such are the persons who furnish the material that will insure the continuance of this loathsome disease in our midst, for at this day there are patients admitted in the hospital who have never been vaccinated or re-vaccinated, and nothing but stringent laws with penal attachment will protect a community from this dangerous element existing among them. We would also request you to pass an amendment to the vaccine laws, making it obligatory for every individual in this city to undergo the operation of vaccination or re-vaccination, whenever in the judgment of the Commissioner of Health it is thought necessary to protect the general health of the citizens, with a penalty attached upon refusal to comply with the law.

We also beg leave to call your attention to a proposed alteration in the vaccine laws, substituting in place of one physician for every two wards at a salary of $300 a year, one for each precinct of the twenty wards, at a salary of one hundred dollars per annum, which ordinance we will offer for your consideration hereafter.

As Health Officers, it is our duty to protect the community from everything that has a tendency to interfere with its sani

tary condition. Cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever and small pox, are diseases that all communities may be affected with, and consequently demand the attention of sanitarians everywhere. This City, however, has been exempt for the past year of all except small pox, therefore we will only give them passing mention, and devote our energies to such means as will remove their cause, and if they unfortunately appear among us, adopt measures for their extinction.

Our harbor has been an object of great concern, particularly to the Board of Health. Many theories have been advanced, accounting for its offensive condition, and plans suggested to the authorities for abating the stench and filthiness of its waters, but the Board of Health congratulates themselves that from this office emanated, they believe the most perfect explanation of the causes of its offensiveness, together with a remedy for the same, and we now reiterate our suggestion heretofore made, cut off all animal and vegetable sewerage, allow nothing of either character to be thrown into it, supply it liberally with fresh water clean to the bottom, and keep it so, and the problem is solved.

Ab-initio Harford Run received the prompt consideration of this Board. We called the attention of our most estimable and competent Port Warden to that ordoriferous stream, who very promptly with the many appliances that his mechanical ability suggested, soon cleaned it from the mouth to that portion to where the tunneling commences of all filth, a very difficult job, from the fact that the bed of it is studded with the remains of piles which were driven some years ago, and should now be removed.

Jones' Falls has lost none of its pristine odiousness, still acting its part in the world's great drama, an example of sluggishness and a master-piece of pestiferous liquifaction, but we feel that hope deferred will not make the heart sick in this matter, as it is now in the hands of a commission of our most com-

petent and reliable townsmen, whose known energy will rapidly push to completion the plan for its improvement which the late Council adopted, sanctioned by the Mayor, known as the Kneass & Craighill plan. The Commissioner of Health had the honor to be a member of the Commission that reported the above plan to the Mayor and Councils, and he would here say that he believes it is the only real solution of the many difficulties that seemed to surround that unclassic stream, possessing all of the sanitary advantages as well as commercial necessities that such an improvement in a great city like ours demands.

The cost of scavenging a great city like Baltimore, is the most extensive outlay that has fallen upon this department; but this Board is proud to show that it has kept the city in a cleaner condition, with less expense, than has been done for many years, for a detailed account of which I most respectfully refer you to the very satisfactory and able report of the Assistant Commissioner of Health, and General Superintendent of the Scavenging Department.

The removal of offal of the city has now become a very grave subject. Practically, it consists of garbage, which is defined by ordinance as kitchen offal, coal and other ashes, street manure and sand, but unavoidably it has been made to embrace bottles, brickbats, stove-pipes, sand, dirt, mortar, plaster, glass, broken crockery and other table ware, baskets and every imaginable article that housekeepers desire to get rid of. And as the conveying of all this refuse beyond the city limits, necessitates a copious draught upon the City Treasury, it has, therefore, been a matter of great concern, and we have given it deep thought and earnest consideration, with a view not only to the reimbursement of the treasury, but also to return to the agriculturist this very prolific matter, which seemed for a time to be lost, and we flatter ourselves that our efforts and time have not been spent in vain.

On account of the growth of the city, our present places for the deposit of the aforementioned refuse have become sources of much annoyance to the public, and frequent petitions have reached this Board for their removal. Acknowledging the justness of the complaint, we applied to the Council for power to remove said dumps, which necessity was speedily recognized by a resolution of that body, creating a commission to take the matter into consideration, which was composed of His Honor the Mayor as chairman, the Chairman of each of the Committees on Health and the Board of Health. The instructions given to this commission, were to mature a plan for the permanent disposal of all city refuse, night soil included. The removal of the last mentioned substance is not in the hands of the city authorities, still they regulate the cost of removal and designate where it shall be deposited. Hence the procuring of suitable places beyond the city limits for the reception of this filth, in itself would develope a great sanitary achievement and confer upon our suburban population a priceless favor. The Commission perfected a plan and prepared several ordinances to accompany it, which were presented to the Council by the Chairman, His Honor the Mayor, which were promptly adopted and became a law. Just here I will take occasion to say, that the aforesaid commission is greatly indebted to the indefatigable Superintendent of the Scavenging Department, for his untiring efforts in working out and perfecting the above-mentioned plan. Suitable places have been procured, one on the Washington road, one on the Philadelphia road, one on the Belair road, and another still to be located.

Private alleys have always been a source of much annoyance to the Health Department, but we found that there was sufficient authority, under the ordinances, to enable this department to proceed to act when they were in a state of nuisance, and we most respectfully refer you to table marked "N," for evidence of the necessity of the aforementioned action, and the wisdom de-

veloped by the Board in abating the aforesaid nuisance, and by this means curtailing manifold diseases that such causes give rise to.

The prompt abatement of any nuisance by law, is apt to impress the community more forcibly than the silent and thoughtful prophylaxis of the same, but the latter is less liable to embarrass the Health Department. In the former procedure we regret to say that we have been compelled to invoke the majesty of the law in many cases to abate nuisances. To give you some idea of the magnitude of our work in that particular, we refer you to the table marked "N."

We feel it our duty as public Sanitaries, to call your attention to the system of earth closets, as a very thorough means of health and convenience. It seems to be an exeeedingly effective plan to get rid of the vile and disease-producing gases that emanate from privy pits and vaults, therefore, as a means of public security, it demands the investigation of legislative bodies.

Slaughter houses, soap and candle factories, poudrette factories, bone grinding establishments, and everything of similar character, together with horse and cow stables, have received the attention of this department.

The following table will show how many cow stables there are in the city, number of cows, number of square feet to each stable, and also the number of square feet for each cow, all of which data is very satisfactory to this department, and will prove to you that the sanitary condition of the cows of this city will compare favorably with those of any other city in this country, and consequently our milk supply must be of the first quality.

Statement of the Number of Cows and Cow Stables in the City of Baltimore October 31st, 1872.

DISTRICTS.	Number of Cows.	Number of Stables.	Number of square feet.	Average square ft. to each cow.	Average square ft. to each stable.
Eastern.....	169	68	20,114	119	295
Southern	551	128	39,124	71	305
Western.....	327	133	58,424	178	429
Middle.....	556	156	49,293	88	316
	1,603	485	166,955	104	344

We have labored to make, as far as energy and faithfulness are concerned, ourselves worthy of the trust confided to us; and before concluding, desire to call your attention to a slight convenience and necessity or improvement in our Parks, of which we may justly be proud, which is to construct pavilions in the many groves that are occupied by Sunday schools and other picnic parties, so as to protect them during rain storms which come up very rapidly in spring and summer.

We also desire to solicit your interest in the necessity of establishing public baths and urinals, for the accommodation of every one who desires to take advantage of their existence, particularly strangers visiting our city.

To keep company with our sister cities, and show that we are alive in this advanced age of civilization, and also to enable us to approximate somewhat the degree that our city is being populated or depopulated, we would earnestly recommend that you would adopt some means by which the Health Department could demand a prompt and truthful report of all births and deaths in the city.

We would most respectfully call your attention to the mortuary report of the fiscal year ending yesterday, which you will find attached to this report, table marked A. By examination, you will find the greatest number of deaths occurred from small-pox, and by a similar inspection of the table marked

"P," you will perceive how malignant was its type when compared with the number of cases reported. This table also shows how easily the disease can be controlled by universal vaccination by the decrease of the cases reported, and deaths in a short time after general vaccination as instituted. The next in order of table is consumption, that fell destroyer, that always selects the most promising and brilliant of our family or friends. Then as a fitting third is cholera infantum, the slaughterer of the innocents. A trio of diseases that have occupied the most gigantic minds to alleviate or cure. In concluding this slight synopsis of the mortuary report, we call your attention to table marked "O," which is a compilation of cases of cerebro-spinal-meningetis, a disease about which our community has been somewhat exercised of late.

The amount expended by this department for the year ending October 31st, 1872, $235,234 46, from which amount deduct $13,500 00 paid Baltimore City Fertilizing Manufacturing Company, $31,098 58 for Marine Hospital, Pest Hospital $2,569 50, and for manure $11,613 85, together making $58--781 93, which from the gross amount leaves $176,452 53 for twelve months commencing November 1st, 1871, and ending October 31st, 1872, on only 58 $\frac{8}{10}$ cents for each inhabitant for 12 months, which was fully sufficient to conduct this department.

Expenses of Health Department from October 31st, 1871, to October 31st, 1872.

	Expenses.	Appropriation.	Balance in Treasury.	Deficit.
Street and Garbage account....	$145,206 46	$150,000 00	$4,793 54	....
General Health " ...	20,290 85	17,500 00	.....	$2,790 85
Nuisance and Sewer " ...	4,921 99	6,500 00	1,578 01	....
Lime and Incidentals " ...	1,011 45	2,000 00	988 55	....
Balto. City F. M'g Co. " ...	13,500 00	12,000 00	.....	1,500 00
Pest Hospital " ...	2,569 50	5,000 00	2,430 50	....
Marine Hospital " ...	31,098 58	12,000 00	....	19,098 58
Salary " ...	16,635 63	17,300 00	664 37	....
	$235,234 46	$222,300 00	$10 454 97	$23,389 43

Two of the accounts which enter into the foregoing statement have been largely increased by the existence of small pox in our city, namely, the General Health and the Marine Hospital accounts. The former by compensation to the physicians who visited all the pest cases reported at each police station, and the compensation of forty-two (42) extra vaccine physicians, about fifty dollars a week to destroy and remove infected beds and bedding, and wearing apparel, and in the latter account, by removal and transportation of cases to hospital, all of which may not occur again for years, and only during prevalence of contagious disease.

Accompanying this report, you will please find a number of tables, not only showing the amount and manner of the expenditure, but also giving you a faint idea of the amount of labor both physical and mental, that a Department like this demands, and also to apprise you of the increased duties that have devolved upon this Board in examining lands, in purchasing the same, in changing the system of scavenging the city, in creating the places of deposit, fitting them up for use, and many other duties which has consumed the time and thought of this Board. Although we have acted our part cheerfully and willingly, still the Commissioner of Health thinks that the compensation of the Board of Health is far too meagre for the services given by it, and received by the city, particularly in case of the Assisstant Commissioner of Health; who has to give his whole time and energy, for which he gets a little more than a garbageman. Therefore the Commissioner of Health respectfully requests that you will give this matter of compensation a just consideration.

The Board most respectfully submits the following estimates for the different accounts for the fiscal year, commencing November 1st, 1872, and ending October the 31st, 1873.

General Health account	$20,000 00
Nuisance and Sewer account	6,000 00
Lime and Incidental account	2,000 00
Salary account	18,000 00
Street and Garbage account	187,000 00
Marine Hospital account	30 000 00
Pest Hospital account	26,000 00
	$289,000 00

Being official born during an administration that was elected for its time-honored integrity and well known economical policy, the Board has endeavored in the discharge of all duties embraced in and assigned to this department, to avoid anything that would seem to be parsimonious or extravagant, and exerted inself to do the greatest amount of good to the greatest number with the least expense comparable with justice and equity.

Hoping our feeble efforts will meet with your approval,

I have the honor to be,

Your most obedient servant,

GEORGE W. BENSON, M. D.

President of Board of Health.

TABLES.

TABLE A.

Report of Interments in the City of Baltimore from January 1st to November 1st, 1872.

DISEASE.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total.
Amputation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Abscess	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	2	1	.....	1	3
Apoplexy	2	2	6	4	3	2	3	3	7	3	35
Asthma	5	2	4	5	.....	2	3	2	5	1	29
Bright's disease of the kidneys	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	4
Bronchitis	3	2	4	3	4	4	1	3	3	6	33
Burn	5	6	4	5	.....	1	2	1	1	3	28
Cancer	3	3	3	5	6	2	3	5	3	3	36
Casualty	10	7	4	4	4	3	7	5	11	9	64
Cerebro Spinal Meningetis	1	.....	2	13	18	9	7	1	1	1	53
Child-bed	12	11	13	16	14	11	20	17	13	11	138
Chicken-pox	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3
Cholera infantum	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	328	158	85	17	638
Cholera morbus	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	14	11	6	1	37
Colic	22	13	15	6	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	60
Concussion of the brain	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	4

Congestion of the brain	6	2	7	4	3	2	7	3	8	6	48
Congestion of the lungs	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	3	3	2	1	13
Congestion of the bowels	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Consumption	99	95	84	104	59	61	81	77	93	62	815
Convulsions	29	20	25	30	19	22	38	29	35	16	263
Croup	15	16	6	11	10	9	9	15	27	28	146
Dropsy	21	23	17	13	14	18	24	11	20	14	175
Dropsy in the head	12	10	9	10	8	6	10	13	11	8	97
Diarrhœa	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	4	2	1	9
Dyspepsia	2	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	8
Debility	5	3	1	4	.....	3	5	2	.....	.....	23
Drinking cold water	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
Drowned	.....	3	.....	1	7	3	14	7	9	4	48
Dysentery	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	24	21	14	4	67
Diptheria	4	8	4	11	3	3	3	14	24	6	100
Enlargement of the brain	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Exposure	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Erysipelas	4	4	4	5	3	2	1	3	5	1	32
Fever—Bilious	2	3	1	1	3	7	2	14	16	9	58
" —Catarrh	26	16	13	22	14	7	10	13	18	15	154
" —Congestive	1	.....	1	9	1	1	3	2	4	3	25
" —Gastric	.....	1	2	1	2	.....	1	1	5	1	14
" —Intermittent	9	9	9	6	6	4	5	5	11	8	72
" —Scarlet	18	13	11	10	13	3	3	7	19	12	109
" —Typhoid	13	18	12	16	19	17	17	21	28	21	182
" —Typhus	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

TABLE A—Continued.

Diseases.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total.
Gunshot wound	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Hemorrhage	4	2	.....	2	3	1	3	1	5	4	25
Hydrophobia	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Hernia	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	3	.....	.....	8
Hip disease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Homicide	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	4
Inflammation of bladder	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	3	1	9
" bowels	8	6	6	6	2	2	13	9	9	6	67
" brain	25	15	25	35	21	35	41	26	20	14	257
" kidneys	3	.....	2	2	3	.....	3	3	6	3	25
" lungs	30	38	48	56	27	24	22	22	20	24	311
" liver	.....	2	2	6	2	1	1	4	6	4	28
" stomach	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	2	1	4	1	11
" womb	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	2	7
Intemperance	4	1	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	10
Jaundice	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	5
Lock-jaw	1	.....	2	1	1	.....	1	.....	3	3	12
Mania	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	1	2	4	1	12

Mania-a-potu	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3
Marasmus	1	.....	1	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	8
Measles	42	32	21	25	11	5	7	1	8	3	155
Mortification	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	...	.....	.....	5
Neuralgia	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Old age	24	26	25	24	23	22	27	29	21	29	250
Organic disease of the heart	14	20	14	15	9	12	22	13	15	10	144
Palsy	16	7	9	9	16	6	9	10	12	8	102
Pleurisy	2	1	1	2	1	.....	.....	1	2	1	11
Poison	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	5
Quinsey	1	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3
Rheumatism	5	7	3	3	3	5	5	6	6	1	44
Scrofula	3	2	.....	1	1	2	3	2	3	1	18
Small-pox	1	14	16	74	150	241	262	61	40	36	896
St. Vitus' dance	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Stone in bladder	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Suicide	.....	2	.....	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Spinal affection	4	2	9	2	8	5	10	5	5	1	51
Suffocation	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Sun-stroke	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	29	12	2	.....	44
Teething	12	18	15	25	17	26	65	51	38	26	293
Thrush	.....	1	.....	2	1	1	4	1	4	3	17
Tumor	3	.....	1	5	1	1	2	4	1	.....	18
Unknown adult	13	16	14	19	13	5	12	12	10	12	126
Unknown infantile	86	60	75	80	65	65	141	90	103	76	841
Uterine affection	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

TABLE A—Continued.

Diseases.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total.
Ulcer	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3
Violence	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Whooping cough	3	2	3	8	1	5	8	12	8	6	56
Worms	.....	.	2	1	2	1	1	.....	2	.....	8
Grand total	644	571	568	740	641	728	1354	857	859	584	7546

TABLE A—Continued.

Ages.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total.
Under 1 year.	137	99	117	146	128	191	476	247	203	126	1870
Between 1 and 2 years	68	67	68	77	60	81	183	122	124	72	922
" 2 and 5 years	76	61	78	106	81	93	135	82	87	64	863
" 5 and 10 years	35	32	20	54	62	55	70	48	57	39	472
" 10 and 15 years	22	10	17	15	25	26	36	23	29	17	220
" 15 and 20 years	21	13	15	26	26	21	29	24	38	19	232
" 20 and 30 years	62	63	64	70	62	78	98	75	82	53	707
" 30 and 40 years	53	65	43	59	61	52	88	64	61	40	586
" 40 and 50 years	48	40	35	56	36	41	77	59	62	52	506
" 50 and 60 years	30	42	33	52	28	31	50	46	46	34	392
" 60 and 70 years	48	38	57	33	28	23	57	29	32	31	356
" 70 and 80 years	24	28	26	25	25	20	30	23	25	21	247
" 80 and 90 years	16	10	13	20	17	15	21	12	10	13	147
" 90 and 100 years	2	2	2	.....	2	1	4	2	3	2	20
Above 100 years	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	6
	644	571	568	740	641	728	1354	857	859	584	7546

TABLE A.—Concluded.

Sexes.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total.
Males	338	316	313	410	323	393	762	426	456	309	4046
Females	306	255	255	330	318	335	592	431	403	275	3500
Totals	644	571	568	740	641	728	1354	857	859	584	7546
Colored	129	115	117	139	142	162	228	138	153	116	1439
Still Births	55	34	38	55	39	58	61	39	40	34	453

TABLE "B."

Report of Vaccine Physicians for four months from November 1st, 1871, to February 29th, 1872, under late Commissioner of Health.

Wards.	Name of Physicians.	Residence.	Number of Calls.	Number Vaccinated.	Primary.	Secondary.	Successful.	Failed.	Not heard from.	White.	Colored.	Male	Female.
1st and 2d.	John M. Sullivan...	116 Thames street.....	1,900	2,010	783	1,227	1698	312	260	1,932	78	940	1070
3d " 4th	C. M. Morfit.....	87 E. Baltimore street.....	150	1,722	425	1,297	25	14	174	....	.....	.....	.....
5th " 6th	M. S. Taylor.....	135 E. Monument street.....	3,200	2,039	352	1,717	.....	.....	.....	1,767	302	.....	.....
7th " 8th	John N. Coonan....	358 E. Madison street.....	183	1,185	251	934	246	5	.....	1,089	96	.....	.....
9th " 10th	G. L. Robinson.....	111 N. Charles street.....	2,840	1,065	237	828	.....	.....	.....	770	295	.....	.....
11th " 12th	Wm. Lee.....	Cor. Eutaw & Hoffman sts...	2,490	829	161	668	292	179	383	448	384	.....	.....
13th " 14th	John C. Harris.....	360 Lexington street.....	4,511	703	220	483	.....	.....	.....	566	137	.....	.....
15th " 16th	F. H. Welty.....	170 Hanover street.....	2,920	1,382	649	733	.....	.....	.....	894	488	.....	.....
17th " 18th	C. B. Thomas.....	339 Light street.....	1,675	2,228	737	1,491	.....	.....	.....	2,021	207	.....	.....
19th " 20th	A. H. Saxton...	522 Lexington street.....	811	1,109	364	745	721	388	.....	940	189	609	500
			20,680	14,272	4179	10,123	2982	898	817	10,427	2176	1549	1570

TABLE "C."

Report of Vaccine Physicians for eight months, from March 1st to October 31st, 1872, inclusive, Under present Commissioner of Health.

Wards.	Name of Physician.	Residence.	Number of Calls.	Number Vaccinated.	Primary.	Secondary.	Successful.	Failed.	Not heard from.	White.	Colored.	Male.	Female.
1st and 2d.	John M. Sullivan...	116 Thames street.....	6,700	4,842	1658	3,184	4695	147	140	4,545	297	2397	2445
3d " 4th	Geo. L. Wilkins....	69 S. Broadway.....	3,754	2,940	608	2,332	1312	945	683	2,277	663	1293	1647
5th " 6th	J. S. Bohannan.....	75 N. Broadway.....	5,124	2,124	485	1,639	.....	.....	.....	1,256	868	.....	.....
5th " 6th	J. S. Conner.....	210 E. Baltimore street.....	415	54	13	41	13	15	29	23	31	30	24
7th " 8th	W. W. White.....	350 N. Broadway.....	1,995	1,995	380	1,615	156	.....	1340	1,892	103	.....	.....
7th " 8th	J. N. Coonan.....	358 E. Madison street.....	375	212	15	197	15	4	.... .	206	6	112	100
7th " 8th	Jno. B. Boyle	174 E. Eager street.....	240	142	32	110	65	25	52	131	11	.....	.....
9th " 10th	Jas. T. Wilhelm....	169 W. Lombard street.....	334	654	59	595	128	96	429	504	148	301	351
11th " 12th	Geo. H. Moran.....	195 Dolphin street.....	2,029	1,919	309	1,610	93	8	1728	1,061	858	677	1252
13th " 14th	Geo. G. Brewer.....	258 W. Fayette street.....	2,380	1,626	445	1,173	108	23	.....	997	483	.....	.....
15th " 16th	J. Harvey Hill.....	90 Hanover street.....	1,207	3,312	653	2,659	.....	.....	.....	1,902	1410	1511	1801
17th " 18th	C. B. Thomas.....	339 Light street.....	1,831	2,815	556	1,894	.....	.....	365	2,247	203	.....	.....
19th " 20th	A. H. Saxton.....	522 Lexington street.....	1,961	1,877	673	1,068	1180	561	.....	1,087	654	771	970
			28,345	24,512	5886	18,117	7765	1824	5776	18,128	5735	7092	8590

TABLE D.

Report of the Ass't Vaccine Physicians for June and July, '72, Under G. W. Benson, M. D., Com'r of Health.

Ward.	Precinct.	Name of Physician.	Residence.	Number of Calls.	Vaccinations.	Primary.	Secondary.	Successful.	Failures.	White.	Colored.	Male.	Female.	Re-visit.	Re-vaccination.	Not heard from.
1st.	1st.	Joseph J. Sullivan	116 Thames street	560	197	35	162	185	12	190	7	93	104	.....	...	.....
"	2nd.	T. Emory Smith	E. Baltimore street	939	175	40	135	.....	.....	168	7	71	104	.....	...	.....
"	4th.	J. Ernest Meicre	.....	1470	238	50	188	.....	.....	204	34	88	.....	.....	...	.....
2nd.	2nd.	Isaac Paul	.....	1225	501	104	397	.....	.....	484	17	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
"	4th.	Samuel A. Bell	161 south Sharp street	324	216	49	167	142	74	203	13	.....	.....	.....	18	.....
3rd.	1st.	William P. Taylor	41 south Exeter street	507	433	17	287	73	194	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
"	2nd.	S. H. Martin	133 east Pratt street	505	251	51	200	95	156	198	53	85	166	.....	...	.....
"	3rd.	Chas. A. M. Cormick.	67 east Pratt street	530	310	9	301	.....	.....	247	63	90	.....	.....	...	.....
"	4th.	Geo. H. Rohe	56 south Register street	486	120	20	100	15	86	93	27	50	70	110	21	19
4th.	1st.	James F. McShane	254 Eastern avenue	641	188	26	162	41	121	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	6
"	3rd.	C. M. Morfit	87 east Baltimore street	463	116	20	96	33	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
5th.	1st.	G. Alvater	108 east Fayette street	310	196	52	144	53	143	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
"	2nd.	E. S. Thomas	70 west Fayette street	524	524	36	488	78	410	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
"	3rd.	M. S. Taylor	East Monument street	2200	190	16	174	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
"	4th.	A. E. Stein	137 north Exeter street	407	174	16	168	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
6th.	2nd.	John A. Conner	210 east Baltimore street	511	81	21	37	.....	.....	57	24	45	36	100	...	.....
"	3rd.	John I. Gross	Cor. Caroline and Orleans.	672	486	22	464	262	224	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
"	4th.	E. G. Walls	.....	780	252	34	218	100	152	187	65	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
7th.	1st.	J. W. White	.....	1400	695	.....	.....	136	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	...	.....
"	2nd.	Geo. A. Hartman	305 north Caroline street	1026	297	26	271	77	220	288	9	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
"	3rd.	E. H. Rutledge	148 east Madison street	1001	515	59	442	257	.....	433	82	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
"	4th.	J. M. Ray	.....	894	133	12	121	72	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
8th.	1st.	D. Caldwell Ireland	178 Aisquith street	373	176	28	148	73	99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	4

"	2nd.	John B. Boyle	174 east Eager street	476	338	49	289	....	.....	313	25	119	219	146	..	.....	
"	4th.	S. F. Coyner	128 north Gay street	639	309	49	.....	84	.....	294	15	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	
13th 14th	"	Joseph A. Gillis	23 north Green street	3378	682	271	416	316	.....	485	197	.....	.....	.....	...	366	
15th	1st.	O. A. Cooke	146 Hanover street	625	179	54	126	44	10	112	67	61	118	.....	...	125	
"	2nd.	Samuel A. Bell	161 south Sharp street	628	322	109	206	237	63	141	174	131	184	.....	...	15	
"	3rd.	M. Donovan	Cor. Lee and Sharp streets.	846	624	137	487	.....	.....	.....	.....	225	399	.....	...	.....	
16th	1st.	William Curry	142 north Eutaw street	1146	324	137	187	.....	.....	198	126	109	215	.....	...	.....	
"	2nd.	James B. Miller	.....	840	424	239	185	235	4	358	66	166	258	.....	...	.....	
"	3rd.	G. A. Hill	144 Hanover street	533	165	49	111	49	.....	110	55	50	115	.....	...	111	
"	4th.	Thomas F. Owens	Lombard and Eutaw sts	1000	477	96	381	.....	.....	462	15	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	
17th	1st.	R. K. Burns	156 Pearl street	460	270	126	144	.....	.....	266	4	109	161	.....	...	.....	
"	2nd.	J. H. Smith	357 south Charles street	454	334	55	279	.....	.....	314	20	118	216	.....	...	.....	
18th	2nd	F. H. Welty	170 Hanover street	517	240	64	176	206	34	238	2	80	160	.....	...	16	
"	3rd.	R. M. Hults	189 Lee street.	357	138	.....	.....	123	15	133	5	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	
"	4th.	J. H. Christian	102 Walsh street	1800	600	150	450	140	260	365	67	176	256	.....	...	.....	
"	"	James C. Burch	141 Hanover street	260	153	33	120	.....	.....	139	14	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	
20th	1st.	George B. Todd	427 west Fayette street	540	394	96	298	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	
"	3rd.	J. H. Smith	82 Part street	837	143	24	119	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	
"	4th.	W. W. Murray	Stricker street	797	286	55	231	102	149	246	40	114	172	.....	...	.....	
		Total		329 11	118 66	2536	9075	3298	2589	6926	1293	1980	2953	400	69	662	

TABLE E.

Street and Garbage Account for 12 *Months' Commencing November* 1*st*, 1871, *Ending Oct.* 31*st*, 1872.

To 264 Checks on Comptroller...		$145,206 46	By Sweeping Machine 4 vouchers.....				$ 83 13
			" 52 vouchers 1st Dis't Superintendent.				25,574 80
			" 52 " 2d " "				27,829 60
			" 52 " 3d " "				27,358 58
			" 52 " 4th " "				33,385 14
			" 52 " 5th " "				30,975 21
264		$145,206 46					$145,206 46

Street and Garbage Account for 10 *Months, Commencing January* 1*st*, 1871, *Ending October* 31*st*, 1871.

To 270 Checks on Comptroller...		$132,209 31	By 44 vouchers, 1st Dis't Superintendent.				$ 21,496 31
			" 44 " 2d " "				22,912 27
			" 44 " 3d " "				23,636 59
			" 44 " 4th " "				27,043 84
			" 44 " 5th " "				24,433 90
			" 50 " Sweeping Machine.....				12,686 49
270		$132,209 31					$132,209 31

TABLE F.

Street and Garbage Account for 4 Months, Commencing November 1st, 1871, Ending February 29th, 1872.

To 89 Checks on Comptroller...	$41,653 22	By 17	vouchers,	1st	Dis't, T. Kelly, Sup't.	$ 7,264 90
		" 17	"	2d	" J. H. Coulter, "	7,915 00
		" 17	"	3d	" J. McNally, "	8,203 10
		" 17	"	4th	" Wm. Hissey, "	9,732 94
		" 17	"	5th	" J. A. Hacket, "	8,454 15
		" 4	"		Sweeping Machine.....	83 13
89	$41,653 22					$41,653 22

Street and Garbage Account for 8 Months, Commencing March 1st, 1872, Ending October 31st, 1872.

To 175 Checks on Comptroller...	$103,553 24	By 35	vouchers,	1st	Dis't, T. Kelly, Sup't.	$ 18,309 90
		" 35	"	2d	" J. H. Coulter, "	19,914 60
		" 35	"	3d	" J. McNally, "	19,155 48
		" 35	"	4th	" H. Collins, "	23,652 20
		" 35	"	5th	" H. Lancaster, "	22,521 06
175	$103,553 24	175				$103,553 24
264	$145,206 46	264				$145,206 46

TABLE G.

General Health Account for 4 Months, Commencing November 1st, 1871, Ending February 29th, 1872, Under Late Commissioner of Health.

To 82 Checks on Comptroller...		$4,475 71	By 82 vouchers, in Hands Comptroller...		$4,475 71
82		$4,475 71	82		$4,475 71

General Health Account for 8 Months, Commencing March 1st, 1872, Ending October 31st, 1872, Under Present Commissioner of Health.

To 151 Checks on Comptroller...		$15,815 14	By 151 vouchers, in Hands Comptroller...		$15,815 14
151		$15,815 14	151		$15,815 14
233		$20,290 85	233		$20,290 85

TABLE II.

Nuisance and Sewer Account for 4 Months, Commencing November 1st, 1871, Ending February 29th, 1872, Under Late Commissioner of Health.

To 15 Checks on Comptroller...		$1,647 75	By 15 vouchers, in Hands Comptroller...		$1,647 75
15		$1,647 75	15		$1,647 75

Nuisance and Sewer Account for 8 Months, Commencing March 1st, 1872, Ending October 31st 1872, Under Present Commissioner of Health.

To 41 Checks on Comptroller...		$3,274 24	By 41 vouchers, in Hands Comptroller...		$3,274 24
41		$3,274 24	41		$3,274 24
56		$4,921 99	56		$4,921 99

TABLE I.

Lime and Incidental Account for 8 Months, Commencing March 1st, 1872, Ending October 31st, 1872, Under Present Commissioner of Health.

To 7	Checks on Comptroller.....	$1,011 45	By 7	vouchers.....	$1,011 45
7		$1,011 45	7		$1,011 45

Pest Hospital Account Under Present Commissioner of Health.

To 2	Checks on Comptroller.....	$2,569 50	By 2	vouchers.....	$2,569 50
2		$2,569 50	2		$2,569 50

TABLE J.

Baltimore City Fertilizing Manufacturing Co. Account for 4 Months, Commencing November 1st, 1871, Ending February 29th, 1872, Under Late Commissioner of Health.

To 4	Checks on Comptroller.....	$6,000 00	By 4	vouchers, in Hands Comptroller....	$6,000 00
4		$6,000 00	4		$6,000 00

Baltimore City Fertilizing Manufacturing Co. Account for 8 Months, Commencing March 1st, 1872, Ending October 31st, 1872, Under Present Commissioner of Health.

To 5	Checks on Comptroller.....	$7,500 00	By 5	vouchers, in Hands Comptroller....	$7,500 00
5		$7,500 00	5		$7,500 00
9		$13,500 00	9		$13,500 00

TABLE K.

Marine Hospital Account for 4 Months, Commencing November 1st, 1871, Ending February 29, 1872, Under Late Commissioner of Health.

To 76 Checks on Comptroller...	$7,900 54	By 67 vouchers.....	$7,900 54
	$7,900 54		$7,900 54

Marine Hospital Account for 8 Months, Commencing March 1st, 1872, Ending October 31st, 1872, Under Present Commissioner of Health

To 133 Checks on Comptroller...	$23,198 04	By 133 vouchers.....	$23,198 04
	$23,198 04		$23,198 04
200	$31,098 58	200	$31,098 58

TABLE L.

Salary Account for 4 Months, commencing November 1st, 1871, ending February 29th, 1872, under Late Commissioner of Health.

To 4 Checks on Comptroller.....		$5,597 91	By 4 vouchers.....		$5,597 91
4		$5,597 91	4		$5,597 91

Salary Account for 8 Months, Commencing March 1st, 1872, and Ending October 31st, 1872, under Present Commissioner of Health.

To 8 Checks on Comptroller.....		$11,037 72	By 8 vouchers.....		$11,037 72
8		$11,037 72	8		$11,037 72
12		$16,635 63	12		$16,635 63

TABLE M.

Statement of Expenditures of Health Department for 4 Months, Commencing November 1st, 1871, Ending February 29th, 1872, under Late Commissioner of Health.

To	89	Checks on Comptroller...	$	41,653	22	By	89	vouchers Street and Garbage Ac't.	$	41,653 22
"	82	" " ...		4,475	71	"	82	" General Health "		4,475 71
"	15	" " ...		1,647	75	"	15	" Nuisance and Sewer "		1,647 75
"	4	" " ...		6,000	00	"	4	" Balt. city F. M'f'g Co."		6,000 00
"	4	" " ...		5,597	91	"	4	" Salary "		5,597 91
"	67	" " ...		7,900	54	"	67	" Marine Hospital "		7,900 54
	261		$	67,275	13		261		$	67,275 13

TABLE M—Concluded.

Statement of Expenses of Health Department for 8 *Months, Commencing March* 1*st*, 1872, *Ending October* 31*st*, 1872, *under Present Commissioner of Health.*

To	175	Checks on Comptroller...	$ 103,553 24	By	175	vouchers	Street & Garbage Ac't.	$103,553 24
"	151	" " ...	15,815 14	"	151	"	General Health "	15,815 14
"	41	" " ...	3,274 24	"	41	"	Nuisance and Sewer "	3,274 24
"	7	" " ...	1,011 45	"	7	"	Lime & Incidental "	1,011 45
"	5	" " ...	7,500 00	"	5	"	Balt. c'y F. M'f'g Co. "	7,500 00
"	2	" " ...	2,569 50	"	2	"	Pest Hospital "	2,569 50
"	8	" " ...	11,037 72	"	8	"	Salary "	11,037 72
"	133	" " ...	23,198 04	"	133	"	Marine Hospital "	23,198 04
	522		$ 167,959 33		522			$167,959 33
	783		$ 235,234 46		783			$235,234 46

TABLE N.

Annual Report of Health Department of Complaints made and Notices, Orders, &c. issued, together with the Number of Official Letters written, and Received for the Fiscal Year Ending October 31st, 1872.

Number of Complaints made.	Number of Notices Issued.	Number of Nuisances examined in person by Health Officers and Inspectors from this Office.	Number of Orders Issued for all Purposes.	Number of Orders attended to.	Number of Special Permits granted to Clean Privies.	Number of Official Letters written.	Number of Official Letters rec'd.	Number of Alleys paved.	Number of Lots filled and drained.	Number of Notices Issued to Clean Privies.	Number of Notices Issued to Clean Cellars and Yards.
11,994	11,533	2414	8877	8592	8369	1498	491	210	126	7438	2079

TABLE O.

Showing the Number of Deaths in the City of Baltimore from Cerebro Spinal Meningitis, for each respective week, from March 1st to October 31st, 1872.

Week ending March	18	1		
" "	25	1		
			—	2
" April	1	1		
" "	8	2		
" "	15	1		
" "	22	5		
" "	29	4		
			—	13
" May	6	5		
" "	13	4		
" "	20	6		
" "	27	3		
			—	18
" June	3	2		
" "	10	4		
" "	17	1		
" "	24	2		
			—	9
Amount forward				42

TABLE O—Concluded.

	Amount brought forward			42
Week ending	July	1	1	
"	"	8	2	
"	"	15	0	
"	"	22	1	
"	"	29	3	
			—	7
"	August	5	0	
"	"	12	0	
"	"	19	0	
"	"	26	1	
			—	1
"	Septem'r	2	1	
"	"	9	0	
"	"	16	0	
"	"	23	0	
"	"	30	0	
			—	1
"	October	7	0	
"	"	14	0	
"	"	21	0	
"	"	28	1	
			—	1
				52

TABLE P.

Number of Cases of Small-Pox and Deaths therefrom Reported each Week Respectively from March 4th, to October 31st, 1872.

Date. 1872.	Cases.	Deaths	Cases per Month.	Deaths per Month.
March 4	.....	1		
" 11	8	4	Ratio 2,53	
" 18	12	4		
" 25	18	6		
			38	15
April 1	36	3		
" 8	83	7		
" 15	68	18	Ratio 5,98	
" 22	75	23		
" 29	181	23		
			443	74
May 6	86	28		
" 13	150	36	Ratio 4,27	
" 20	209	41		
" 27	200	46		
			645	151
June 3	282	57		
" 10	338	59	Ratio 5,17	
" 17	279	60		
" 24	327	61		
			1,226	237

TABLE P.—Concluded.

Date. 1872.	Cases.	Deaths	Cases per Month.	Deaths per Month.
July 1	248	63		
" 8	152	75		
" 15	141	50	Ratio	2,52
" 22	81	46		
" 29	35	26		
			657	260
August 5	45	11		
" 12	53	19		
" 19	36	23	Ratio	2,57
" 26	23	08		
			157	61
September 2	22	12		
" 9	23	8		
" 16	19	4	Ratio	3,01
" 23	17	8		
" 30	43	8		
			124	40
October 7	26	5		
" 14	66	8		
" 21	29	11	Ratio	5,53
" 31	78	12		
			199	36
	3489	874		
			3489	874
		Mean	Ratio...	3,99

REPORT OF THE

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT

OF STREETS.

REPORT.

HEALTH OFFICE,
Baltimore, Nov. 1st, 187

To GEO. W. BENSON, M. D.,
President of the Board of Health:

SIR:—An ordinance having passed the City Council last February and received the sanction of the Mayor, on the last day of that month, making the Assistant Commissioner of Health, in addition to the other duties of his office, the General Superintendent of Streets, and holding him accountable for the efficiency and economy of that branch of the great scavenging department, comprehended in the cleaning of the streets and the removal of garbage, it has, therefore, been deemed wise and prudent to exhibit in a separate paper to be attached to the general report of the President of the Board of Health, a succinct but comprehensive statement of the workings and results of this branch of the Health Department, not only for the entire fiscal year, ending with October the 31st last past, but the last eight months of this year, which alone is comprehended within the official period of my general superintendency.

If we except, as we ought, from the expenses of scavenging the streets and removing garbage during the fiscal year ending yesterday, the $13,500 00 paid to the Baltimore Fertilizing

Company, then the cleaning of the streets, lanes and alleys, as also the markets, and the removal of garbage, show a gross outlay of $145,206 46. The appropriations being $150,000 00, there remained still, at the expiration of the twelve months, an unexpended balance of $4,793 54, which of course sinks to the credit of the tax payers.

The following will show the items of expenditure more in detail, viz:

For the collecting and removal of garbage.....	$78,821 72
" removing of sand and manure, garbage from the markets, and snow and ice...	36,151 37
For scraping and sweeping streets and markets...	28,419 50
" Ordinary current incidentals such as brooms, scrapers, watering cans, &c.....	1,613 87
" Rent of lots for dumps.....	200 00
Total gross expenses for the year.....	$145,206 46

RECEIPTS.

From the sale of manure, garbage and compost..	$11,224 50
" " Bones and rags at the dumps...	389 35
Total cash receipts.....	$11,613 85

If, therefore, the receipts be deducted from the gross expenditures, the net cost to the City Treasury for the cleaning of streets and removal of garbage for the past fiscal year is..... $133,592 61

The following will exhibit the work of the year just past, in its comparisons with the work and cost of the twelve months previous, under the late administration, namely:

YEAR.	Cost of removing garbage.	Cost of removing sand and manure.	Cost of scraping and sweeping.	Cost of incidentals.	Total gross cost for year.	Amount received from sales of manure.	Amount received from sales of bones & rags.	Net cost of cleaning the city for year.	Number of loads of garbage removed.	Number loads of sand removed.	Number loads of manure removed.
1872.....	$78,821 72	$36,151 37	$28,419 50	$1,813 87	$145,206 46	$11,224 50	$389 35	$133,592 61	87,484	34,410	24,793
1871.....	76,758 52	40,038 15	31,809 16	2,281 82	152,887 75	8,420 02	.....	144,467 73	76,056	24,341	22,730

Thus it will be seen, from the foregoing tabular statement, that the streets have been cleaned and the garbage removed during the year just past, at a saving to the City Treasury of $7,681 29 when compared with the twelve months previous; and that there have been received from the sales of manure, garbage, compost, and bones and rags, the sum of $3,193 83, more than during the year 1871, making a grand total saving to the tax-paying community of $10,875 12, to say nothing of the greatly increased efficiency which is exhibited in the removal of 10,069 loads more of sand, 2,063 of manure, and 11,428 more of garbage; making a grand total of 23,560 more loads of matter removed from the streets and dwellings than during the year previous. And it may as well here be stated, as due to truth, that the whole of the increased efficiency is found in the eight months ending yesterday. The gross cost of removing garbage per load in 1871 was $1 $^{0}/_{00}$, and for manure and sand 85 cents per load; whilst in 1872 the gross cost per load for removing garbage was 90 cents, and for manure and sand 61 cents, and the net cost of removing manure and sand in 1871, after deducting the receipts from the sales of manure, was 71 cents per load, and in 1272,45 cents; and if we deduct the revenue from the sales of manure and compost, exclusive of that from garbage received during the past eight months, it reduces the net cost per load for removing manure and sand during that period to 42 cents. And I think it may be safely alleged that, if we regard the wages paid for street carts, and the length of the legal day, namely $4.00 per day for the former, and eight hours for the latter, together with the length of the haul, the same service could probably not be had in the private departments of life for less than this 61 cents per load for manure and sand.

The great effort and desire have been to secure the same measure of faithfulness in the public service that is expected and demanded in the ordinary business departments of life;

and if that can be accomplished, the ordinary charge of slothfulness and want of care for the public interest cannot at least be successfully laid at our door.

TIME OF CLEANING THE STREETS AND MILES CLEANED.

The practice of cleaning the principal business streets during the forepart of the night, was from the first abandoned, as being both expensive and cruel to both man and beast. Expensive, because in cloudy weather or dark of the moon the men could not perform well their work; and cruel, because neither men nor horses, after performing a day's work, are in condition to continue labor at night without rest; consequently the great thoroughfares are cleaned before business hours in the morning, say in the summer time between four and nine o'clock.

During the six months ending October 31st, there were 1,126 miles of streets scraped and 696 miles swept, making a total of 1,822 miles cleaned. The mode of computation being twelve squares of streets to the mile, and three squares of alleys to one square of street.

THE CONDITION OF THE STREETS LAST MARCH.

When the present Board of Health came into power on the 1st of March last, the streets, lanes and alleys were found so loaded with filth, that our citizens became impatient for its removal. Hence, a resolution was passed by the Council, calling for special and extraordinary efforts in that direction; hence a large extra force of men and horses were called into the service in the month of April last, which subjected the department to an outlay of probably nearly five thousand dollars more than would otherwise have been expended.

SAND UPON THE NEW STREETS.

In consequence of the rapid growth of the city in all directions, there were found, during the past summer, many new streets that had never been cleaned. And although sand has been declared not detrimental to health, yet there can hardly be a doubt that, when blown frequently into the eyes and breathed into the lungs, it not only gives rise to great irritation, but is by such means unquestionably injurious to general health. And hence, together with the injury it inflicts upon furniture and other property, it was deemed just and wise to remove it from such of the new streets as have houses built thereon. This, therefore, gave rise to some extra outlay beyond the usual burden for such purpose.

ITEMS OF INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

The expenditures for incidentals during the year, as was previously stated, were in the aggregate $1,813 87, and were for the following purposes, viz:

For rent of lots used as dumps	$500 00
" Scrapers and repairing same	770 00
" Shovels, straps, &c	42 50
" Brooms, forks, &c	250 75
" Repairs of sweeping machine	83 13
" Lime, paid by Mr. Hissey	85 50
" Watering cans	15 00
" Coal oil and lamps at dumps	30 00
" Probates	26 80
" Screws, hose, &c	10 19
Total for incidentals for year	$1,813 87

TABLE 1.

Showing the Workings of the Street and House Scavenging Department by Districts and Dumps, for the year ending with October 31st, 1872.

Districts.	Number of Loads of Garbage Removed.	Number of Loads of Manure Removed.	Number of Loads of Sand Removed.	Total Number Loads of Sand & Manure Removed.	Total Number Loads of Sand, Manure and Garbage removed.	Amount Paid for Removing Garbage.	Amount Paid for Removing Manure & Sand.	Amount Paid for Sweeping & Sweeping.	Amount Paid for Incidentals and Rent	Total Amount Paid for Cleaning Sts.	Total Paid for Cleaning Streets and Removing Garbage.	Gross Cost per Load for Removing Garbage.	Gross Cost per Load for Removing Manure and Sand.	Number of Loads of Manure Sold.	Number of Loads of Garbage Sold.	Number of Loads of Garbage made into Compost at Dump 1	Number of Loads of Manure made into Compost at Dump 1.	Number of Loads of Night Soil utilized at Dump 1.	Number of Loads of Garbage made into Compost at Dumps 2 and 3.	Number of Loads of Manure made into Compost at Dumps 2 and 3.	Number of Loads of Night Soil utilized at Dumps 2 and 3.	Cash received from Sales of Compost at Dump 1.	Cash received from Sales of Compost at Dumps 2 and 3.	Cash received from Sales of Manure at Back Basin.	Cash received from Sales of Garbage by Superintendents.	Cash received from Sales of Manure by Superintendents other than at Back Basin.	Cash received from Sales of Bones and Rags at Dump 1.	Cash received from Sales of Bones and Rags at Dumps 2 and 3.	Number of Miles of Streets Scraped in Six Months.	Number of Miles of Streets Swept in Six months.
First	11,987½	6,479	6,848	13,327	25,314½	$11,077 85	$ 7,240 13	$6,757 50	$ 499 32	$13,997 63	$25,574 80	92 40	54 32	10,680	2,580	58,423¾	382	6,671½	.....	.....	.....	$2,070 43	.....	.....	$386 51	$810 83	$121 55	.....	338½	185
Second	16,387½	3,238	7,654	10,892	27,279½	15,252 62	6,855 75	5,297 00	424 23	12,576 98	27,829 60	96 82	62 94	862	3,094	.....	.....	.....	11,438½	2,365	6,649	.....	1,612 91	1,729 55	334 00	333 60	.....	.....	173½	103
Third	12,633	3,361½	5,363	8,724½	21,357½	15,041 00	6,106 50	5,819 50	391 58	12,317 58	27,358 58	119 06	69 99	463	4,702	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	467 05	178 60	.....	.....	85½	66
Fourth	22,272	7,631½	6,965	14,596½	36,868½	18,566 50	9,110 25	5,479 00	229 39	11,818 64	33,385 14	83 36	62 41	2,587	5,018	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	490 42	609 50	.....	.....	163½	107
Fifth	24,204	4,083	7,580	11,663	35,867	18,883 75	6,838 24	5,066 50	269 35	12,174 09	30,975 21	78 02	58 33	4,311	4,184	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	481 00	1,460 10	.....	.....	366	234
Total	87,484¼	24,793	34,410	59,203	146,687½	$78,821 72	$36,151 37	$28,419 50	$1,813 87	$65,884 92	$145,206 46	90,¾₀₀	61,¹⁶₀₀	18,903	19,578	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$2,158 98	$3,392 63	.....	.....	1,127½	696¼

SPECIAL FORCE EMPLOYED TO CLEAN ALLEYS.

During the past summer a force of two men as scrapers and sweepers and two carts, were employed in each district alone upon the alleys, which they were required to clean, if possible, once a week, taking also the cross-gutters. And as the people residing in these localities are in the habit of carefully sweeping the dirt into piles, there was not much difficulty in accomplishing this task. The result was highly satisfactory, as these abodes of the poor and destitute were kept beautiful and clean, and that, too, at a comparative small cost to the Treasury.

COST OF CLEANING BALTIMORE COMPARED WITH OTHER CITIES.

Although it has, I think, been conclusively shown that the people's money has not been wasted, or unnecessarily expended in the scavenging of our city during the past eight months at least—and that ought to be enough to satisfy any one—yet, as a further satisfaction, I will say that the City of Boston, with a less population than Baltimore, is expending for the cleaning of her streets and the removal of garbage $360,000 this year; and that does not comprehend the removal of snow and ice. And besides all this, a majority of the streets, I am informed, are McAdamized, and only require to be cleaned at the paved sides and gutters. But the paved streets are, it must be confessed, in a most cleanly condition, being swept, some daily, some twice a week, and others weekly.

New York, I was informed when there during the past summer, expects to expend twelve hundred thousand dollars the present year for the scavenging of her streets and removing garbage.

The cost in Baltimore is net $133,000 00, being $2 $\frac{60}{100}$ for each house per year for cleaning streets and removing garbage,

or fifty cents to each inhabitant, or a tax of six cents on the hundred dollars will pay it.

WORKING OF THE SYSTEM BY DISTRICTS.

The foregoing tabular statement marked 1, exhibits with great clearness the workings and operations in each district, as well as the dumps where a portion of the manure, garbage and night-soil have been made into compost.

Of the 87,484 loads of garbage removed from the dwellings, there are accounted for as sold and delivered at the two eastern dumps to be made into compost 36,855 loads, leaving a balance of 50,629 loads; much over one-half as thrown away or unutilized to the City Treasury, nearly all of which unsold portion was from the western districts, as we had no regular dumping places. The $389 35 realized from the sales of bones and rags, were at the two eastern dumps; and which rags and bones were secured by the laborers in the process of separating the stones, kettles, pans, &c. from the garbage, before making it into compost. No return had been made of this fund to the City Treasury before the 1st of March last. It is true, the amount above referred to, is small; but it is believed that, when all the garbage is brought into our new dumps, nearly $2,000 00 will be realized yearly from this source.

The manure sold at the Back Basin, was delivered there from the first, second and third districts. The manure sold, other than the compost at the dumps, averaged 27 cents per load, which means one of our loads as hauled from the streets, and which, in consequence of its general dampness, is much below the legal load of 40 cubic feet. In other words, whilst our carts may hold a legal load, yet we cannot always fill them in consequence of the dampness of the street manure; and yet, when we sell, we must sell by about the legal cart load of 40 cubic feet.

COST OF CLEANING THE MARKETS.

The fact must not be overlooked, by those who feel disposed to inquire with minuteness into the cost and workings of this department, that the streets around all the market houses are cleaned three times a week by our forces, and which takes from the street appropriation about twelve to fifteen thousand dollars per year. The Lexington Market alone requires the cleaning of some twelve to fifteen squares of streets three times per week.

Eight Months' Work, from March 1st to October 31st, inclusive, Compared with the Corresponding Months of Previous year, namely:

Eight months, ending October 31st.	No. of loads of garbage removed.	No. of loads of manure removed.	No. of loads of sand removed.	No. of loads of sand & manure removed.	No. of loads of sand, manure & garbage removed.	Paid for removing garbage.	Paid for removing manure and sand.	Paid for scraping & sweeping.
1872.....	58,042	21,654	30,708	52,356	110,398	$52,297 97	$29,590 37	$20,356 00
1871.....	49,807	18,126	16,714	34,840	84,647	51,917 75	30,964 15	21,596 66

Eight months ending October 31st.	Paid for incidentals.	Total paid for cleaning sts.	Total paid for streets and garbage.	Cash received from sales of garbage.	Cash rec'd from sales of manure	Cash received from sales of bones & rags.	Cost per load for garbage	Cost per load for manure & sand
1872.....	$1,308 90	$51,255 27	$103,553 24	$1,598 17	$7,115 89	389 35	90 cts.	56 cts.
1871.....	3,133 00	55,693 81	107,611 56	897 56	4,194 50	.....	102 "	88 "

From the foregoing eight months' exhibit the fact is brought out that there have been, during this period of eight months, not only an actual saving to the tax payers of $7,369 06, but that there have also been 25,751 more loads of matter removed than during the corresponding months of the previous year 1871. And of these 25,751 loads, 8,235 were garbage, and 17,516 manure and sand. Showing, among other things, the large amount of extra work that was done in the way of removing sand from new streets.

UTILIZATION OF MANURE, GARBAGE AND NIGHT-SOIL.

Although a larger amount of money has been realized from the sales of refuse material the past year, than was probably at any one year during the whole history of the Corporation, yet the department has not been able to utilize scarcely a moiety of all removed, from the want of localities to deposit it, and manufacture therefrom valuable poudrettes and composts. This need has been especially felt in the western sections; but the future now promises, I rejoice to say, a far richer yield to the City Treasury in this relation. Tho action of the Mayor and City Council at the late session, in providing for the leasing of four lots beyond the city limits, to be used as places of deposit for the garbage, street manure and night-soil, will enable the department to utilize all this offal in the production of valuable poudrette and compost; thus yielding to the soil and the City Treasury what rightfully belongs to both. And as three of these localities have been determined upon, it is hoped that probably in a few weeks the new regulation will be inaugurated. The length of the haul, as well as the cost for hauling will be increased, but an intolerable nuisance will be permanently removed from the doors of our suburban population so loudly called for, and in justice and equity demanded, for many years back. And, besides, it is confidently believed,

that the increased revenue to the City Treasury from the sales of these fertilizers, will even more than compensate for the increased outlay.

CHARACTER OF THE WORKING STOCK.

Whilst it has been the constant aim and desire to secure for this branch of the public service carts of the largest regulation or legal capacity, and horses fully capable of hauling such carts when fully laden, so in the future, when the new system of hauling the manure and other offal to so great a distance beyond the limits of the city shall be fully inaugurated, this feature will acquire, if it were possible, even greater value and importance to the City Treasury. And when the wages paid, and the number of hours required as a day's work are considered, this demand stands out as eminently just and reasonable. The new law requires the carts for the hauling of garbage to be of a peculiar construction; I therefore do believe, and most respectfully recommend, that these men as fast as found faithful, honest and competent, well adapted in all respects to the requirements of the service, and have gone to the trouble and expense of bringing into the service a first-class equipment, be rewarded by a retention in this branch of the public service, without any reference whatever to party political proclivities. Of course, in such case, these men ought to be required to abstain altogether from intermeddling in political matters beyond their own vote. This is the plan adopted in Boston: Men are employed in the street cleaning department, for what they are worth as laborers in the respective departments requiring their service, and they are directly interrogated as to whether they can keep themselves from intermeddling in party political matters, and this is enjoined as a part of the contract of hiring; and so it is that no one dreams of removing these faithful men from their positions because of political

revolutions in the municipality, and I trust I may be pardoned for expressing the true heartfelt desire that by common consent it may so become in Baltimore; much every way I do assure you would be saved to the citizens. The health of all commercial cities strikes deep at the vital interests of not only trade and commerce, but individual happiness. Hence the forces employed in its preservation ought to be of the most efficient and active character.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PRESENT FISCAL YEAR.

The moneyed requirements of this department, for the current fiscal year, are estimated as follows, viz:

For cleaning and sweeping streets, the cleaning of the markets, and the removal of garbage in the execution of the new system	$187,000 00
Estimated receipts from fertilizers	40,000 00
Leaving to be provided for by taxation	147,000 00

With great respect,

I have the honor to be,

Your very good friend,

CHAS. A. LEAS, M. D.,

Ass't Commissioner of Health and Gen'l Supt. of Streets.

REPORT

OF THE

Marine Hospital,

FOR THE YEAR 1872.

REPORT.

MARINE HOSPITAL,
November, 1872.

To the Honorable the Mayor and City Council:

I have the honor to submit my annual report of the conduct of the Marine Hospital, during the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1872, for your information.

The epidemic of small-pox, which has prevailed in our city since November, 1871, has supplied the Hospital with a number of patients far exceeding any previous year since its existence.

The City was not the only source, however, from which patients were received, suffering with this dreadful malady; for almost every passenger vessel arriving from foreign countries contained passengers sick with the loathsome disease. The epidemic seems to have been universal throughout the world, and our city was fortunate in having so few cases, and so small a mortality.

The first case received in this Hospital came from our neighbor city, Philadelphia, where the disease was contracted, and where the epidemic was prevailing at the time.

In my last annual report published, it will be seen that I called attention to the very deficient accommodations which the Hospital afforded for the care of this class of patients, and also pointed out the "emergency" that might arise "at any time" from such an epidemic.

I scarcely thought it was so near at hand, whilst the inefficient means of meeting it, should it occur, were plainly to be seen.

By reference to table No. 1 it will be seen that November 1st, 1871, there remained 15 of *all sick* on hand, and 1008 received during the year past, making a total of all patients treated 1023. Of this number 243 were white males, 139 white females, 373 colored males, 268 colored females; of these 604 were discharged cured, 361 died and 1 transferred, leaving on hand November 1st, 1872, 57 of all sick. The table will also show the number treated for each month and their respective races and sexes; the total number of days that patients were subsisted, 24,733 for the year, and for each month; the total number of days that patients and employees were subsisted, 29,789, the total number of days in Hospital 29,789, for the year, and for each month and daily average of sick on hand 67.57, and total daily average of all consumers 81.39 for the entire year. Table No. II will show the number of each disease treated, admitted, discharged, and died, and their respective races, during the year. The number of the *non contagious* diseases treated, will perhaps strike your attention with some degree of surprise, as, how they could have been sent to a Hospital which is generally understood to be *exclusively* for the treatment of *contagious* diseases.

Of the whole number of the different classes of disease, (48) only three (3) belonged to the *contagious* class, and it will be seen by the table that these consisted of small-pox, typhus and yellow fevers. You can see, therefore, the proportion of mistakes—or an exhibit of carelessness—in diagnosis that have occurred, by those having authority to send the sick to this Hospital—mistakes which have in some cases been fatal to the unfortunate patient—see notes to table No. 2—and also which have necessitated a larger accommodation in their isolation than would otherwise have been necessary, as well as incurring additional expense in doing so.

Table No. III will show the classes of disease treated *for each month* and their number, in which it will be seen that the greatest number of small-pox patients was in the months of

May and June, contrary to the general opinion of the people, that the ravages of this disease are mitigated by the summer weather.

Table No. IV will exhibit the *ages* of small-pox patients admitted and died during the year. By it will be seen that between 60 and 70 years of age the mortality was greatest, 66 per cent.; between 70 and 80 years, 60 per cent.; between 50 and 60 years, 52 per cent.; between 40 and 50 years, 35 per cent.; between 30 and 40 years, 43 per cent.; between 20 and 30 years, 38 per cent.; between 10 and 20 years, 35 per cent.; and under 10 years, 48 per cent. The total mortality of all varieties of small-pox, 40 per cent. The mortality has been *very large*, far exceeding other published reports. But it must be considered that: 1st. Many patients were actually received dead: 2d. That the majority were colored persons, in whom the disease is most severe: 3d. That the classes of patients were the very lowest, and their condition of life the worst: 4th. The majority were unvaccinated: and 5th but not least, the mode of transportation, and imperfect accommodations. The cubic feet for each patient most of the year did not exceed 500, when it should have been 1500.

Table No. V will show the number of small-pox patients admitted, vaccinated, unvaccinated, and unknown, with mortality of each. It is an interesting table, showing the value of vaccination, although it is not as complete as it might have been made for various reasons, yet it exhibits the inestimable value of the great discovery of Jenner. By it will be seen that there were but three deaths (of 0.38 of one per cent.) of patients having one or more *good* marks, whilst there were 62.50 per cent. of the unvaccinated.

Of all patients received with small-pox the majority were never vaccinated. The next greatest number say "they were vaccinated, but it never took." And a third class, next in mortality, were those who were vaccinated in "childhood," the effect

of which was certainly obliterated by time; for all patients having *recent* and *good* vaccinations (one or more) scarcely had enough disease to necessitate their confinement to bed.

There are the greatest differences in the protective power of vaccination *as seen* on the arms of patients received. And these differences arise not from the variable protective influence of the *true* vaccination, but from the imperfect quality of the virus used, and as a consequence, an *imperfect* and *unprotecting* mark or cicatrix.

Most any foreign matter introduced under the skin will produce a *sore*, and leave a mark or cicatrix when the sore has healed, and these imperfect marks are the sources of so many failures of protection.

Virus or lymph of *good quality* and producing, after being introduced into the skin, one or more *characteristic* cicatrix or cicatrices is *wholly* and *entirely protective* in some persons, very few *for all time*, and in others for a variable time. Hence the importance of re-vaccination whenever the small-pox may be prevailing in the community, however good or characteristic a cicatrix the individual may have. It has repeatedly occurred that Germans, (especially,) have been received into this hospital with several good characteristic cicatrices, "done in childhood," and subsequently having a very considerable degree of small pox.

That a person not accepting the vaccine disease when the virus or lymph is of good quality, and known to be so by previous trial on virgin systems, will contract small-pox, is disproved in my own person, and that of *all* my nurses, no one of whom ever had the disease in any shape or form, and have been in the most intimate contact with it in its worst forms for more than one year.

But this is not the place to discuss the efficacy of vaccination, yet its power has been so manifest for good, and its want so potent in evil consequences, that I could not but speak of it

from the stand-point of observation which the experience of the last year has given me. Table No. 6 will give the general statistics of the Hospital relating to patients.

I cannot pass to a consideration of the business management of the Hospital without first urging upon your careful consideration the subject of IMPROVEMENTS to the Hospital, with a view to the better care of the sick intrusted to the Physician, and thus to elevate the institution to a better place in the estimation of the people. As it now stands, it is no exaggeration to say that the name of "Marine Hospital" is odious to the people, and alarming to the patient who anticipates a sick bed in its wards.

Why is it so? Not alone because it is a Pest Hospital, but more because it has been mismanaged and the want of proper accommodation in the past, and this misconduct has arisen from the fact that there has been no visiting board of trustees or committee to overlook its interests and correct its misgovernment. As mentioned in my former report, I do think nothing could be done to promote the interest and advance the welfare of the institution *more* than the appointment of a Board of Supervisors, as is the case at the Bayview Asylum, who shall be responsible for the operations of the Hospital in all respects.

There is not an institution of the City or State so wholly uncared for, and so universally unpopular. In my last report, page 57, I also urged upon your Honors the necessary repairs and buildings to be erected, stating at the same time that there was not a WASH HOUSE upon the place, and that the clothing was washed in the open air in winter as well as summer, &c. Objections have been made to the improvements upon the grounds "that the hospital should be removed to a more suitable place, &c.," and during the last summer past, it has been proposed to build a "new Pest Hospital for the care of the city sick," *leaving the present Marine Hospital to the true and legitimate purposes of its erection—the care of sick seamen—*

for whose sole use it was intended, and upon whose privileges it has been an infringement on the part of the City in sending the sick of the City to the same hospital.

It may not be out of place, in this connection, to give the facts in my knowledge upon this objection urged.

For more than three years I was Physician to the Baltimore Infirmary, where *all* sick seamen of the port were and are now treated. That institution enters into a written contract and bond of $1,000 with the United States Government, represented by the United States Treasurer, Mr. Boutwell, to board and treat *all sick* seamen of the Port of Baltimore, for the space of one year, and under conditions specified, &c., &c. This contract is given out annually, by advertisement for competitive bidders, and is the rule observed in every port of the United States. The bills for such service are made out against the U. S. Government in due form, through the Custom House, and paid by the U. S. Treasury Department from a fund called the "Seamen's Hospital Fund," raised by levy on the wages of all seamen, and entitling them to the hospital privileges of any port in the United States where they may be taken sick. A circular from the Custom House will give you all the particulars.

It is plain then, that if these sick seamen are under the control of the Government and provided for as above described, and this Hospital having no contract as above described, it cannot be a Seamen's Hospital, neither a "Marine Hospital," as called, but a *Marine Quarantine Hospital*, where vessels having pestilence on board are required to discharge such pestilence in *the person of whomsoever it may occur.*

If you will examine the ordinances relating to the management of the "Marine Hospital," you will further see, City Code, 1869, article Marine Hospital, that it provides for the removal of *all* contagious diseases from off *all* vessels entering the port, specifying not seamen alone, but also "passengers," and

further directing the charges, conditions, &c., &c. The ordinances do not specially specify the *crew* of any vessel, but also *all "passengers" who may be affected with contagious disease* Was it, therefore, "for the care of the sick seamen alone" that the Institution was founded, or was it for their special care and treatment more than any other person on board a vessel infected with contagious disease? Not at all: and the misconception of the purposes of the Institution has given rise to the objections.

It is true, it was intended for the Marine Quarantine of vessels infected with contagion, and to furnish a suitable place for the removal of such contagion, irrespective of persons. If, then, "passengers," some of whom it will be admitted are first-class people, are subject to the law of removal to the care of the Marine Hospital for treatment, how can the objections of sending the city sick to the hospital hold valid, provided the pestilential character of the disease is the same. I ask, then, the question if the Marine Hospital were established for the reception of the pestilential diseases entering the port, irrespective of persons or classes, as shown by the ordinances cited, what can be the necessity of *two institutions* for the treatment of pest diseases? Pestilence is pestilence in whomsoever it may occur, and whether it come from shipboard or from the alleys of the city, it is the same. And if requiring isolation, what the necessity of having two separate places for the purpose, except it be to give two nuclei instead of one nucleus for its further propagation. The only result of the two institutions will be a necessary increase of expense to conduct two institutions instead of one.

The *location* of the Marine Hospital is one of the principal additional objections urged against it besides the one mentioned. That objection is based upon malaria. Is the site for the new Pest Hospital any better in this respect? Is there not just as much malaria on the banks of Spring Gardens as at this location? Certainly there is; and besides, it is much more inaccessible than the location of the present hospital.

The transportation of the sick from the city could only be done by means of wagons, and over a distance of rough road quite as great as is done at present, whilst the sick from ships could not be conveniently delivered there at all.

The present site of the Marine Hospital includes 125 acres of land and some good brick buildings already erected, and presents the most convenient place for the reception of the sick off shipboard, *as well as those of the same diseases from the city* by water transportation. Besides which it is more directly remote from the city than the site of the proposed new Pest Hospital. Instead, therefore, of the expense of erecting a new Pest Hospital, and thus taxing the city with the annual support of two institutions for the treatment and quarantine of the same contagious diseases—for a Marine Quarantine is an acknowledged necessity and must be continued—why not erect suitable buildings on the present site of the "Marine Hospital," which would better answer the purpose of both, and present a greater convenience to the transportation of the sick.

I would urge upon the Honorable Council the consideration of the subject, and recommend to it the improvement of the present Marine Hospital for all purposes required, which could be done at a much less expense than the erection of another institution, and the subsequent support of two.

Table No. 7 will exhibit the whole amount of money expended on account of Hospital improvements and furnishing of same ($31,148 58), also the amount of money received from all sources ($5,837 85), which has been returned to the City Register, leaving a total expenditure of $25,310 73.

It will also be seen by a review of the articles specified under section No. 1 of the table, that the actual expense on account of patients has been $18,182 98. The remaining sections, Nos. 2, 3 and 4, will further show the expense incurred on account of improvements, hospital stores, &c., &c., most of which have not been expended at all, but remain as stock on hand.

I have also credited the account by amount of work done by Hospital employees additional to their regular duties, and by convalescent patients.

QUARANTINE EXAMINATION OF VESSELS.

Table No. 8 will give an exhibit of the number and class of vessels boarded, examined and quarantined by my assistant, Dr. Geo. E. H. Harmon. There were examined 141 steamers, 19 ships, 159 barques, 199 brigs, 519 schooners. Total, 1,057. Of this number 24 were quarantined on account of having pestilence on board, and the sick removed to Hospital.

The amount received from vessels, in accordance with the law regulating quarantine fees, was $3,962 47.

Under this heading, I would say that the means of boarding vessels are exceedingly disagreeable. The small boat used for the purpose does not protect those in it from the drenching seas that break over it in windy weather, often, too, endangering the lives of the crew, as well as the boarding officer. A tug boat should be attached to the Hospital for this purpose, and possesses many advantages. Vessels could be boarded whilst underway, and not required to drop anchor, as is often necessary in bad weather. Besides being used for the purpose of boarding vessels, it could also be used for towing the sick in suitable barges to the Hospital from the city, thus not only avoiding the dreadful and often fatal consequences of wagon transportation, a distance of five miles, in very cold weather and over a rough frozen road, but would also be an economical means of conveyance far exceeding in this respect the present means.

By reference to Table No. 7, it will be seen that the "delivery of patients" cost the city $2,897 50, and the bridge toll added $582 08, making a total of $3,479 58, an amount far exceeding the expense of a tug boat for the entire year, and

giving occupation to as many men, and greatly more comfort to the unfortunate sick, whose diseases are often greatly aggravated by the present means of conveyance. In fact, I am satisfied that the mortality of the Hospital has been greatly increased by the manner of conveyance of the sick. See report of '71.

THE FARM.

The table (No. 9) giving the produce of the farm for the past year, will give an exhibit nearly *three times* greater (see report of '71) than that of the previous year, notwithstanding the very great drought that swept over the land.

The farmer has fallowed land not worked before for many years, with the purpose of still further increasing the produce during the coming year, and thus diminishing the expense of the Hospital by purchase, and increasing the value of the land by improvement.

The farm has been greatly improved during the year, and during the coming winter shall be still more so.

Several lines of fencing, which were entirely decayed and valueless, have been rebuilt.

The stable or barn is very dilapidated, and we need an entirely new one for the proper care of the stock and produce.

In conclusion, it is but just for me to express my thanks for the valuable assistance rendered me and the City, by my Assistant, Dr. Geo. E. H. Harmon, to whom I am indebted for the tables accompanying this report, as well as for the masterly management of the books of the Hospital during portion of the year.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. SUMMERFIELD CONRAD,

Resident Physician.

TABLE No. 1,

Showing Number of Patients Remaining from last year, Number Admitted, Discharged and died, White and Black, Male and Female; also Number of days that Patients and Employees were subsisted for each month during the year ending October 31st, 1872.

Months.	Number of all sick remaining from last Report.	Remaining of White Males from last Report.	Remaining of White Females from last Report.	Remaining of Colored Males from last Report.	Remaining of Colored Females from last Report.	Total of all Sick remaining.	Admitted of White Males.	Admitted of white Females.	Admitted of Colored Males.	Admitted of Colored Females.	Total Admitted.	Discharged of white Males.	Discharged of White Females.	Discharged of Col'd Males.	Discharged of Colored Females.	Total Discharged.	Died.	Transferred.	Number of all Sick remaining.	Employees.—Number of Days Subsisted.								Patients—Days Subsisted.	Total Number Days in Hospital of all Consumers.	Daily Average—Sick.	Total Daily Average of all Consumers.
																				Officers	Matrons.	Boatmen.	Farmers.	Messenger.	Cooks.	Laundresses.	Nurses.	All other Employees.	Total Employees.				
1871.—November	15	5	.....	7	3	15	3	3	4	6	16	5	.....	7	1	13	.....	.....	18	32	26	82	30	25	30	24	86	.....	335	453	788	15.1	26.3
" —December	18	3	3	4	8	18	7	.....	12	5	24	1	.....	5	4	10	1	.....	31	31	31	62	31	.....	31	31	92	.....	309	823	1132	26 5	36.4
1872.—January	31	9	3	10	9	31	20	6	16	5	47	5	5	8	8	26	10	.....	42	31	.....	52	31	.....	31	31	89	.....	265	975	1240	31.4	40.0
" —February	42	22	3	13	4	42	15	8	26	19	68	7	1	8	2	18	19	.....	73	46	.....	44	28	.....	29	28	116	.....	291	1754	2045	60.5	70.5
" —March	73	25	8	21	19	73	8	4	35	13	60	14	4	18	8	44	29	.....	60	62	.....	57	30	.....	31	31	95	.....	306	2018	2324	65.5	74.9
" —April	60	12	7	26	15	60	50	26	61	54	191	28	13	20	18	79	62	.....	110	72	.....	60	30	30	30	60	99	.....	381	3045	3426	101.5	114.2
" —May	110	24	17	35	34	110	43	38	76	43	200	31	22	23	26	102	75	.....	133	62	.....	123	31	31	62	62	124	.....	495	3750	4245	120.1	136.9
" —June	133	26	28	51	28	133	34	23	63	55	175	29	29	31	19	108	70	1	129	60	.....	120	30	30	59	60	149	19	527	4173	4700	139.1	156.6
" —July	129	19	16	53	41	129	20	9	30	20	79	24	11	28	20	83	39	.....	86	62	.....	124	31	31	62	62	186	31	589	3211	3800	103.5	122.6
" —August	86	9	11	36	30	86	18	9	12	17	56	11	11	23	23	68	25	.....	49	62	.....	124	31	31	93	62	124	31	558	1857	2415	59.9	77.9
" —September	49	10	8	14	17	49	4	1	9	12	26	8	7	10	11	36	10	.....	29	60	.....	120	30	30	66	60	77	30	473	1230	1703	41.0	56.7
" —October	29	1	2	12	14	29	16	12	22	16	66	2	5	5	5	17	21	.....	57	62	.....	124	31	31	62	62	124	31	527	1444	1971	47.5	63.5
Total	775	165	106	282	222	775	238	139	366	265	1008	165	108	186	145	604	361	1	817	642	57	1092	364	239	586	573	1361	142	5056	24733	29789	67.57	81.39

TABLE No. 2.

Showing the Number of Patients, (of each Disease Treated,) Admitted, Discharged and Died during the Year Ending October 31st, 1872, also the Number Remaining in Hospital at the end of the Fiscal Year.

DISEASES.	Remaining Nov. 1st, 1871.	Admitted.			Discharged.			Died.			Remaining October 31st, 1872.			
		White.	Black.	Total.	White.	Black.	Total.	White.	Black.	Total.	White.	Black.	Total.	
Abortion	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Alcoholism	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Bronchitis Ac	.....	.....	4	4	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Cerebro Spinal Meningetis	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	
Consumption Pul	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	
Contusion (head)	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Debauch	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Delirium Tremens	.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	
Doubtful	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	
Dysentery, Ch	.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	
Dysmenorrhœa	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Dyspepsia	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Eczema	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Erythema	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Febricula	.....	5	7	12	5	7	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Fever—Intermitteut	4	.....	3	7	1	6	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
" —Pernicious	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	
" —Remittent	7	1	9	17	1	14	15	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1 died of Small-pox.
" —Typhoid	.....	2	5	7	2	4	6	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	
" —Typhus	.....	4	13	17	3	5	8	1	8	9	.....	.....	.....	
" – Yellow	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

Fracture	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Frostbite	.....	.....	4	4	.....	3	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	
Gonorrhœa	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Heart Disease (Val.)	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	
*Infancy	1	1	6	8	.....	2	2	1	5	6	.....	.....	.....	
Itch	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Measles	.....	5	12	17	6	10	16	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1 died of small-pox.
Necrosis, (Tibia.)	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Nephritis Ac	.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Obesity	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Pneumonia, Ac	.....	1	5	6	1	2	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	
†Pneumonia, Ch	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Purpura Haem	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	
‡Quarantined	1	52	37	90	51	32	83	1	3	4	.....	3	3	
Rheumatism, Ac	.....	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1 died of small-pox.
Small-pox —Confluent	1	86	264	351	23	56	79	61	199	260	3	9	12	
" —Discrete	.....	93	119	212	87	91	178	3	12	15	3	16	19	
" —Malignant	.....	7	7	14	.....	.....	....	6	6	12	1	1	2	
" —Malig. Corymbose	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	
" —Sem. Conflu	.....	24	64	88	14	38	52	4	21	25	6	5	11	
Varioloid	.....	69	52	121	63	42	105	1	5	6	5	5	10	
Vaccination	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Syphilis, Prim	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
" Secondary	1	1	2	4	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Unknown	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	
Urticaria	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Tonsillitis	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	15	377	631	1023	274	331	605	88	273	361	18	39	57	

*4 of these infants died of small-pox, and were exposed to the disease before arrival. †1 fatal case had Gangrene of feet from frostbite, and died from Tetanus. ‡The fatal cases were all children, who died of small-pox contracted from mothers.

TABLE No. 3.

Showing the Number of Patients Admitted, and the Diseases Treated, for each Month during the Year ending October 31st, 1872.

Diseases.	1871.		1872.										
	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total.
Alcoholism									1				1
Abortion	1			1									2
Bronchitis, Ac.				2	1			1					4
Cerebro Spinal Meningetis			1										1
Consumption, Pul.		1	1										2
Contusion of head											1		1
Debauch											1		1
Delirium Tremens					1		1						2
Doubtful							1						1
Dysentery, Ch.							2						2
Dysmenorrhœa						1							1
Dyspepsia					1								1

Eczema				1									1
Erythema					1								1
Febricula			1			3	5	2		1			12
Fever—Intermittent	4	1	1	1									7
" —Pernicious			1									1	2
" —Remittent	7	6		1	2	1							17
" —Typhoid		1	1	1	1		1			2			7
" —Typhus		2	6	2	3	4							17
" —Yellow	2												2
Fracture				1									1
Frostbite		1		3									4
Gonorrhœa				1									1
Heart Disease, Val		1								1			2
Infancy	1			1	1	4	1						8
Itch			1										1
Measles		2	3	4	1	4	1	2					17
Necrosis, (Tibia.)		1											1
Nephritis, Ac								1		1			2
Obesity									1				1
Pneumonia, Ac		1		2	2			1					6
Pneumonia, Ch		1											1
Purpura Hæmor					1	1							2
Quarantined	8		2	6	9	30	11	9	6	3	2	4	90
Rheumatism, Ac		1					1		1				3
Small-pox—Conflu	2	1	4	15	21	71	69	77	37	21	10	23	351
" —Discrete	2	1	14	16	7	36	45	36	18	20	4	13	212

TABLE No. 3—Concluded.

Diseases.	1871.		1872.										
	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total.
Small-pox—Sem. Conflu.....	.....	.....	4	3	4	15	29	13	5	2	4	9	88
" —Malignant.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	4	3	.....	1	.....	4	14
" —Corymbose.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Varioloid.....	3	1	6	3	3	18	29	30	10	4	3	11	121
Vaccination.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Syphilis, Prim.....	.....	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Syphilis, Secondary.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	—	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Urticaria.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Tonsillitis.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total admitted.....	31	24	47	68	60	191	200	175	79	56	26	66	1023

TABLE No. 4.

Showing Ages of Small-Pox Patients admitted and died in Pest Hospital during the Year Ending October 31st, 1872.

Under 10 years.		10 to 20 years.		20 to 30 years.		30 to 40 years.		40 to 50 years.		50 to 60 years.		60 to 70 years.		70 to 80 years.		Unknown	
Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
68	33	187	66	338	131	100	43	43	15	23	12	9	6	5	3	14	10

Total Number of Small-pox Patients..... 787

Total Number of Deaths from Small-pox..... 319

TABLE No. 5.

Showing the number of Small-pox Patients Admitted, Vaccina Unvaccinated and Unknown with the mortality in each class.

VACCINATION MARKS.	VARIETY OF THE DISEASE.					
	VARIOLA.					
	Maligna.	Confluent.	Sem. Conf't.	Discrete.	Varioloid.	Total Cases.
One mark	1	25	10	41	28	105
Two marks	.....	8	4	8	16	36
Three marks	.....	5	.....	8	14	27
Four marks	.....	1	1	4	2	8
Five marks	.....	2	1	5	2	10
Six marks	.....	1	.....	2	3	6
Seven marks	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2
Eight marks	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4
Sixteen marks	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Vaccinated, No. marks unk'wn	.....	59	13	37	36	145
Unknown whether vac'd or not	5	73	17	50	7	152
Never vaccinated	8	177	41	54	8	288
Second attack of small-pox	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
	15	351	88	212	121	787

Mortality unvaccinnated cases.....62.50 per ct.
" said to have been vaccinated,
but No. marks unknown...21.37 "
" unk'wn whether vac'd or not...50.00 "
" having marks.....14.00 "

There were but three deaths of patients having one or more *good* marks.

TABLE No. 6.

Showing General Statistics.

Whole number of Patients treated	1023
Number of Patients admitted	1008
Average number admitted monthly	84
" " daily	2.75
Number of Patients discharged	605
Average number discharged monthly	50.40
" " daily	1.65
Number of deaths	361
Average number of deaths per month	30
" " " " day	.98
Greatest number Patients in Hospital at any one time	151
Smallest " " " " " "	10
Average number of Patients in Hospital daily	67.57
" " " days in Hospital for each Patient	24
" " subsisted daily, including Employers	81.39

TABLE No. 7.

Showing Total Amount of Money Expended on Account of Marine Hospital, for Improvement and Furnishing Hospital, Hospital Expenses, Proper and Incidental Expenses, also the Amount of Money Received from all Sources.

EXPENDED.

No. 1.—Hospital Expenses Proper.

Delivery of Patients	$ 2,897 50
Bridge Toll	582 08
Groceries, as per bills	4,283 31
Bread, 47,876 loaves	2,393 80
Fresh Meat, as per bills	1,979 71
Milk, as per bills	205 32
Drugs and Medicines	370 58
Ice	46 26
Fuel	938 00
Lime	7 00
Clothing for Small-pox Patients	2,798 80
Cleaning Sinks	184 00
Coffins	1,361 20
Head Boards for Graves	135 42
	$18,182 98

No. 2.—Hospital Improvements, Furniture, &c.

Repairing Pumps and Wells	$ 109 90
Canvas Tents	463 96

TABLE No. 7—Continued.

Bedsteads, Mattresses and Table Furniture	356 40
Tin-ware, &c	82 35
Repairing Hospital Kitchen	50 88
Stoves, and repairing same	551 54
Crockery-ware	125 33
Blankets, Sheeting and Towels	633 78
Stencils for marking linen	3 00
Painting Signs, &c	51 15
Fencing	126 78
Carpets, &c., Physician's House	102 00
Books and Stationery	149 78
	$ 2,806 85

No. 3.—Incidentals, Pay Roll, Farm, Quarantine, &c.

Employees' Salaries	$ 8,147 37
Farming Utensils, Seed, &c	230 85
Horse and Cow Feed	51 95
Fertilizers	58 95
Blacksmithing	104 65
1 Gray Horse	125 00
1 one-horse Wagon	150 00
1 one-horse Carriage	280 00
Repairing Carriage	58 50
Wagons for delivery of sick at Hospital	582 41
Towing Vessels to Quarantine	29 00
Oar-locks for Quarantine Boat	10 50
1 Marine Glass	40 00
Quarantine Flags	30 25
Postage	7 00
Sun Newspaper	6 00
	$ 9,912 43

TABLE No. 7—Continued.

No. 4.—Bills Contracted by Dr. Allvater during the Previous Fiscal Year, Paid in Present Year.

Livery, &c., for Horses	$	50 50
Horse-shoeing, &c		16 00
Harness and repairing		16 50
Stoves and repairing		163 22
	$	246 32

RECEIVED.

Quarantine Fees	$	3,962 47
Board of American Sailors		107 50
" German Sailors and Immigrants		184 99
" Swedish Sailors		36 88
" British Sailors		23 82
Board, &c., of other Patients		65 64
Sale of old bones		1 87
Value of Farm Produce		1,404 68
Sale of Old Carriage		50 00
	$	5,837 85
Estimated value of purchases remaining on hand,		3,252 19
Value of labor done by Hospital employees and convalescent patients in addition to regular duties, fencing and carpenters' work, clearing land, white-washing and farm labor, nursing and policing		800 00
	$	9,890 04
Net expenditures for Hospital, including repairs and improvements		21,258 54
		$31,148 58

TABLE No. 7—Concluded.

RECAPITULATION.

1.—Hospital Expenses Proper	$18,182 98
2.—Improvements, Furniture, &c	2,806 85
3.—Pay Roll, Farm and Quarantine	9,912 43
4.—Bills Contracted by Dr. Allvater	246 32
Total expenses for year	$31,148 58

TABLE No. 8.

Showing the Number and Class of Vessels boarded and examined at Quarantine, and the amount of money received for Quarantine fees during the year ending October 31st, 1872.

MONTH.	Class of Vessels.						Amount of Money Received						Vessels detained at Quarantine on acc't of sickness.					
	Steamers.	Ships.	Barks.	Brigs.	Schooners	Total.	Steamers.	Ships.	Barks.	Brigs.	Schooners	Total.	Steamers.	Ships.	Barks.	Brigs.	Schooners	Total.
November, 1871	4	....	1	1	1	7	$ 63 30	.....	$ 4 52	$ 4 00	$ 2 67	$ 74 49	....	....	....	1	1	2
December, "	3	....	...	....	....	3	50 84	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 84	....	....	...	....	....	....
January, 1872	2	1	....	....	1	4	29 20	$ 6 95	.....	.....	2 00	38 15	...	....	....	....	1	1
February, "	1	....	....	....	....	1	22 51	.....	.....	.....	.....	22 51	....	....	....	....	....	....
March, "	3	1	1	....	....	5	72 24	9 02	4 00	.....	... .	85 26	....	....	....	....	....	....
April, "	3	....	3	1	6	13	59 21	.....	13 94	2 82	14 75	90 72	2	....	1	....	2	5
May, "	21	5	28	43	86	183	150 35	43 53	123 52	121 67	222 79	661 86	1	1	2	....	3	7
June, "	21	3	40	50	101	215	151 11	32 09	180 64	131 40	246 67	744 91	....	....	....	....	1	1
July, "	19	2	20	27	77	145	134 69	15 34	82 22	75 90	200 41	508 56	1	....	1	....	....	2
August, "	19	1	18	26	79	143	136 58	6 36	68 02	67 09	195 98	474 03	....	1	2	....	....	3
September, "	24	3	29	26	82	164	187 77	30 28	124 41	66 90	223 34	632 70	....	....	1	....	....	1
October, "	21	3	19	25	86	154	152 07	25 95	89 10	73 83	237 49	578 44	....	....	....	....	2	2
Total	141	19	159	199	519	1037	$1209 87	$ 169 52	$ 690 37	$ 546 61	$1346 10	$3962 47	4	2	7	1	10	24

TABLE No. 9.

Showing Value, at Market Price, of Produce raised on the Farm.

64 bbls Corn.....at	$ 3.50 per bbl.....	$224 00
800 bundles Blade Fodder....at	5.....	40 00
2 tons Top Fodder.....at	14.00.....	28 00
37½ bushels Oats.....at	65.....	24 38
1 ton Oat Straw.....	.....	25 00
1 ton Hay.....	.....	35 00
4 tons Marsh Grass.....at	25.00.....	100 00
80 bushels Irish Potatoes....at	1.25.....	90 00
100 bushels Turnips.....at	1.25.....	125 00
3000 heads Cabbage.....at	10.....	300 00
100 bushels Tomatoes.....at	50.....	50 00
400 dozen Early Corn.....at	25.....	100 00
20 bushels Lima Beans.....at	1.00.....	20 00
8 bushels String-beans.....at	75.....	6 00
8 bushels Beats.....at	2.50.....	20 00
75 dozen Cucumbers.....at	10.....	7 50
5 bushels Soup-beans.....at	4.00.....	20 00
3 bushels Onions.....at	4.00.....	12 00
200 Eggplants.....at	4.....	8 00
300 Pumpkins.....at	10.....	30 00
2 bushels Ochre.....at	2.00.....	4 00
500 bundles Parsley.....at	1.....	5 00
400 Watermelons.....at	10.....	40 00
300 Canteloupes.....at	3.....	9 00
182 gallons Milk.....at	40.....	72 80
TOTAL.....		$1,404 68

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CITY COMMISSIONER,

TO THE

MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE,

For Fiscal Year Ending October 31st, 1872.

REPORT.

CITY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

Baltimore, November 1st, 1872.

To the Honorable the Mayor

and City Council of Baltimore:

GENTLEMEN:

In presenting our Annual Report for the fiscal year ending 31st October, 1872, as required by Ordinance, we would state that it embraces the operations and expenditures of this department of the City Government for a period of twelve months, while the previous report included only a period of ten months. We would also remark that the office of "Inspector of Buildings," which, during last year, somewhat diminished the duties heretofore appertaining to this department, during the present year assumed full control of all such parts of our former operations as were assigned by Ordinance to that department; hence the number of topics which we have the honor of submitting for your consideration are fewer in number than in previous years.

GRADING AND PAVING NEW STREETS AND REPAVING STREETS.

In our last Annual Report we submitted a detailed statement of the operations and results of this branch of our work, for the preceeding four years, as well as a comparative statement of the number of square feet of new streets paved from 1863 to 1871 inclusive. We therefore deem it superfluous to refer to them again. By referring to table C, here-

with, it will be seen that during the year 1872 we have added 182,523 superficial feet, making an aggregate of 30,840,056 superficial feet of paved streets in the city.

The Grahamite Asphalt Pavement Company of Baltimore, by virtue of an Ordinance of the Mayor and City Council, and in pursuance of an application representing two-thirds of the property holders, laid their Patent Asphalt Pavement in South street, between Baltimore and Lombard streets, in the early part of last winter. Before the close of that season, however, it proved unfit for the purpose claimed for it. It was relaid by the company during last Spring and Summer with better prospect of success, and up to the present time it has stood very well, with the exception of that part composing the gutters. We are of the opinion that this character of pavement, or the material of which it is composed, will not resist the action of running water in the side gutters. The present condition of the gutters evidently indicates a deterioration. This can only be accounted for by some chemical agent of the water acting injuriously on the asphalt or bitumen. It is our opinion that, like the Nicholson Pavement, it should not be used on streets above the ordinary grade, on account of the danger of horses slipping on its smooth surface during sleety weather. The cost of this pavement is about four dollars per yard, or equal to that of the Nicholson Pavement.

In a former report we recommended to the Mayor and City Council the repaving of a square of one of our principal or most used streets with the "Belgian" Pavement, with which Broadway in New York has been paved, and which has proved beyond a doubt to be the most durable and economical pavement ever used in that city, where all others have been fully and fairly tested. We have estimated that this character of pavement can be laid in our city at a cost of three dollars per yard, which at first cost is thirty per cent. less than either

of the other kinds we have been considering, and in regard to the cost of repairs there can be no comparison between them. We would therefore again respectfully call your particular attention to this subject, in the hope that before any further experiments are made with new or patent pavements, you will give our recommendation your consideration.

REPAIRS OF PAVED STREETS.

The repairs of our streets have been well kept up during the year, notwithstanding the fact that a large number lying within the Middle and Western Districts have been opened and re-opened for the purpose of introducing gas pipes. As a considerable length of time is required for the filling over these pipes to settle, (before the streets can be restored to their normal condition,) I fear that the opening of the streets for this purpose will always be a source of annoyance and expense to the city. We trust, after another adjustment by the gas companies next Spring, the streets through which the pipes have been laid will be much improved.

The comparatively small amount appropriated annually for this branch of this department, being only about one-sixth of a cent per superficial foot of paved streets, is fifty per cent. less than in several other cities that have come under our notice.

We have given considerable attention during the last five years to all the public alleys of the city, which, for a long time previous, were unnoticed and neglected.

The repairs of streets, we think, should be more extensive, and many of them, which are nearly or quite worn out, should be repaved.

The Nicholson Pavement, which was laid some three or four years ago, is beginning to show signs of decay, and we were obliged, late in the Fall, to resort to extensive repairs in

order to make it passable during the Winter. Our anticipations in regard to this character of pavement, as to its want of durability and cost of repairs, have been fully realized.

REPAIRS AND CONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGES.

The substantial iron bridge over Jones' Falls, at Decker street, referred to in our report of last year, was completed and opened for use in January last. This desired improvement, in connection with the opening of Decker street to North avenue, adds another important thoroughfare to our city—much to the relief of Charles street avenue, which heretofore was overtaxed, and which was inconvenient as a drive, on account of the railway tracks occupying its bed for so great a distance.

The wooden bridge over Jones' Falls, at Centre street, also referred to in our last report, was opened for use in November, 1871. This bridge, which supplies the place of the one carried away by the flood of 1868, contributes much to the convenience of the citizens in its vicinity.

We have been enabled to keep the city bridges in good repair, by renewal and repairing of flooring, &c., without resorting to the expense of a general overhauling, which some of them, especially the drawbridge, will soon require.

In view of the contemplated improvement of Jones' Falls, we have refrained, as heretofore, from expending more than was absolutely necessary to keep the bridges in a safe condition, and it is to be hoped we may be able to sustain them until this improvement shall have so far advanced as to supersede them with better and more substantial structures.

We refer to the drawbridge in connection with the improvement of Jones' Falls, because, in order to save the city the expense of a new bridge of the form and dimensions of the present one, it should be the first to engage the attention of

the Commissioners for a permanent and substantial structure in accordance with their plans.

The old "Belvidere Bridge," which for over fifty years has stood as a monument to the genius of its builder, Mr. George Milliman, has required careful watching for the last three years to keep it open for public use. We hope it will be superseded by a new bridge over Jones' Falls, on the line of John street, as soon as that street is condemned as a public highway.

PUBLIC SQUARES.

The squares in Broadway, between Fayette and Orleans streets, and between Jefferson and McElderry streets, were completed early in the present year, by enclosing them with an iron railing resting on granite base. A full description of these squares, together with the two squares in Eutaw Place, was given in our last Annual Report. In addition to the usual repairs of Mount Vernon Squares, they have been thoroughly improved by re sodding and top-dressing.

REPAIRS AND CONSTRUCTION OF SEWERS.

Notwithstanding the extreme drought that prevailed during the greater part of the year in this section, we had at sundry times very copious showers, one of which on 27th September indicating 1.63 inches per hour, tested and damaged to a considerable extent a number of our sewers, and thereby somewhat increased the expenditure on this account. The rapid expansion of the city, by extending and paving new streets over vacant ground which heretofore absorbed much of the rainfall, has so materially increased the rapid accumulation of surface water at those points along which most of the sewers have been constructed, that several of them have proved inadequate to carry it off. At the intersection of

Pratt street and Central avenue it was demonstrated during the heavy rains referred to, that the sewer on Central avenue conveying the water of Harford Run to the "Back Basin" was insufficient to pass the water accumulated at that point. The grade of Central avenue being higher at Gough than at Pratt street, the surplus water not voided by the sewer cannot pass off by surface drainage; hence the damage to the property in the vicinity by back water. To remedy this evil, it is evident that a new sewer must be constructed down Eden street, from Pratt street, with inlets at Pratt and Eden streets, to catch the large and increasing volume of water that flows through Pratt street, and Eden between Pratt and Lombard streets, before it reaches Central avenue.

The great accumulation of water on Cross street, at the intersection of Race street, is the source of another great evil, which can be partially removed by raising the grade of Cross street and diverting a portion of the water before it reaches this point. Unfortunately, as stated in my last report, the grades of the streets at this particular point are too low to allow a sufficient fall to tide-water at the foot of Leadenhall street. Moreover, the channel or drain south of West street is of such an irregular and crooked character as to impede the free discharge of the water, and to cause it to back up on Cross street some four feet deep. An appropriation has been made to raise the grade of Cross, Leadenhall and Stockholm streets, with the view of relieving this nuisance, and the necessary plans were prepared to accomplish it so far as raising the streets, &c., belonging to the city were concerned, but we are sorry to say that some of the property holders on the line of Race street refused to sign a release to the city for any damages that might arise from filling up the streets. It will be necessary, also, to make a complete and radical cure of this evil, to enlarge and straighten the channel from the point where it crosses Leadenhall street,

through the property of Mr. Swindell, to tide-water, which must be done by condemnation or consent of the owner.

The collection of a large quantity of water at Washington and Alice Anna streets, especially in the latter, between Ann and Washington streets, during heavy rains, has become a source of much complaint, and should be lessened, if possible, by diverting it by a sewer or surface drainage.

We were directed by a resolution of the Mayor and City Council to supersede the wooden covering or bridge over Harford Run where it crosses Jefferson and McElderry streets, with a stone arch, for which an appropriation of two thousand dollars was made. After a careful examination of the subject, based upon actual measurements, &c., we ascertained that to arch this sewer at these points would so materially diminish its cross section or capacity to such an extent as to obstruct and back up the water to the injury of the adjacent property. Hence we postponed the alteration, thinking it better to let the matter rest as it now stands, until a more radical improvement can be made in the course and dimensions of this sewer.

The sewer over Harford Run, in Central avenue, near Pratt street, gave visible signs of falling, by settling, &c., during the early part of last winter, and we were obliged to reconstruct it for a distance of two hundred feet, which was done in a most thorough and permanent manner.

We were also obliged to construct an inlet at the southwest corner of Chew and Castle streets, for the purpose of carrying off the large accumulation of water which heretofore inundated the surrounding property.

The sewer on Centre street, between St. Paul and Calvert streets, has been substantially repaired and enlarged.

Inlets and other material repairs have been made in connection with the sewer on Boston street, between Chester and Concord streets, with the view of a better means of conducting

the surface water, which, during heavy rains, has been the cause of serious complaint at this point.

We have completed, and have now under construction, several sewers—to which we alluded in our last report—of some magnitude, and which will prove a great benefit and of much value to the property binding thereon. The one on Ann street, between Barnes street and Harford avenue, which is a complete circle, seven and a-half feet in diameter, and composed of brick, nine inches thick, laid in cement, resting on a stone cradle and backing, has been completed, with inlets and man-holes, to a point about one hundred feet north of Biddle street, in a most thorough and substantial manner.—The ordinance directing the construction of this sewer requires that it should run along the line of Ann street to Harford avenue, which will not intersect with the old sewer that passes under Harford avenue *near* its intersection with Ann street, as was the intention of the ordinance. To make this connection it will be necessary to depart from the line of Ann street and follow the present line of the run through private property, or to extend the old sewer along the avenue until it reaches the centre line of Ann street. The former, in my judgment, will make a better and cheaper line, provided we obtain the consent of the property holders through whose property it will pass, and a guaranty that they will protect it by filling, &c. We have deferred further work on this sewer until next Spring, when we hope to have the necessary arrangements made to complete it.

The sewer in Mulberry street, between Republican and Carey streets, composed of a semi-circular arch of brick, nine inches thick and eight feet in diameter, resting upon a timber floor and stone backing, has been completed.

The sewer in Calhoun street, between Franklin and Thompson streets, and between Adams and Mosher streets, composed of a full circle 4½ feet in diameter, with 9 inch brick arch rest-

ing on a stone cradle, has been finished to Townsend street, and will, if the weather permits, be completed entirely to Mosher street before the close of the calendar year.

In consequence of the property holders who were assessed for a portion of the expense attending the construction of the sewer in Druid Hill avenue, from its intersection with the old sewer under Wilson street to North Boundary, not having paid up their assessments, the construction has been deferred, and from the disposition manifested by them in laying an injunction upon the work, and refusing to pay the assessment, it will not be completed for some time, unless the Mayor and City Council should so amend the ordinance as to defray the cost of this sewer by general taxation, as has been done in the case of all other sewers now under construction or completed to this date. The work for this sewer has been under contract for some time, and the question between the assessed property holders and the City should be decided at once, by either enforcing the collection of the assessment or the assumption of its entire cost by the City, as in other similar cases. In constructing this sewer it may be necessary to the completion of the tunnel now being built by the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company, under the bed of Wilson street, to either change its course by running it down Wilson street alongside of the tunnel until the difference of grade will enable it to pass over at its intersection with Morris alley, thence along said alley to McMechen street, when it will join the old sewer, or to make a syphon under the tunnel at Wilson street. The former plan is the better one, and if the Company secures the consent of the property holders to make the change in the line of the old sewer, there can be no objection to its being adopted.

We have also completed a sewer 5 feet 9 inches in diameter, of brick 9 inches thick, resting on a stone foundation, from the intersection of Decker and Oliver streets, along Oliver

street to Morton alley, thence to Jones' Falls. This sewer is a continuation of a sewer starting at the intersection of Hoffman and Cathedral streets, 4½ feet in diameter, which is not of sufficient capacity to void the water which concentrates at the above named streets via Camel alley. To prevent this overflow and injury to adjacent property, it will be necessary to construct another sewer from Decker street, along Hoffman street to Morton alley, thence to the new sewer referred to above.

We were also directed by Ordinance to construct a sewer from McMechen street, along John to Mosher street, thence along Mosher street, in the direction of Jones' Falls, to Elm street, but owing to the fact that the lowest proposal for completing the same was about fifty per cent. above the appropriation, the work was deferred until some future action of your Honorable Body.

The repeal of the Ordinance directing the construction of a sewer on Park, Liberty and Camden streets to the basin, suspended the work, after we had nearly completed the plans and specifications for the same.

We also completed a stone sewer over Chatsworth Run, on the line of Cross street, at its intersection with Sterrett alley, which is sixteen feet span, resting on timber foundations.—The construction of this sewer or bridge was necessary for the opening of Cross street from South Paca street to Columbia avenue.

LAMPS AND PILLARS.

We have put up 183 additional and renewed 61 broken lamp posts during the year.

We are required by Ordinance to attach a glass sign to each corner lamp, indicating the names of the streets at whose intersection it is located, but owing to the liability of that character of sign to be broken, and its tendency to obscure the light of the lamp, we refrained from applying them with the hope

that the Mayor and City Council, as we suggested, would have the ordinances so amended as to permit a metallic sign, a sample of which was before the Council during its last session, to be substituted. Our streets are sadly in need of being properly and thoroughly indexed, and we know of no better or cheaper arrangement by which it can be accomplished than the introduction of these signs on the lamps.

We were directed, as per Ordinance passed by the late Council, to place lamps on all the streets and alleys where gas mains are laid, both within and without the limits of direct taxation, and also to use the "Patent Globe Lamp" in and around all the public squares and parks of the city. We have also been directed to introduce "Parks' Patent Fluid Burner" in lieu of the old oil lamps in alleys and such places where there are no gas mains. Both of these requirements will receive proper attention during the current year.

FLAG STONES.

Since the introduction, a few years ago, of wide and substantial stones for street crossings, we have been directed by sundry resolutions to substitute them, in a great number of places for the old narrow ones, and also to lay them at such points where crossings had not been made when the streets were paved, and in front of several churches. We have, during the year, complied with nearly all the requirements of the Mayor and City Council under this head, having divided and distributed them as fairly as possible over the different sections of the city, and we hope, before the close of the calendar year, to add many more to the list. It is to be hoped that this desired improvement in our street crossing may be continued regularly from year to year, until all our streets shall have been supplied.

The demand for these crossings has been much enhanced from the fact that many of our new streets were paved without

but principally because we have been enabled to finish nearly all the work for less sums than the amounts of the appropriations.

We are indebted to Mr. L. E. Slicer, Assistant Commissioner, and Mr. G. P. Woodward, late Clerk of this Department, for their usual valuable assistance in conducting our operations. It is with extreme regret, however, that I have to announce to you that Mr. Woodward was attacked by a fatal illness in the latter part of the year, and that we were deprived of his services about the 1st November by his death. He was highly esteemed in all the relations of life, and in his demise this department lost a valuable officer.

Respectfully submitted,

J. H. TEGMEYER,

City Commissioner.

LIST OF TABLES ANNEXED TO THE CITY COMMISSIONER'S REPORT FOR 1872.

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Table A exhibits the amount of appropriations, the amount expended, and the balances due on the several appropriations.

Table B exhibits the amount of balances on appropriations for the year 1872, and the amounts required for the fiscal year ending 31st October, 1873.

Table C exhibits the number of streets and alleys paved and re-paved.

Table D exhibits the amount of superficial feet of paving in the city to 31st October, 1871, and the amount of superficial feet paved during 1872.

Table E exhibits the revenue received in this Department during the fiscal year ending 31st October, 1872.

TABLE A.

Showing the amount of Appropriations, and the balances due on the several Appropriations for the year 1872, *ending* 31*st October.*

ACCOUNTS.	Appropriation.	Amount Paid.	Amount Undrawn.	Amount Overdrawn.
Removing Fort on east Monument street	150 00	150 00		
Shelling Ferry Bar road	300 00		300 00	
Tunnel on Calhoun street	14,340 00	7,200 00	7,140 00	
" on Druid Hill avenue	13,295 50	116 50	13,179 00	
" on Ann street	21,802 00	19,042 25	2,759 75	
" on Decker and Oliver streets	8,449 50	4,540 00	3,909 50	
Sewer in Fulton avenue	1,822 96	797 50	1,025 46	
Lafayette Market	6,491 50	6,487 93	3 57	
Sewer in West street	2,995 00	3,082 58		87 58
Belair Market, appropriation $1,374 65				
" " paid Register 6 00				
	1,380 65	1,300 20	80 45	
Lexington Market	3,186 97	3,186 97		
Decker street bridge over Jones' Falls	22,415 00	22,450 00		35 00
Centre street bridge over Jones' Falls	2,500 00	2,188 75	311 25	
Erecting Grammar School No. 17	4,382 19	4,529 19		147 00

Enclosing Broadway squares, appropriation.....$12,050 00 Paid Register..... 1,000 00	13,050 00	8,545 54	4,504 46	.....
Enclosing Eutaw squares.....	700 00	492 00	208 00	.....
Abutments of Decker street bridge.....	527 64	.....	527 64	.....
Sewer in south Howard street.....	1,841 39	1,841 39	.....	.....
" in Mulberry street.....	3,500 00	576 50	2,923 50	.....
" in John street.....	10,000 00	135 50	9,864 50	.....
Removing earth from the bed of Hughes street.	300 00	.....	300 00	.....
Shelling Point lane east of Monument street.	300 00	305 00	....	5 00
Altering gutters at Charles and Read streets.....	946 26	946 26	.....	.....
Sewer at Mill and Pratt streets.....	369 99	325 66	44 33	.....
Shelling Washington road.....	504 63	504 63	.....	... .
Iron plates, Park avenue and Camel alley.....	2,464 51	2,464 51	.....	.....
Paid James Fahey, as per resolution No. 43 of January, 1872.....	206 40	206 40	.....	.. ..
Iron plates at Lexington and Eutaw streets, per resolution 146 of 1872.....	564 35	564 35	.....	.....
Repairing Centre street sewer, resolution 156...	2,500 00	1,677 30	822 70	.....
Footway in front of the Joppa road, per resolution 162.....	23 48	23 48	.....	.....
Iron plates, Hanover Market, resolution 212.....	500 00	634 00	.....	134 00
Amounts carried forward.....	141,809 92	94,314 39	47,904 11	408 58

TABLE A—Concluded.

ACCOUNTS.		Appropriation.	Amount Paid.	Amount Undrawn.	Amount Overdrawn.
Amount brought forward		$141,809 92	$94,314 39	$47,904 11	408 58
Bridge over Chatsworth run at Cross street, resolution 221 of 1872		2,800 00	2,189 25	610 75	
Repaving streets		5,000 00	2,493 55	2,506 45	
Paving and repaving cross streets		11,981 64	12,119 78		138 14
Repairs of paved streets, ordinance 80, appropriation	$50,000 00				
Paid Register	537 49				
		50,537 49	44,007 22	6,530 27	
Repairs of unpaved streets		500 00	104 48	395 52	
" of bridges. Appropriation	$6,784 48				
Paid Register	78 00				
		6,862 48	4,160 06	2,702 42	
Repairs of sewers		5,000 00	5,373 38		373 38
Highways and bridges. Tax		23,183 70	13,335 76	9,847 94	
Lamp pillars and lamps		6,000 00	4,025 21	1,974 79	
Repairs of lamps		3,000 00	3,030 54		30 54
Flag and stepping stones		20,000 00	15,026 05	4,973 95	
Paving in front of City Property		2,000 00	2,331 99		331 99

Mount Vernon squares	150 00	150 00		
" " " resolution 176 of 1871	300 00		300 00	
Incidentals	250 00	125 20	124 80	
Salaries	7,000 00	6,000 00	1,000 00	
Repairing City Property	610 32	610 32		
Altering grade at Baltimore and Schroeder sts.	100 00	99 87	13	
Altering grade at Cross, Leadenhall and Stockholm streets, ordinance 97	9,875 00	75 00	9,800 00	
Flag-stones at Baltimore street and Broadway, resolution 307 of 1871	209 01	209 01		
Altering gutters at McHenry and Calhoun sts., resolution 275 of 1871	142 14	142 14		
Iron plates, Light and West streets	10 37	10 37		
Tunnel in Liberty street	275 60	275 60		
Flag-stones, resolution 39 of 1872	78 00	78 00		
Iron plates across sundry gutters	194 59	194 59		
	$297,870 26	$210,481 76	$88,671 13	$1,282 63

TABLE B.

Showing the amount of Balances on Appropriations for the fiscal year ending 31*st October*, 1872, *and the amounts required for the fiscal year ending* 31*st October*, 1873.

ACCOUNTS.	Amount Undrawn Year 1872.	Amount Required for Year 1873.
Repairs of Paved streets	$ 6,530 27	$ 55,000 00
" " Bridges	2,702 42	7,000 00
" " Sewers	.....	7,500 00
Lamp pillars and lamps	1,974 79	6,500 00
Repairs of lamps	.....	3,700 00
Flag and stepping-stones	4,973 95	16,000 00
Paving in front of City property	.....	3,000 00
Mt. Vernon Squares, Resolution No. 176 of 1871	300 00	300 00
Mt. Vernon Squares	.....	150 00
Repaving streets	2,506 45	8,000 00
Paving and repaving cross streets	.....	15,000 00
Incidentals	124 80	250 00
Highways and bridges	9,847 94	15,000 00
Salaries	1,000 00	6,000 00
Bridge over Chatsworth Run at Cross street, Resolution No. 221 of 1872	610 75	610 75
Shelling Ferry Bar road	300 00	300 00
Sewer in North Calhoun street	7,140 00	7,140 00
" " Druid Hill avenue	13,179 00	13,179 00
Amount carried forward		$164,629 75

TABLE B—Concluded.

ACCOUNTS.	Amount Undrawn Year 1872.	Amount Required for Year 1873.
Amount brought forward....		$164,629 75
Sewer in Ann street.....	2,759 75	5,500 00
" Decker and Oliver streets....	3,909 50	3,909 50
" Fulton avenue.....	1,025 46	1,025 46
" Mulberry street.....	2,923 50	2,923 50
" John street.....	9,864 50	9,864 50
Removing earth from bed of Hughes street.....	300 00	300 00
Altering grade at Cross, Leadenhall and Stockholm streets, Ordinance No. 97 of 1872.....	9,800 00	9,800 00
Shelling Washington road, Resolution 308 of 1872.....	.....	600 00
Shelling E. Monument street, Resolution 330 of 1872.....	.....	1,200 00
To construct a drain on Decker street, between Biddle and Hoffman streets, Resolution 349 of 1872.....	.....	1,100 00
To shell East Fayette street.....	.....	300 00
Iron plates at Fayette and Fremont streets, Resolution 333 of 1872...	.....	1,850 00
To change grade at Hamilton and Charles streets, resolution 369 of 1872.....	.....	100 00
For repairing at foot of Cross street, Resolution 375 of 1872....	.....	500 00
For changing grade of Eager street, Resolution 376½ of 1872.....	.....	1,000 00
		$204,602 71

TABLE C.

In compliance with article 43, section 75 Baltimore City Code, I beg leave to report that the following streets and alleys have been paved during the fiscal year ending 31st October, 1872.

NAME OF STREETS, &C.	No. of square feet.	Price per square foot.	Names of Contractors.
Castle street, between Hampstead and Lombard	8,250	9 cts.	P. Schneider & Bro.
Warner street, between Columbia and Elbow lane	4,166	12	F. M. Hay.
West street, between William and Johnson	9,840	9¼	J. B. Hax.
Claret alley, between Cross and West	3,972	10	J. Hay & Sons.
Madeira alley, between Lombard and Gough	10,522½	9¼	C. Hax & Son.
Hall alley, between Cross and Clement	11,296	10	J. B. Hax.
Duncan alley, between Pratt and Gough.	6,158	9	P. Schneider & Bro.
Cross street, between Russell and Ridgeley	11,850	8	J. Hay & Sons.

Chesnut alley, between Hamburg and Cross	3,978	9½	J. B. Hax.
Fulton street, between Franklin and Thompson	15,751	10	F. M. Hay.
Port alley, between Aliceanna and Canton avenue	5,404	8½	C. Hax & Son.
Fulton avenue, between Thompson and Cook	62,878	7½	F. M. Hay.
Block street, between Point street and Drawbridge	9,117	9	P. Schneider & Bro.
Clifford street, between Scott and Poppleton	7,218	8¼	F. M. Hay.
Booth street, between Stricker and Gilmor	3,851½	7½	J. Hay & Sons.
Harmony lane, between Poppleton and Schroeder	4,911	8	C. Hax & Son.
Milliman street, between Dallas and Bond	3,360	8	J. B. Hax.
Total square feet	182,523		

TABLE D.

The following statement will show the amount of superficial feet of paving done up to 31st October, 1872:

Number of superficial feet of paving completed to 31st of October, 1871.....	30,657,533
Number of superficial feet of paving completed during the year ending 31st October, 1872,	182,523
Total amount of superficial feet.....	30,840,056

TABLE E.

Statement showing the revenue received in the Department of the City Commissioner, during the fiscal year ending on the 31st October, 1872.

Permits for frame sheds, awning flaps, signs, &c.	$	439 74
Permits for bay windows		100 00
Permits for vaults, areas and sewers		1,046 36
Establishments of grades and boundaries		40 00
Lamp pillars and lamps broken		286 80
		$1,912 90

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Port Warden,

TO THE

MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE,

For the Year Ending October 31st, 1872.

REPORT.

PORT WARDEN'S OFFICE—CITY YARD,

Baltimore, November 27th, 1872.

To the Honorable the Mayor and

City Council of Baltimore:

GENTLEMEN:

I herewith submit my report of the workings of this department for the year ending October 31st, 1872, (four months of which was under the control of my predecessor,) and suggest the improvements required to insure its more effective working.

You will observe by the annexed statement, that the amount appropriated for this department for the year ending October 31st, 1872, was one hundred and twenty-eight thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars—[$128,750.] Amount received by sale of old material, &c., eight hundred and forty dollars and fifty-one cents—[$840.51.] Total receipts, one hundred and twenty-nine thousand five hundred and ninety dollars and fifty-one cents — [$129,590.51.] Amount expended during same period, one hundred and fourteen thousand one hundred and eighteen dollars and nineteen cents, [$114,118.19,]—leaving a balance unexpended of fifteen thousand four hundred and seventy-two dollars and thirty-two cents—[$15,472.32.]

There was removed during the same time from harbor and back basin, two hundred and thirty-eight thousand nine hundred and sixty-three cubic yards [238,963] of sediment, which was deposited behind the sea wall at the dumping ground west of the Marine Hospital, and on the property of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

I have abandoned the dumping ground west of the Marine Hospital, as it would be injurious to the navigation of that part of the harbor to deposit any more sediment there with our present facilities. The sediment we are now removing in our dump scows is being deposited on the property of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and Canton Companies, which they are enclosing and filling up preparatory to extending their wharves.

This property will not contain all the sediment removed from the harbor this year in our dump scows, and we will be compelled to go from five to seven miles below the city to deposit it, which would be more expensive, if some other provision is not made. There is space enough surrounding the Marine Hospital, belonging to the city, to contain all the sediment that will be removed from the harbor for years to come if the sea wall was in a condition to receive, and we had the proper facilities to deposit it. The sea wall is very much exposed to the prevailing winds, and I propose to build a basin or dock for the better protection of the scows while being discharged. This dock will be of great advantage while we are depositing the excavations from the harbor, and also increase the value of the property.

I intend, if it meets with approval, to place in the dock a float by which the scows can be connected with the wharf, and instead of hoisting the boxes, as at present, to have tracks on the scows, cars in the place of boxes, and trainways on the wharf with a small engine to draw the cars on shore, about the size of the one now in use on our discharging

machine. These improvements will enable us to deposit behind the sea wall the sediment all the machines will remove from the harbor for some time, while in its present condition we can only deposit the excavations of one machine, besides the additional advantage of making the property available much sooner than with our present arrangements. With these views I shall ask for an appropriation to carry out the above objects.

I will mention in this connection that the tug boats we have, while being very fine boats, two of them perhaps the finest belonging to this port, are not adapted to the wants of the department in consequence of their heavy draft of water. Our dump scows, when loaded, draw about four and a half feet of water, and our tugs nine feet; consequently the tugs, when they get into about ten feet of water, for fear of grounding, cast the scows off and they are often dumped in that depth of water; whereas, if the tugs were of the same draft as the scows they could be run parallel with the shore and deposit the sediment in about four and a-half feet of water, avoiding the necessity of casting them off and saving considerable time in making tows.

On assuming control of the department, I proceeded without unnecessary delay to clean out the upper harbor and docks. The machines and scows were in a very dilapidated condition, but it being desirable to remove as much of the accumulations as possible before the warm weather set in, they were only partially repaired. Two of the machines commenced operation on the 11th of March, and the number was increased from day to day as they were got ready, until we had six in that part of the harbor.

All that part of the harbor over which the machines operated was dredged to the sand and gravel, but there is a large quantity of sediment yet remaining under the piers along Light street, and the platforms extending over the water at

Bowly's wharf and other places, which could not be removed for the want of proper facilities. The heated term coming on before I had the machinery prepared for the work, it was deemed necessary to postpone its removal until the cool weather made it safe to do so. It is now in successful operation, and one of the principal causes of the stench in the basin will soon be removed.

I would recommend, in order to avoid the necessity of repeating this costly process every few years, the adoption of a system of solid piers, to be not less than fifty feet apart along Light street. The present platform piers are only receptacles for a large portion of the filthy matter deposited in the basin, and the removal of the sediment from between them by the dredging machines is rendered very difficult by the small space separating them.

The body of the basin which was dredged last spring to the sand is now covered with from twelve to eighteen inches of sediment. Some portion of this deposit was caused by the washing out into the basin by the action of the wheels of steamboats lying alongside of a large portion of the accumulations remaining under the piers after the cessation of last season's dredging; but by far the greater part was deposited by those sewers which discharge their contents into the head of the basin.

To give an adequate idea of the large deposits of those sewers, I will mention that in the vicinity of the sewer at the intersection of Light and Pratt streets, where the basin was dredged to the depth of eighteen feet, there is now but seven feet of water, and no doubt a large portion of the sediment deposited by this sewer spreads over all adjacent parts of the basin. Along Bowly's wharf where we dredged to the sand and gravel, the bottom is now covered with about seven feet of filthy sediment.

The back basin or city block now receives all the drainage from Jones' Falls and the sewers connected with it, and also from Harford run and its connection, and I would recommend that all sewers with fall enough, which now empty their contents into the upper harbor be turned into this basin. It is my decided opinion with this diversion accomplished, and the owners of the wharf property and docks on the upper harbor compelled to keep seventeen feet of water in front of their premises, the city likewise the body of the basin and public docks the same depth, and drainage from the water closets cut off, we would be troubled very little with the noxious odors arising from the basin to the great discomfort of our citizens.

The reasons for this opinion are apparent. The filthy sediment of all kinds has been accumulating for years under the piers, until it has reached the surface of the water at low tide, and in like manner in all other portions of the basin, except where it was absolutely necessary to keep it dredged to facilitate commerce.

With this foul matter so close to the surface of the water as to be reached by the rays of a summer's sun, and being continually stirred up by the wheels of the numerous steamboats plying to and fro, it is not surprising that we should be troubled with this disagreeable stench.

By diverting the sewers into the back basin, the quantity of sediment deposited in the upper harbor would be much diminished, and the small quantity deposited by the surface drainage less subject to the action of the sun and air, by the increase of the depth to seventeen feet, than when so near the surface of the water as at present.

The measures suggested above are an advantage to the city when viewed in other than a sanitary aspect. The necessity of sending the dredging machines and scows to the head of the basin and docks every year or two to the serious incon-

venience of citizens doing business along the wharves, would be obviated and the dredging done more economically in consequence of the sediment being confined to much smaller limits in the back basin than in the upper harbor, and the machines would not be interfered with in their operations by the continual passing of steam and sailing vessels prosecuting their legitimate business.

If the back basin be kept dredged to the depth of sixteen feet, very little effluvia will arise from it, because the sediment deposited there would be at that depth kept at a sufficiently low temparature to practically arrest its decomposition, beside having the advantage of the current of fresh water from Jones' Falls and Harford run.

That portion of Harford run extending from Eastern avenue to its mouth, requires some attention; quite a large quantity of the sediment removed from the back basin every year is washed into it from the banks of the run, within the limits described above, by the rain. I would recommend that the sides be walled from Eastern avenue to its mouth, and the bottom paved as low down as Alice Anna street. At that point build a bulkhead, and dredge it from there to its mouth to a depth of ten feet, which would make it a source of revenue, while in its present condition it is very deleterious to the health of that portion of the city, as the bottom is exposed at very low tide.

As soon as it was deemed advisable to suspend the dredging in the upper harbor, one of the dredging machines was put to work at Locust Point and another at Canton, where the harbor along the wharves fills up very rapidly from the street drainage.

The improvement of the ship channel being of vital importance to the commercial interests of the city, five machines were sent down to the Brewerton Channel by direction of His Honor the Mayor, President of the Channel Improvement

Board, to work in conjunction with the machines operating there under the supervision of Col. Wm. B. Craighill, U. S. C. E. Considering the condition of the machines and scows, they done as well as could possibly be expected—removing since the 1st of July, 94,234 cubic yards of sediment. It affords some great satisfaction to say if the work is prosecuted for the next two years with the same spirit it has been the past season by the improved machinery operating directly under Col. Craighill, the aid afforded by the city machines and the machines under the direction of the Patapsco River and Harbor Commission, the citizens of Baltimore can congratulate themselves on having a channel of sufficient depth to accommodate vessels of the largest class, and I shall endeavor to keep the channel in the lower part of the harbor of a corresponding depth.

The dredging machines are very much in need of repairs, both in hull and machinery, and it is absolutely necessary to the effective working of the department that we should have more scows.

The machines are much impeded in their operation by this deficiency, and if some of them were not engaged in removing the sediment from under the piers where they require no scows, the number in active service would have to be reduced. This work will only last for a short time, and in the present condition of the basin, the bad policy of diminishing the dredging force is evident. With the additional number of scows asked for, one-third better results can be attained. In consideration of which, I shall ask for an appropriation to build eight scows of greater capacity, which can be worked to better advantage generally than those we have.

The wharves in the city dock are mostly in a very dilapidated condition, particularly on the north side, west of Harford Run. I rebuilt about 1,100 feet of the central pier, during the past season, leaving 130 feet more to repair, when the whole pier will be very substantial.

The wharf or pen which forms a basin in front of the city yard for the protection of the machines and scows while they are lying at the yard, is very much decayed and needs rebuilding.

I would also recommend, that the water be introduced into the yard; it would soon pay for its cost in the preservation of the boilers of the tug boats and machines belonging to the city, and would be of great utility should a fire at any time occur, besides saving the expense of purchasing drinking water for the employees, which amounts to a considerable sum in the course of a year.

The Spring Garden Channel will require some attention the ensuing year. It is filled up very rapidly by the flow of sediment from Chatsworth Run, and until the course of this stream is diverted, it will be necessary to dredge a basin or reservoir at its mouth to receive the sediment that would otherwise be deposited in the channel.

This channel was not originally made wide enough, and was rendered almost useless in a few months after being dredged, by the falling in of the sides, and the sediment deposited in it by the run. To be made available it should be widened considerably.

The six hundred feet of sea wall commenced by my predecessor has been completed, but it was not strong enough to resist the pressure of the sediment, and I have put an additional row of tie piles and ties in the rear of it, and lined it with one hundred and thirty thousand bushels of oyster shells. These shells make a good backing for the wall previous to depositing the sediment, and materially lessen the strain upon it. We have deposited behind it since the beginning of the season, forty-one thousand three hundred and seventy-two (41,372,) cubic yards of sediment.

There have been constructed during the year three scows, which, with the addition of the eight asked for, will enable us to exert the full power of our dredging machines.

The channel of the harbor has an average depth from the fort buoy to Henderson's wharf of twenty-one feet; thence to Chase's wharf seventeen feet; thence to the mouth of the falls fifteen feet; thence to Light street fourteen feet.

Our harbor, instead of having one narrow main channel, and numerous smaller channels leading therefrom, should be of the same depth as the channel, which would add greatly to the commercial facilities of the port.

I intend, when the machines are laid up this winter, to make some improvements in the machinery which will render them more effective.

There are now in the department belonging to the city five dredging machines, one discharging machine, three tug boats, and thirty-nine scows, which, together with those under the direction of the Patapsco River and Harbor Commission, make a total of seven dredging machines, one discharging machine, four tug boats and forty-four scows available for the use of the department.

My estimates for this department for the year ending October 31st, 1873, amounts in the aggregate to one hundred and fifty-nine thousand and ninety-two dollars and forty-three cents, as follows:

Harbor and back basin	$96,792 43
Repairs and improvements of machinery,	11,500 00
Sea wall and improvements	13,000 00
Building eight scows	20,000 00
Repairing of wharves	7,000 00
Cars for six scows	10,800 00
TOTAL	$159,092 43

You will find herewith annexed a statement of receipts and disbursements, and also the amount received and due for private dredging, &c., exhibiting the actual cost of the department to the city.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL CONSTANTINE,

Port Warden.

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements by DANIEL CONSTANTINE, *Port Warden, for the year ending October 31st, 1872.*

	Appropriation.	Expended.	Balance.
Harbor and back Basin	$100,000 00		
Amount received from sale of old material, &c	840 51		
	$100,840 51	$88,336 43	$12,504 08
Sea wall	10,000 00	10,557 79	
Repairing wharves	5,000 00	4,680 34	319 66
" machinery	11,000 00	9,470 67	1,529 33
Harford run	2,750 00	1,072 96	1,677 04
			16,030 11
Amount over paid for sea wall			557 79
	$129,590 51	$114,118 19	$15,472 32

Statement of the disbursements of the Port Warden's Department, including "Ship Channel," and also the amounts received by Comptroller and due for private dredging.

	Expenditures.	Receipts & Dues.
Harbor and back basin, &c.	$114,118 19	
Ship Channel	22,238 03	
Due by Channel Improvement Board		$15,960 24
Received by Comptroller for private dredging		23,784 33
Due for private dredging		11,094 35
Due by Health Department		1,742 12
Due by Patapsco River and Harbor Commission		1,820 54
Balance		81,954 64
	$136,356 22	$136,356 22

Actual cost of the department to city.....$81,954 64

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF VISITORS

TO THE

BALTIMORE CITY JAIL

TO THE

MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE,

FOR THE

Year Ending October 31st, 1872.

Officers of the Baltimore City Jail,

FOR 1872.

Board of Visitors:

JAMES M. ANDERSON, *President.*

CHARLES WEBB, ISAAC S. GEORGE,
M. S. HESS, AUGUSTUS W. DUKE.

Warden:

JAMES H. IRVIN.

Physician:

JACOB W. HOUCK, M. D.

Clerk:

WILLIAM H. H. TURNER.

Deputy Wardens:

WILLIAM HOWARD, GREENBURY WILSON,
JOHN F. CARTER, WILLIAM H. CROSS,
CHARLES CARROLL, JOHN B. HEAPS,
C. HERGESHEIMER, THOS. B. SAUNDERS,
PATRICK McLAIN.

Engineers:

ISAAC S. SANNER, *Chief.*
JAMES ROBINSON, *Ass't.*

Baker:

LEWIS PLACK.

Matron:

ELIZABETH DEITER.

REPORT.

BALTIMORE, November 5th, 1872.

To the Honorable the Mayor

and City Council of Baltimore:

GENTLEMEN:

We herewith submit the report of the Board of Visitors, giving in detail the receipts, expenditures, and other information on subjects connected with the management of the institution, for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1872.

The accompanying tables have been carefully prepared, and may be relied on as furnishing a full and accurate account of all matters connected with the prison and its government.

Table A is a summary of the receipts and expenditures for the year. The receipts from all sources, excluding the balance at the commencement of the year, were forty-three thousand, forty-five dollars and eighty cents, ($43,045 80,) and the expenditures forty-three thousand, one hundred and ninety-three dollars and seventy-four cents, ($43,193 74.)

Table B shows the monthly average of prisoners, from November 1, 1871, to October 31, 1872; also the daily average for the years 1869, 1870, 1871 and 1872.

Table C exhibits the various crimes and misdemeanors for which the prisoners were committed. The number of com-

mittals were 10,122; of this number 8,173 were committed on the charge of "breaking the peace and drunkenness," being an increase over the former year of 1,809 cases on this charge alone.

Table D gives the number of prisoners committed during the year, their sex, color manner of their discharge, and the number remaining in jail.

We desire to call your attention to the full and very comprehensive report (herewith appended) of the medical officer, Jacob W. Houck, M. D., showing the sanitary condition of the prison for the past year, and the medical treatment of the prisoners during that period.

The record of intemperence set forth in table C should challenge the attention of all thoughtful men to the absolute necessity of devising some means to check this curse of our land; this prolific source of pauperism and crime, which is bringing poverty to hundreds of houses, filling our almshouses and jails with men and women who, but for their inordinate desire for drink, would be useful members of the community.

The Board has given much of its attention to the repair and cleanliness of the prison. Whenever, in their judgment, repairs were necessary, the materials were purchased—the labor being mostly performed by the prisoners. The floors of the cells, owing to their defective construction, require constant loooking after. It is our intention at an early day to see if some substitute cannot be found for the present brick pavement. New bedding and blankets have also been purchased from time to time as they were required. The present condition of the prison, its perfect repair, cleanliness and discipline, will, we think, compare favorably with that of any former period.

Soon after the present Board entered on their duties, they determined to remove the cooking apparatus from the main

building to the first floor of the building used occasionally as a hospital. To enable them to effect this, they applied to the City Council for a special appropriation of twenty-five hundred dollars, ($2,500) which was promptly granted. Upon further consideration, it was thought better to erect a new building sufficiently large rather than use the hospital in the manner proposed, as its use for the purpose indicated would render the part unoccupied unfit either for a workshop or hospital. They, therefore, had a new building erected, 30 by 40 feet, and one story high, the cooking apparatus placed therein, with all the necessary steam fixtures, gas pipes, &c., at the cost of one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars, and six cents, (1,750 06.) This change has been quite satisfactory, as the disagreeable and unhealthy odor arising from cooking is no longer found in the prison, which has been justly a subject of complaint for many years. It may be necessary to say in this connection that the Board did not avail themselves of the appropriation referred to, for the reason that the resolution authorized them "to remove the cooking apparatus to the hospital building," and did not contemplate the erection of a new structure; accordingly the cost of the new building, removal of fixtures, &c., has been paid for out of the annual appropriation.

The Board desire to express their gratification that a "House of Reformation and Instruction for Colored Children," similar in its character to our House of Refuge, will be erected at an early day. Owing to the benevolent efforts of some of our citizens, and aided by an appropriation of $10,000 from the State Treasury, the establishment of this much needed institution is a fixed fact. Upon its completion, instead of colored children being as now, committed to jail for petty offences, a home will be provided for them where they will receive instruction, "where habits of industry will

be acquired, and labor in some form will prove to be the best corrective of evil habits.

The Board regret to say that they have not been able to provide any suitable employment for the prisoners as required by law. The terms of their imprisonment are too short to make their services profitable to parties who would be disposed to avail themselvss of their labor. We hope, however, within a brief period, to find some occupation for them that will in a measure remove the burden of their support from the City.

There is a matter not within your power to correct, but is an increasing evil, and one that should be brought to the knowledge of the General Assembly. We refer to it that the attention of those in authority may be called to the subject.— In Article IV of the Local Laws, Justices of the Peace are authorized to commit "vagrants and disorderly persons, &c., to the almshouse, or such other suitable place as may be provided by the Mayor and City Council." Of the 10,122 commitments to Jail during the past year, 8,386 were persons of this class; a large majority of these were truly vagrants and paupers within the meaning of the law, and instead of their being sent to Bay View, they were committed to jail. It has happened that a prisoner has been brought to jail by an officer under *three distinct committals*, viz: of drunkenness, vagrancy, and breaking the peace, and it is of frequent occurrence that a party is committed on two of these. Why this should be necessary we cannot see, as either one of the charges would be sufficient to hold the person. The accused may remain in jail one or two weeks and be discharged, and in twenty-four hours the same individual will be again committed on like charge. These repeated commitments and discharges go on from month to month. After a few hours outside the prison walls, spent in drunkenness and debauchery, these worthless vagabonds are arrested and sent to jail. In-

deed, on the 12th day of September, 1872, one hundred and thirteen persons were discharged from the prison on the recommendation of the Grand Jury, and within twenty-four hours, forty-three of these were again in their old quarters. We are advised that the fees in these cases are mostly drawn from the City treasury. If this be so, it does not seem just that the City should be required to pay these charges, in addition to being compelled to find a home and food for this idle and wretched class. It is to commitments of this character we desire to call special attention, and it is earnestly hoped that this subject will be brought to the knowledge of the State Legislature, as the jail was certainly not intended as a home for vagrants and paupers, but was erected mainly for the detention and safe keeping of persons charged with violation of law.

Religious services are held every Sunday afternoon in the chapel, under the auspices of the "Prisoners' Aid Society." Their agent, the Rev. Penfield Doll, and his estimable wife, labor diligently among the prisoners, and are untiring in their efforts "to rescue the fallen and guilty from lives of ignorance and vice, and to restore them to virtue and honest industry." The results of these labors, we presume, will be made known in due season to the society under whose direction this truly benevolent work is carried on.

The Board, in conclusion, desire to say that they have endeavored to discharge faithfully their trust. The financial affairs of the institution has had their constant supervision, and as custodians of public property, they have carefully looked to its preservation. In these, and all other matters connected with the government of the prison, they have been ably seconded by their faithful Warden, Mr. James H. Irvin, and his assistants. They desire also to acknowledge their obligation to Mr. Wm. H. H. Turner, their clerk, for the

prompt and careful manner in which his important duties have been performed.

An appropriation of forty-five thousand dollars ($45,000) will be required for the maintenance of the prison for the ensuing year.

JAMES M. ANDERSON,
M. S. HESS,
ISAAC S. GEORGE,
CHARLES WEBB,
A. W. DUKE,

TABLE A.

DR. *Being a Summary of Receipts and Expenditures for the year ending October 31st, 1872.* CR.

1872.			1872.		
Oct. 31—To Officers' salaries—physician and baker	$16,633 79		Oct. 31—By balance		$147 94
" " Subsistence of Warden's family, officers and sick	3,583 41		" " United States Docket		1,844 75
" " Subsistence of prisoners	11,182 47		" " City Docket		1,007 99
" " Fuel	3,243 31		" " Accomodation Docket		39 60
" " Expense account	2,216 11		" " Mayor and City Council	40,000 00	
" " Gas	830 00		" " Balance	153 46	
" " Water rent	270 00				
" " Advertising and stationery	270 52				
" " Repairs	1,217 15				
" " New kitchen fixtures, &c.	1,750 00				
" " Repairs on steam engine boilers, &c	282 49				
" " Blankets, beds, &c	945 98				
" " Labor	768 45				
	$43,193 74				$43,193 74

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES H. IRVIN, *Warden.*

TABLE B.

Showing the Monthly or Daily Average of Prisoners from Nov. 1st, 1871, to Oct. 31st, 1872.

1871—November	415
" December	406
1872—January	380
" February	344
" March	332
" April	318
" May	336
" June	328
" July	338
" August	411
" September	386
" October	382
	4376

Daily average for 1872	364 8-12
" " " 1871—11 months	385 3 11
" " " 1870	348 8-12
" " " 1869	346 4-12

TABLE C.

Showing the number of Prisoners committed for various causes during the year ending Oct. 31, 1872.

CHARGES.	WHITE.		Total White.	COLORED.		Total Colored.	Grand Total.
	Men.	Women.		Men.	Women.		
Peace and Drunkeness	4721	1231	5952	1503	718	2221	8173
Larceny	305	35	340	272	112	384	724
Assault and Battery	243	19	262	115	25	140	402
Vagrancy	127	46	173	21	19	40	213
Assault with intent to kill	57	2	59	33	2	35	94
Obtaining goods under false pretences	40	3	43	27	1	28	71
Burglary	16	....	16	25	3	28	44
Witness for State and United States	34	4	38	19	1	20	58
Common thief and vagabond	11	1	12	9	2	11	23
Contempt of Court and Magistrates	9	1	10	5	.....	5	15
Murder	8	.....	8	3	.....	3	11
Violating Internal Revenue Laws	10	.....	10	3	.....	3	13
Rape and attempt	7	.....	7	7	.....	7	14
Destroying property	17	.....	17	3	.....	3	20

Perjury	4	2	6	7	1	8	14
Keeping disorderly houses	6	2	8	1	12	13	21
Forgery	5	.....	5	1	.....	1	6
Felony	5	.....	5	8	1	9	14
Smuggling	5	.....	5	3	.....	3	8
Embezzling	19	.....	19	4	.....	4	23
Bastardy	4	.....	4	3	.....	3	7
Peddling without license	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Bigamy	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	2
Cruelty to animals	4	.....	4	4	.....	4	8
Absconding seamen	21	.....	21	5	.....	5	26
Arson	3	3	6	2	.....	2	8
Receiving stolen goods	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	3
Resisting officers	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5
Mayhem	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
Violating bankrupt laws	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Cruel treatment to seamen	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	8
Gambling	5	.....	5	4	.....	4	9
Insulting ladies on street	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
Selling liquor on Sunday and to minors	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6
Mutiny on ship board	5	.....	5	3	.....	3	8
Carelessly driving over and injuring	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	2
Swindling	6	.....	6	1	.....	1	7
Kidnapping	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
Writing policies	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	4

TABLE C.—Concluded.

Showing the number of Prisoners committed for various causes during the year ending Oct. 31, 1872.

CHARGES.	WHITE.		Total White.	COLORED.		Total Colored.	Grand Total.
	Men.	Women.		Men.	Women.		
Picking pockets	4	.....	4	5	.....	5	9
Conspiracy to defraud	6	.....	6	2	.....	2	8
Violating lottery laws	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3
Manslaughter	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Passing counterfeit money	9	.....	9	2	.....	2	11
Garroting	4	.....	4	2	.....	2	6
Inducing to prostitution	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2
Common scold	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Illegal voting	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	3
							10122

TABLE D.

Showing the number of Prisoners committed and how discharged for the year ending October 31, 1872.

Total number of prisoners committed			10,122
Sent to Penitentiary	White men	20	
	White women	0	
		—	20
	Colored men	43	
	Colored women	12	
		—	55
Removed cases	White men	29	
	White woman	1	
		—	30
	Colored men	15	
	Colored woman	1	
		—	16
Sent to Bayview Asylum	White men	17	
	White women	25	
		—	42
	Colored men	5	
	Colored women	3	
		—	8
Sent to House of Refuge	White boy	1	
		—	1
Pardoned by President U. S.	White men	3	
	Colored man	1	
		—	4
Died in Jail	White men	5	
	White woman	1	
		—	6
	Colored men	3	
	Colored women	2	
		—	5
Number carried forward			187

TABLE D—Concluded.

Number brought forward			187
Pardoned by Goven'r of Md.	White men	9	
	White woman	1	
		—	10
	Colored men	2	
	Colored woman	1	
		—	3
Sent to Marine Hospital	White men	4	
	Colored men	1	
	Colored woman	1	
		—	6
Discharged by Courts, Magistrates, expiration of sentence and otherwise			9,559
Remaining in Jail October 31, 1872			357
			10,122

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

Baltimore, November 1st, 1873.

To the Board of Vistors
of the Baltimore City Jail:

GENTLEMEN.

I herewith submit my report of the number of cases treated in the Baltimore City Jail, for the year ending October 31st, 1872.

I take much pleasure in stating that the health of the Institution for the past year has been remarkable, no infectious or contagious diseases have occurred, and the number of cases of disease treated has been much smaller than any previous year since the Jail was erected.

The fever that prevailed for the past two years has entirely disappeared; this I attribute mainly to the better light and ventilation afforded from the additional windows placed in the building. I would again make the suggestion that at least four more be added to the two wings of the building.

I caused the utmost vigilance to be observed during the prevalence of small-pox; every prisoner was carefully examined on admission, and I am happy to state that but five cases were admitted; these were early detected, immediately sent to the Marine Hospital, leaving no traces of the disease behind.

A large number of vaccinations were performed during the year.

You will observe that the largest number of cases treated was from Mania Potu, and I would in this connection make an extract from my last report, which says, "I would strongly urge the importance of labor of some kind for the many able bodied men and women who are confined here for drunkenness from year to year. Content with a bed to lie upon, and food to satisfy their hunger, they care for nothing else; and it is indeed lamentable that so many lazy and worthless vagabonds should be maintained at the public expense.

The removal of the kitchen, which I recommended in my last report, has been accomplished. I consider it a very important improvement.

I would recommend an alteration in some of the sewers leading from the building; they are defective, and I look upon them as one of the greatest sources of disease that can possibly exist.

There has been in all 447 cases treated during the year, out of 10,122 admissions, of which 11 died. The causes of death will be found in the annexed statement.

In conclusion, I would return to you, gentleman, as well as to the Warden, his deputies and clerk, my warmest acknowledgments for the many courtesies extended.

I am with the highest regard,

Very truly yours,

J. W. HOUCK, M. D.

Report of cases treated in the Baltimore City Jail, for the year ending October 31st, 1872.

Abcess	2	Hepatic derangement	24
Bright's disease	1	Hemorrhage of lungs	1
Bubo	1	Heart disease	3
Burn	1	Itch	4
Catarrh	23	Injury	1
Child-birth	1	Laryngitis	1
Constipation	41	Mania potu	119
Colic	6	Menorrhagia	3
Consumption	9	Measles	9
Convulsions	1	Miscarriage	1
Cholera Morbus	2	Neuralgia	18
Cystitis	1	Otalgia	1
Diarrhœa	9	Piles	1
Dysentery	10	Pneumonia	2
Debility	3	Paralysis	1
Dislocation of elbow	1	Rheumatism	14
Dyspepsia	1	Stomatitis	1
Erysipelas	3	Syphilis, primary	8
Epilepsy	2	" secondary	9
Fever, intermittent	45	Small-pox	5
" remittent	1	Strangulated Hernia	1
" typhoid	2	Tonsillitis	3
Frost bite	4	Ulcers	4
Gastralgia	2	Urticaria	3
Glandular enlargement	3	Wounds, contused	4
Gastrilis	4	" incised	5
Gonorrhœa	15	" lacerated	2
Hysteria	5		
		Total	447

SUMMARY.

White males	266
White females	55
Colored males	73
Colored females	53
Total	447

RESULT OF TREATMENT.

Cured	408
Relieved	15
Died	11
Removed	1
Sent to Bayview	6
Sent to Marine Hospital	6
Total	447

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Bright's disease	1
Consumption	3
Mania Potu	4
Heart disease	2
Pneumonia	1
Total	11

COLOR AND SEX.

White males	5
White females	1
Colored males	3
Colored females	2
Total	11

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Commissioners for Opening Streets,

TO THE

MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE,

FOR THE YEARS 1872 AND '73.

REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR OPENING STREETS.

To the Honorable the Mayor and

City Council of Baltimore.

GENTLEMEN:

The Commissioners for Opening Streets beg respectfully to submit their first annual report, commencing on the 1st day of March, 1872, and ending on the 31st day of October, 1872.

The Commissioners have, during the above named period, completed the assessments of damages and benefits, and have deposited with the Register of Baltimore City the following streets:

Chase street, from Greenmount avenue to an alley 11 feet wide west of said avenue.

Lanvale street, from the Harford road to Bond street.

Walsh street, from its present terminus to the Lafayette market.

The following streets and alleys are now in process of opening, upon several of which the first returns have been made to the City Register, and will be completed as soon as practicable:

STREETS IN PROCESS OF OPENING.

Laurens street, from Pennsylvania avenue to Madison avenue

Aisquith street, from Point lane to North avenue.

Townsend street, from the Harford road to Aisquith street.

Lanvale street, from the Harford road to Aisquith street.

Raborg street, from Stricker street to Gilmor street.

Linden avenue, west side, from Presstman street to North avenue.

Mount street, from Townsend street to Presstman street.

Truxton street, between Forrest street and Greenmount avenue.

A street 36 feet 4 inches wide, from German to Lombard streets.

Lexington street, from Gay to Douglas streets.

ALLEYS IN PROCESS OF OPENING.

Stansbury alley, from Forrest to Mott streets.

Bouldin alley, from McMechin to Wilson streets.

Baker alley, from Baker street to Cumberland street.

IN PROCESS OF CLOSING.

The Old Joppa road, between Bond and Dallas streets.

Respectfully submitted,

ISAAC COX,

JAMES S. MORROW,

J. T. PIQUETT.

R. F. GREEN, *Clerk*.

Baltimore, November 14th, 1872.

REPORT OF THE

COMMISSIONERS FOR OPENING STREETS.

1873.

REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR OPENING STREETS,

Baltimore, January, 1873.

To the Honorable the Mayor and

City Council of Baltimore.

GENTLEMEN:

The Commissioners for Opening Streets, holding over by virtue of the 18th section of an ordinance approved April 3d, 1866, and also in accordance with an ordinance entitled "An ordinance to continue and extend the term of office of the Commissioners for Opening Streets," approved November 14, 1872, beg respectfully to submit their report for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1872.

The Commissioners, notwithstanding the many and vexatious delays encountered during the fiscal term, have completed the assessments of damages and benefits, and have made to the Register of Baltimore City, in due conformity of law, a final return upon the annexed list of streets and alleys:

STREETS OPENED, WIDENED AND CLOSED.

Arlington avenue, opened from Mulberry street to Franklin street.

Eager street, opened from Bond street to Gay street.

John street, opened from Greenmount avenue to Belvidere road.

Stricker street, opened from Mulberry street to Harlem avenue.

Franklin street, widened from Green street to Pearl street.

Ann street, closed from Jefferson street to Monument street.

Durham street, closed from Jefferson street to Monument street.

Liberty road, closed from Fremont street to Stricker street.

McElderry street, closed from Register street to Wolfe street.

Ogston street, closed from George street to Adams street.

ALLEYS CLOSED.

Clagett alley, closed from George street to Adams street, and between Brune street and Ogston street.

Wood alley, closed from George street to Adams street, and between Brune street and Fremont street.

The Commissioners deem it proper, also, to report that after the close of the fiscal year, and since the approval of the ordinance, (November 14th, 1872,) continuing their term of office, they have finished the work and made a final return upon the subjoined list of streets:

STREETS OPENED.

Dolphin street, from Pennsylvania avenue to Chatsworth street.

Mount street, from Fayette street to Baltimore street.

Orleans street, from Chester street to Patuxent street.

Register street, from Lancaster street to Thames street.

Sterrett street, from Ramsay street to Columbia street.

In addition to the above, the Commissioners having completed the assessment of damages and benefits in the condemnation of a "Public Square," bounded on the north by Jones' Falls, on the south by John street, on the east by North street, and

on the west by Charles street, did, on the 6th day of December, 1872, make out a fair statement thereof, and deposit the same, in accordance with law, with the Register of the City, for examination by all persons interested therein, and have now the same under review, but through deference to the well known and expressed wishes of members of your Honorable Body, no further proceedings have been had.

SEWERS.

The ordinance for the construction of a sewer from the terminus of Scott street to the Upper Spring Gardens, is rendered inoperative by reason of the appropriation of ($12,000,) twelve thousand dollars having expired last year.

Further, the Commissioners do not think it safe to finish the work under the ordinance as it now stands, inasmuch as the hope expressed in their last annual report of obtaining the consent of the owners of the ground to its passage without compensation is entirely dissipated, and they do not believe they have the power to assess benefits for its construction under its provisions. They, therefore, respectfully call your attention to its present condition.

The Commissioners also report the following list of streets in process of condemnation, and which, they are confident, will be finished during the term so extended by your Honorable Body unless some unforseen obstable should arise:

STREETS IN PROCESS OF OPENING.

Charles street, from West street to Hammond street.
Gist street, from Baltimore street to Monument street.
Oliver street, from Belair avenue to Mine Bank lane.
Presstman street, from Gilmor street to Monroe street.
West street, from Ridgely street to Scott street.

STREETS IN PROCESS OF WIDENING.

Eutaw street, from Laurens street to North avenue.

PUBLIC SQUARE IN PROCESS OF CONDEMNATION.

A Square bounded on the north by Lanvale street, on the south by the property of the Northern Central Railway Company, on the east by North street, and on the west by Charles street.

The Commissioners would respectfully state that they think it proper and right that the work upon this Square should not be completed until the Square on the south side of Jones' Falls, now before your Honorable Body for consideration, is finally disposed of.

Appeals have been taken during the year to the Courts from the decision of the Commissioners on the following streets:

Franklin street, widening from Green street to Pearl street.

John street, opening from Greenmount avenue to Belvidere road.

Liberty road, closing from Fremont street to Stricker street

Stricker street, opening from Mulberry street to Harlem Square.

John street and Stricker street were tried during the September Term of the City Court, and finally disposed of.

There are yet pending in the several Courts the following streets, in addition to the above:

Albemarle street, opening from Baltimore street to Plowman street.

Calhoun street, opening from Presstman street to Cumberland street.

All of which, no doubt, will be tried this (January) term.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN H. WAGGNER,

JOHN T. DURDING,

JAMES R. BUSEY,

Commissioners.

WM. TELL BIXLER, *Clerk.*

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

City Solicitor,

TO THE

MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE,

For the Year Ending October 31st, 1872.

REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE CITY SOLICITOR,

Baltimore, January 11th, 1873.

To the Honorable the Mayor and

City Council of Baltimore:

GENTLEMEN:

In compliance with Article 1223 of the City Code, I respectfully submit the following report:

SUITS PENDING.

There is at this time one case pending in the Court of Appeals, to which the City is a party, the appeal of the Northern Central Railway Company, in the the matter of the opening of John street, and one in which exceptions are being prepared with a view to an appeal.

There are pending in the Superior Court twelve cases, to which the City is a party; in the Baltimore City Court thirty-four, (ten of which are appeals from Justices of the Peace); in the Court of Commons Pleas, ten; in the Circuit Court of Baltimore City, ten; in the Circuit Court for Baltimore County, one; and in the Circuit Court for Howard County, one.

SPECIAL PAVING TAX.

Mayor and City Council, vs. *Holland*.

This case was heard before the term of the present City Solicitor, but has been decided by the Court of Appeals during the past year. It involved the right of the City, prior to 1870, to levy special assessments to meet the expenses of grading and paving. By reason of the omission in the State Code, of the provision under which the authority had been exercised, it was decided by the Court of Appeals, that the City did not possess the power in the Holland case. The omission, however, was supplied by an Act of Assembly in 1870, and the difficulty cannot occur in the case of any paving and grading originated since that Act.

WIDENING OF LIGHT STREET.

Hazlehurst et al. vs. *the Mayor and City Council.*

This suit was brought in the Circuit Court for the purpose of obtaining an injunction upon the proceedings for the widening of Light street. The bill proceeded upon grounds which, to a certain extent, were covered by the decision in the case of Page, *vs.* the Mayor and City Council, but with additional allegations, which, it was claimed, gave a different aspect to the case; and upon the further ground that the Street Commissioners had not completed their proceedings within ninety days, as was formerly required by the City Code. (This ninety day provision, so far as relates to streets, has been repealed, though the similar provision, applicable to sewers is still in force.)

The case was argued before the Circuit Court and in the Court of Appeals, by the City Counsellor and myself, and the

decree of the former Court, refusing the injunction and dismissing the bill, has been affirmed.

TAXING CORPORATIONS.

Mayor and City Council, vs. *the Union Club.*

This case was brought two or three years ago, on reference from the Appeal Tax Court, to have determined the question whether the City could tax the real estate of this Corporation, or was confined to its capital stock. The value of the stock was much less than that of the real estate, and the tax had been claimed on the basis of the real estate. Upon examination of the case, I reported to the Appeal Tax Court my opinion, that the tax must be collected on the basis of the capital stock and not the real estate, and proposed to abandon the case. But upon the representations of that Court, that it was important to have the point adjudicated, and that a decision, *adverse to the claim of the City*, in this particular case would result greatly to the advantage of the City, so far as the taxation of corporations generally was concerned, I brought the case to trial. The judgment of the Court was that the capital stock and not the real estate must be taken as the basis of taxation.

John S. Gittings, vs. *Mayor and City Council.*

This was an application for an injunction, to restrain the collection of taxes on certain property of the complainant, because of an error made under the assessment of 1866. I prepared an Act of Assembly for the purpose of correcting the error, and through His Honor the Mayor had it brought before the Legislature at its last session, but owing to its early adjournment, the bill did not pass. By arrangement with the

counsel of the complainant, however, the same end was substantially accomplished by a consent decree of the Circuit Court.

Condemnation in Druid Hill Park.

In the settlement of the judgment, in the condemnation had of a portion of the German grave-yard property in Druid Hill Park, I declined to certify to the Register for the payment of any interest on the amount of the inquisition. Under a recent Act of Assembly, 1870, Chapter 371, applicable to this and similar cases, the inquisition becomes a judgment on confirmation by the Court of the proceedings, reserving however, to the party making the condemnation, the right of electing whether to take the property or not for a period of ninety days. The question arises on the construction of this law, whether or not such a judgment carries interest, should the election be made as in this case to take the property. The amount of interest involved in this case is several hundred dollars, and in view of the many condemnations hereafter to be made by the City, the point becomes of much importance, and I deemed it proper to have the Act judiciously construed in this respect; to this end, the counsel of the German Churches and myself agreed upon the mode of submitting the question, and the case now awaits hearing in the Circuit Court for Baltimore County.

ALBEMARLE STREET.

Upon the application of Healey et al, the Circuit Court has granted an injunction, restraining further proceedings in the opening of this street. The bill of complainant sets forth several grounds, but the only one passed upon by the Court, and on which the case was decided, was the fact that the supplementary ordinance was not preceded by the notice of sixty days. In view of the necessary delay in appealing, as well as

the uncertainty of the issue, together with the other complications of the case, I would respectfully suggest, that if it be deemed desirable to prosecute the opening of this street, that end could be more quickly and easily accomplished by beginning proceedings again, than by continuing litigation.

APPEALS FROM STREET COMMISSIONERS.

Owing to the illness of His Honor Judge Scott, I was unable to dispose of any of the street cases at the May term.

During the September term however, I disposed of the appeals from thirty-four assessments. In the most of these cases the assessments of the Commissioners were affirmed; and in those cases where they were abated, the abatements were small. It is of course well understood, that where upon appeal the award of damages is increased by a jury, or the assessment of benefits is abated, the difference falls upon the City, because it is liable for all expenses in excess of the benefits. This ultimate liability of the City makes it interested in having a correct estimate of damages made by the Street Commissioners. Should the damages awarded be excessive, the owner of the property of course would not appeal, and the Court of Appeals has determined that no other private party in such case can, and it thus becomes important that the City should have an opportunity of having reviewed the appraisements of the Commissioners, otherwise the right of appeal is very unequal in its operation. I do not, of course, make any criticism upon the judgment of the Street Commissioners, but as a jury is by law the appellate body from their estimates, and sometimes increases or abates their figures, it is possible that a jury would sometimes think the awards of the Commissioners excessive.

Though I do not think the judgment of a jury any better than that of the Commissioners, it is still the judgment, which by law controls the subject; and I therefore think that the

City ought to have the right of invoking it as well as private parties. The view I believe has prevailed, that the City has no right of appeal in such cases, at least the practice has been that no appeals have been taken on its behalf. I do not mean to say that the practice has not been in conformity with the law, but I am not informed that the point has ever been so adjudicated; and as I think it so important for the City to possess this right, I propose to take advantage of the first opportunity to present a case to the Courts, which willl involve the question.

DRUID HILL AVENUE SEWER.

Benjamin Horn has made application in the Circuit Court for an injunction, to restrain the collection of benefits assessed upon his property, in connection with the construction of this proposed sewer. This suit involves the validity of the ordinance of 1871, No. 11, and it will probably be heard at an early day during the January term.

TAX ON MORTGAGES.

Mayor and City Council vs. *Keyser.*

This case involved the collection of the tax on mortgages on the part of the City, and was tried and decided adversely before my term of office began, but came into my hands, pending the question of whether or not the City should appeal. As I saw no ground for reversing the judgment of the Baltimore City Court, I advised against an appeal.

I have tried and disposed of a number of cases to which the City was a party, other than those herein referred to, none of which however, require any special mention in this report.

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT RITCHIE, *City Solicitor.*

REPORT

OF THE

Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph

TO THE

MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE.

For the Year Ending October 31st, 1872.

REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE POLICE AND FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH,

Baltimore, October 31st, 1872.

To the Honorable the Mayor and

City Council of Baltimore:

GENTLEMEN:

I herewith submit my report of the workings of this Department during the year 1872, and its present condition.

By resolutions of the Council I have placed fire alarm boxes at the following points:

Box No. 85, corner of Fayette street and Broadway.

" 134, " Leadenhall and Stockholm streets.

" 132, " Light and Lee streets.

We have now on hand boxes designated as 135 and 136, one of them to be placed at the corner of Fayette and Exeter streets, and the other at the corner of Calvert and Pleasant streets.

During the past year the line has worked very well, but it is daily becoming more apparant that we will experience considerable difficulty in the future, unless the old wire on the fire circuit is renewed.

At least two-thirds of the wire has been in use since the Department was first put in operation.

The line at that time being constructed by contract, the commonest kind of wire and other material was used.

The poles in many places are so rotten that it endangers the life of the repairman when compelled to climb them. Several of the poles have fallen to the ground from rottonness.

I would respectfully ask that this matter receive your prompt attention, and that an appropriation sufficient to put the line in proper working order be made immediately.

During the past two months I have rebuilt, as far as the appropriation for the Department would admit, that portion of the line known as the East Circuit, commencing at Marsh Market Space and extending to corner of Canton avenue and Chester street.

New instruments have been placed in Truck House on Paca street and Middle District Police Station.

For some time after assuming charge of the Department, I had continual complaints from the police stations that their instruments could not be kept in working order. After a careful examination the trouble was found to be in the defective wire. The old wire was taken down, and replaced by new galvanized wire. Since that time, (six months ago,) we have had little or no trouble—the instruments and line now working splendidly.

The work of Police and Fire Alarm, at the Central Station, for 1872, was as follows:

Messages sent	2,926
" rec'd	2,279
Total	5,205
Number of lost children recovered	105
Horses and vehicles recovered	26
Cattle recovered	12

One hundred and sixty-five (165) alarms of fire were rung during the year, for the following causes:

Actual fires	136
Commissioners' tests	1

False alarms	7
Alarms without cause	15
Chief Engineer's tests	6
Total	165

There were in addition to the above three (3) general alarms, five (5) second alarms and one call for extra engine.

The appropriations for this Department during 1872 amounted to $14,962.50.

The report of the Comptroller will show the expenditures.

The existing debt amounts to eight hundred (800) dollars.

For the fiscal year of 1873, I respectfully ask for the following appropriations:

Salaries	$8,400 00
Batteries	2,500 00
Repairing machinery and wires	1,200 00
Fuel, light and water	150 00
Printing and stationery	150 00
Incidentals	125 00
Cleaning office	75 00
Extension of line to No. 10 Engine House	200 00
	$12,800 00
Existing debts	800 00
Total	$13,600 00

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. J. McALEESE,

Superintendent.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Illuminating Gas,

TO THE

MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE,

For the Year Ending October 31st, 1872.

REPORT.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF ILLUMINATING GAS.

Baltimore, October 17, 1872.

Honorable Joshua Vansant, Mayor:

SIR:

The accompanying table exhibits the results of the observations on the character of the illuminating gas, supplied by the two Gas Light Companies during the year ending on the 1st instant. The slight difference in the illuminating power of the gas from the works of the two, noted in my report of the preceding year, is seen to be still less in this. In both the quantity of sulphur present has never exceeded the limit established by law, and both have been remarkably free from other ordinary impurities of coal gas.

The Inspector can therefore report that the gas supply of our City during the past year, has been steadily above the standard for its illuminating power, and steadily above the degree of purity required by the ordinance. Any notable impurity present would be manifest in one in both of two ways, by making the gas offensive or by diminishing the light; carbonic acid gas or atmospheric air, mingled with the gas, would lessen its illuminating power, without yielding any products offensive to the senses. Hence, so long as the illuminating power of the gas continues far above the standard, those impurities cannot be present in excess. It is different with the sulphur compounds, which may be present in sufficient quantity to be very offensive, without reducing the light below the

standard, or they may reduce the light below the limit of the ordinance, if in greater quantity. Whenever the sulphur compounds are notably present, they can never be overlooked, their odor and their action in respiration betray them at once. This has been very manifest for a few days during this month with the gas of the Baltimore Company; an accident to the machinery at the works forced a quantity of unpurified gas into the daily supply, and this was immediately revealed by the offensive odors, the suffocating exhalations and the feeble light of the gas. And we may safely say that the illuminating power of the gas can never be seriously impaired by the presence of sulphur compounds, without at the same time having the gas so offensive, that a general complaint on that score would at once be heard.

The question is continually asked, how is it possible that the gas can have an illuminating power and purity above the standard, while it will not give the light expected and required? As good gas used properly cannot fail to give good light, all who do not get sufficient light from the gas they use, must have bad gas, or they must use good gas improperly. As we may safely assume that the quality of the gas supplied by any one Company at any one time, must be perfectly uniform for all consumers; if any one consumer fails to get light in consequence of bad gas, all consumers must be affected in the same way at the same time. If therefore at any time the complaint of deficient light is absolutely universal, if no form of burner will yield the proper amount of light, the gas must be defective; but if any one by any form of burner in use can obtain the required light, and others fail to do so, these fail, not because the gas is bad, but merely because they use improper burners. The burner designated by law to be used in examining the gas is intended to develope the maximum illuminating power. The volume of gas consumed in a given time, the rapidity of its discharge, the volume of air, and the

rapidity of the current of air that feeds the flame, are all carefully adjusted to favor the most perfect light-producing combustion. Let any one of these necessary conditions vary, and the intensity of the light supplied by the combustion of a given quantity of gas must vary also; and without any change in the quality of the gas, its illuminating power will appear very inferior. Again, the standard burner is emphatically a low pressure burner, while all the burners in ordinary use are relatively high pressure burners, at least they all require much more pressure than is permitted when testing the gas.

When the pressure in the street mains is sufficient for the burners in ordinary use, it is greatly in excess for the use of the standard burner. This excessive pressure must then be reduced by a "governor," before the true illuminating power of the gas can be determined; but when the pressure in the street mains is far below what is required for the proper action of ordinary burners, it may be still much more than is required for the standard burner. The action of the "governor" again brings the actual pressure down to the proper point, and the gas is reported as having an illuminating power far beyond anything that the public can realize.

There has been so much misapprehension in relation to the requirements of the ordinance establishing a gas inspection, that I may be permitted to quote the words of the 3d section, which defines what shall be the illuminating power and purity of the gas supplied to the public. This section declares that the quality shall be, "with respect to its illuminating power, such as to produce from the English parliamentary standard burner, having fifteen holes and a seven inch chimney, and consuming five cubic feet of gas per hour, a light equal in intensity to that produced by twelve standard spermaceti candles of six to the pound, each consuming one hundred and twenty grains of spermaceti per hour; and such gas shall not contain more than twenty grains of sulphur in any form in one hun-

dred cubic feet of gas." So long therefore as the Companies supply gas of this required purity, and with this required light-giving power, the consumer can do nothing but study the best mode of using it as he gets it. For the same bulk of gas that burned in one way will give the light of fifteen candles, burned in another way may not give the light of ten candles, and can be burned in such a way that it shall not give the light of one candle.

It must be noticed that the ordinance does not require the gas to be of such quality, that when burned in any kind of burner the consumer happens to have in use, or when consumed at any rate per hour it shall give the light of twelve candles. As this is required only when the standard burner is used, and at the rate given, it follows that when other burners fail to produce the same light, the difficulty must rest with the burner, and it is very important to select the best burners. All those in which a special arrangement is provided to retard the escape of the gas as it passes out to be consumed, will be found to give more light than those where the flow of the gas is not checked, all consuming the same quantity. Among all I have examined those known as double burners, having an inner orifice of smaller discharging capacity than the outer one, have proved most economical; the difference in some extreme cases being as two to one in their favor. Porcelain or lava tipped burners are always preferable as being less liable to corrosion, they retain the original form of the orifice better than metallic tips. Those known as "Cylinder burners," the "American patent," the "Young America" and the "Imperial gas economizers," all double burners, have given me the most satisfactory results.

When the gas ordinance was under discussion in 1861, I advocated before the committee a higher standard of illuminating power, and proposed fifteen candles for that purpose; but the City of London having adopted the standard of twelve

candles, it was thought better to take the same for our City. Since that time the City of London has found it necessary to raise their standard to fourteen candles, in consequence of insufficient light. Whether or not it is in the power of our city authorities to raise our standard above twelve candles, or whether it would be judicious to do so if they have the power, are questions I cannot undertake to decide.

With the standard fixed at fifteen or even fourteen candles the public would be sure of more light, but whether that would suffice to put an end to all complaints may well be doubted.

Respectfully, &c.,

WILLIAM E. A. AIKIN, M. D.,

Inspector of Illuminating Gas.

STATEMENT

Baltimore Gas Light Company. 1871.	Average Illuminating Power.	Maximum Illuminating Power.	Minimum Illuminating Power.	Maximum Pressure in inches.	Minimum Pressure in inches.	Pressure during trial.	Mean temperature of Photometer room.
October	15.50	16.50	13	3.6	1.0	0.2	66°
November	15.	16.	13	3.6	1.0	0.2	63°
December	14.50	15.	14	3.0	1.5	0.2	50°
1872.							
January	15.	15.50	13	3.0	1.3	0.2	55°
February	15.	16.	13	3.2	1.2	0.2	56°
March	15.6	16.	13	3.2	1.0	0.2	54°
April	15.40	16.50	14	3.0	1.0	0.2	56°
May	15.50	15.50	13	3.0	1.0	0.2	64°
June	15.80	16.50	13	3.6	1.0	0.2	72°
July	15.50	16.50	14	3.5	1.0	0.2	79°
August	15.	16.	14	3.1	1.0	0.2	81°
September	15.	15.50	14	3.4	1.0	0.2	72°
Average	15.18						
People's Gas Light Co. 1871.							
October	14.90	16.	13	3.4	0.8	0.2	66°
November	14.31	15.	13	3.6	1.1	0.2	62°
December	14.	14.50	13	3.6	1.5	0.2	50°
1872.							
January	14.80	16.	14	3.5	1.0	0.2	54°
February	14.40	16.	13	3.1	1.3	0.2	54°
March	15.	16.	13.50	3.4	1.2	0.2	47°
April	15.24	16.	13	3.5	1.2	0.2	54°
May	15.31	16.	13	4.1	0.9	0.2	65°
June	15.70	16.50	13	4.1	1.0	0.2	73°
July	15.	16.	13	3.8	0.8	0.2	79°
August	14.40	15.50	13	4.0	0.8	0.2	80°
September	14.25	15.	13	4.4	0.8	0.2	72°
Average	14.81						

The illuminating power was determined with a Bunsen disc and standard Argand with fifteen holes and seven inch chimney, the gas burning at the rate of five cubic feet per hour, and the candle calculated to one hundred and twenty grains of spermaceti to the hour.

WILLIAM E. A. AIKIN, M. D.

Inspector of Illuminating Gas.

REPORT

OF THE

Inspector and Sealer of Gas Meters,

TO THE

MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE,

For the Year Ending October 31st, 1872.

REPORT.

Office Inspector and Sealer of Gas Meters.

Baltimore, November 1st, 1872.

To the Honorable the Mayor and

City Council of Baltimore:

Gentlemen:

In compliance with my duty I herewith respectfully submit my annual report of the number of meters inspected, information given in regard to the economical use of gas, and other matters pertaining to the office.

Four months of the year my predecessor discharged the duties of the office, but the books being kept in a loose manner it is difficult to make a correct statement.

On taking charge of the office the City Council kindly appropriated four hundred ($400) dollars to repair the apparatus, and put the room in condition to invite consumers of gas to avail themselves of the important information so easily obtained, with proper instruments and an intelligent officer.

Many have availed themselves of the information, and reduced their gas bills. Understanding the pressure, also being able to read the statement of the meter, and thus tell the quantity of gas consumed or passed through the meter from time to time. We are happy to state that the office and all the apparatus is in complete order, and with a little care can be kept so for years.

In connection with my duty of Inspector of Meters, by request of the Comptroller, Mr. S. McCubbin, I have taken

the statement of the street gas-lamp meters on the first day of each month, and also the meters and burners in the markets. The street lamp meters are not working satisfactorily, but it is hoped the difficulty will soon be remedied.

We cannot close this report without remarking, if the subject of pressure as applied to gas was better understood, the meters being correct, consumers would be able to burn much or little gas as they desire, to a very great extent.

Remembering, however, where much light is wanted, a corresponding amount of gas must be consumed.

Your obedient servant,

F. W. KING.

The number of meters inspected during the year is five thousand six hundred and ninety (5690,) as per enclosed statement.

Size of Meters.

1.	2.	3.	5.	10.	20.	30.	45.	50.	60.	80.	100	150.	200.	250.
3.	206.	2351.	2294.	613.	164.	34.	11.	1.	3.	1.	5.	2.	1.	1.

Of which number forty-three have been at request of the consumers.

Thirty-two street gas-lamps.

One hundred and thirty-six rejected.

Information to thirty-seven consumers.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Building Committee of the New City Hall,

TO THE

MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE,

For the Year Ending October 31st, 1872.

REPORT.

BALTIMORE, October 31st, 1872.

Honorable Joshua Vansant, President of
the Building Committee of the New City Hall.

RESPECTED SIR:

The following amount has been expended upon the construction of the New City Hall for the fiscal year ending with October 31st, 1872:

Construction contract account		$ 270,840 43
Construction non-contract account		3,882 93
Miscellaneous account		2,097 44
Salary account		8,049 55
Gross amount of expenditure		$ 284,897 35
Deduct sales of empty barrels to contractors		417 24
Amount of warrants upon Comptroller		$ 284,480 11
Deduct cash paid Register for barrels	$ 33 60	
" " from rents	217 00	250 60
Net amount of expenditures		$ 284,229 51
Net amount expended as per report of the Building Committee to October 31, 1871		977,427 40
Total net expenditure to date		$1,261,656 91

The expenditures for the year have been for the following objects, viz:

Marble and marble work		$143,030 15
Bricks		18,844 10
Brickwork		14,899 55
Cement		7,643 28
Ironwork, hardware and spouting		7,598 98
Ironwork of the roof		52,608 47
Slating		1,077 09
Lumber		6,394 40
Carpenter's work		11,500 00
Sand and lime		550 47
Painting		128 13
Advertising		188 47
Construction of sewer		9,312 63
Insurance on shop and lumber		183 25
Rent		1,500 00
Hauling dirt away from building		97 62
Salaries, Architect's commission, measurement of work, and pay of watchmen and laborers		9,121 49
Miscellaneous		219 27
Total amount of expenditures		$284,897 35
Deducting sales of empty barrels	$417 24	
" cash paid Register	250 60	667 84
Net amount of expenditures for the year		$284,229 51

The following amounts have been expended for the objects specified from the date of the commencement of the building to the present time:

For excavating, furnishing and laying stone concreting and sinking wells in the cellar	$ 41,179 20
Marble and marblework	709,075 43
Bricks	101,057 11
Brickwork	60,914 53
Cement	73,753 95
Ironwork and hardware	68,386 97

Lumber	33,787 70
Carpenter's work	40,129 65
Sand and lime	6,335 84
Copper spouting, valleys and flashing	4,841 90
Painting	959 92
Drawings, plans and specifications as per ordinance of August 5, 1868	10,000 00
Measurement of work, salaries of officers and watchmen, and pay of laborers	36,364 28
Architect's commission as per ordinance	5,700 00
Ironwork of the roof	52,608 47
Slating	1,077 09
Construction of sewer	9,312 63
Advertising	1,783 68
Rent of offices	3,625 00
Insurance on shop and lumber worked out and in the rough	523 75
Wharfage on lumber	828 38
Hauling dirt, &c., and removing debris from the site of the building	4,287 52
Miscellaneous	4,557 70
Gross amount of expenditure	$1,271,090 70
Deduct from the above total the amount deducted from the pay of contractors for marble and other materials, and empty barrels sold them, and also cash returned to the City Register from sales of materials and rentals	9,433 79
Net aggregate amount paid on account of construction from books of Building Committee	$1,261,656 91

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER G. SMITH, *Secretary.*

FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

OF

PUBLIC SCHOOLS,

TO THE

MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE,

For the Year ending October 31st, 1872.

BALTIMORE:
PRINTED BY JOHN COX.

1873.

FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

OF

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, October 31st, 1872.

To the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore:

The Commissioners of Public Schools submit their Forty-fourth Annual Report of the progress and condition of the schools under their charge, and their requirements for the ensuing year. The accompanying Reports of the Superintendent of Instruction, and of the several departments of the schools, contain interesting information, and valuable suggestions for their future improvement; and a careful consideration will enable you more fully to appreciate their importance, and intelligently assist in their support.

The State of Maryland has invested you with full power to establish in the City of Baltimore, a system of Public Schools, under such ordinances and regulations as you may deem proper to prescribe for their government. In the exercise of this authority, you have chosen to commit this important interest to the care and management of a Board

of Commissioners, annually selected by you, and have delegated to them the supervisory control of all the schools, with power to do whatever they may deem expedient.

This liberal grant of power has been accepted and exercised with judicious care by those to whom it has heretofore been confided, and the result has been the successful establishment and maintenance of our present system of free education. Its further development and full success depend upon your official and personal sympathy and aid. It is, therefore, a duty to render the necessary assistance, if you find it meets the public demand; if, on the contrary, it fails to do so, the failure must result from some inherent defect, or from the mismangement of those to whom it is entrusted, and it is then an obligation to discover the error and apply the remedy.

There are other interests of great importance committed to your care, and which necessarily require much of your time and attention; but, we confidently believe, that the educational interests of our community are equal to any other in your charge, and are entitled to your earnest and full consideration.

Popular education is now the recognized policy of all enlightened communities. Whatever difference of opinion may exist upon political or other questions, there can be none upon this clear proposition, that it is the duty and right of those in authority to provide for the education of the people. Whether it be considered as a matter of self-protection to government, or, with reference solely to the individual happiness and success of the citizen, it is alike obligatory to furnish the necessary means for free instruction; and, perhaps, even to compel its acceptance by those for whom it is intended. It is true, that "Education makes the man and Nation;" and no party in opposition to its free diffusion among the people could successfully maintain its position and power.

This is undoubtedly true in the community, which now so highly appreciates our system of popular instruction. Whatever may have been its position in the past, it is now a strong power in our midst. The early prejudices of opponents have disappeared, and it enjoys the warm sympathy and receives the cordial support of an enlightened people.

The stern parsimony, with which it so long contended, has yielded to a liberal appreciation of its wants, and our corporate authorities now cheerfully recognize the duty of generous appropriations for its support.

We cheerfully acknowledge this official recognition of its claims, and invite your examination of its work during the past year.

STATISTICS OF THE SCHOOLS.

The Report of the Superintendent of Instruction shows, that the number of schools, teachers and scholars now enrolled, is as follows:

Number of schools, October 31st, 1872.....	122
" " teachers, " "	614
" " scholars on roll " "	26,375
Total number in the schools during 1872....	37,031

Total number during the previous year was as follows:

Number of schools, October 31st, 1871.....	119
" " teachers, " "	578
" " scholars on roll " "	25,357
Total number in the school during 1871.....	34,852

This shows an increase in 1872, of 3 schools, 36 teachers, 1,018 scholars on roll, and 2,179 scholars, general attendance, ver the previous year.

This addition to our schools is not as great as we could wish; and, yet, we probably ought not to expect more, in view of the fact that our city contains so many private institutions, as well as numerous parochial schools, in which a large number of children are educated.

There are, doubtless, many more children of suitable age to enter our schools who are neglected by their parents, and are receiving no education whatever. But it is impossible to estimate correctly the number of this class, for want of proper statistics of the number of children of school-age in our city. It is of great advantage to those having the charge of Public Schools to know the actual number of such children within the limits of their control. They could then ascertain correctly the ratio of attendance at schools, and devise some proper means to secure those who are thus neglected.

It is the complaint of Superintendents of Education generally throughout the country, that the average attendance at Public Schools is far below what it should be, in view of the liberal provision now made for their maintenance.

In some states, not more than fifty per cent., or one-half of those entitled, avail themselves of the advantage offered; and even in the most favored sections, where public education is a popular feature, the attendance rarely exceeds seventy-five per cent. of the number.

It is certainly the duty of every one to unite in the effort to check this evil, and the authorities should furnish every facility to accomplish this object.

We, therefore, urge you to favorably consider the suggestions of the Superintendent of Instruction on this subject, and to adopt such measures as will furnish an annual census of the children of school-age in our city.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

From the Report of the Committee on Accounts it will be seen, that the receipts on account of the schools for the year ending October 31st, 1872, were as follows:

From City Collector..	$315,253 38
" State School Fund	135,559 43
" Scholars, for the use of books...	39,128 47
" J. F. Plummer	126 66
" Other sources	178 00
Total receipts	$490,245 94

The expenditures on account of the schools for the same period, were as follows:

WHITE SCHOOLS.

Salaries of teachers and officers	$346,108 42
Books and stationery	35,578 39
Repairs and cleaning	17,655 82
Rents and ground rents	12,191 12
Fuel	10,613 77
School furniture	9,887 21
Printing, supplies and incidentals	7,668 54

EVENING SCHOOLS.

Salaries of teachers	$3,019 00	
Books and stationery	249 26	
Incidentals	281 05	
		3,549 31
		$443,252 58

Amount paid by Inspector of Buildings for new buildings and repairs:

New buildings (on account No. 5 and No. 15.)	$15,935 29	
Repairs to old buildings...	13,860 07	
		29,795 36
Total expenses of White Schools....		$473,047 94

COLORED SCHOOLS.

Salaries of teachers	$23,077 33
Repairs and cleaning	1,393 47
Rents and ground rents	2,848 88
Books and stationery	2,624 22
Fuel	894 55
Furniture	1,204 43
Incidentals	387 76
	$32,430 64

Amounts paid by Inspector of Buildings, as follows:

New building—Male and Female Col'd School No. 3	$15,000 00	
Repairs to No. 7	865 41	
Repairs to other houses	261 35	
		16,126 76

Total expenses of Colored Schools	$48,557 40
Total expenses of White Schools	$473,047 94
" " Colored Schools	48,557 40
Total expenses of all schools	$521,605 34

The expenses of the schools during the past year have been moderate, in view of the results, and in comparison with the annual expenses of the Public Schools of other cities.

The amount expended elsewhere in the erection of school houses, is largely in excess of the outlay in this city. The salaries of our teachers are lower, and the other current expenses are less than in other cities of less size and population.

Annual Salaries of Grammar School Principals taken from last Annual Reports of Superintendents :

Boston	$4,000
New York	3,000
Brooklyn	2,250
Cincinnati	2,200
Chicago	2,200
San Francisco	2,200
St. Louis	2,000
Cleveland	2,000
New Haven	2,000
Providence	1,900
Philadelphia	1,800
Detroit	1,800
Baltimore	1,500

Expenses of the Public Schools of various cities, taken from last Report of Commissioner of Education, 1871 :

New York	$2,694,511
Philadelphia	1,132,013
Boston	1,131,509
Cincinnati	717,969
Brooklyn	587,933
Chicago	547,461
St. Louis	678,000
Baltimore	433,945

We submit the schedule of salaries of the Male Principals of Grammar Schools, and also the annual expenses of the schools of several cities, showing that they are in excess of the amounts paid in our city. We suggest this now to show that we have not been as liberal in these respects as others have been elsewhere ; and with a view to ask your assent hereafter in making such an increase in the salaries as may be deemed just. Our teachers should be liberally compensated, and such a standard adopted as will attract to our service the best talent in the profession.

ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1873.

Salaries of teachers and officers.....	$360,000
Books and stationery.	35,000
School furniture.....	15,000
Rents and ground rents.....	15,000
Fuel	12,000
Repairs and cleaning	15,000
Supplies, printing and incidentals.....	10,000
Evening schools.....	5,000
Colored schools	50,000
	517,000
Repairs of school houses by Inspector of Buildings.....	25,000
	$542,000
Estimated receipts from pupils.....	40,000
	$502,000

The estimates of expenses for the next year is based upon the actual wants of the schools. The Committee on Accounts has carefully examined the several departments, and intelligently estimated their requirements, and has not added a dollar beyond what is needed.

Much of the furniture in the schools is old and unfit for use, and must be replaced. Some of the buildings require repairs, and others must be altered and enlarged to meet the demand for more room. The number of teachers has increased since last year, and a larger appropriation is necessary for salaries. An annual average supply of new books is required for the pupils, who, however, fully re-imburse this entire expenditure by the amount paid for their use. During the past year the cost of books and stationery was $35,578.39, whilst the amount received from pupils was $39,128.47. The number of teachers and pupils are thus increasing from year to year; and it must, therefore, be

apparent, that with such an addition to our numbers, there must be a corresponding increase in the annual expenses of the schools. It necessarily requires a large outlay to educate so many children, and it would be folly to economize to their injury.

BALTIMORE CITY COLLEGE.

A resolution was adopted by the last City Council, and approved by the Mayor, October 1st, 1872, providing for the lease or purchase of a lot for the use of Baltimore City College. It authorizes the City Commissioner and President of the Board of Public School Commissioners, to select a suitable lot, which shall contain not less than 15,000 square feet, and be located within the bounds of John, North, Baltimore and Green streets; and which shall be approved by the Mayor and President of the two Branches of the City Council.

It further provides, that after the selection and approval of a lot, the Mayor shall authorize the lease or purchase of the same; and then the City Commissioner, Inspector of Buildings and the President of the Board of School Commissioners shall ascertain the cost of a building, ample in dimensions and appropriate in design; and make such other preliminary arrangements as they deem proper, with a view to the immediate construction of a College Building, and report their action and views to the City Council.

This authority accords with the previous recommendation of the Board, and relieves the Committee of the great embarrassment which has heretofore interfered with the selection of a lot.

In compliance with the resolution, the Committee has examined several sites submitted to them, and will probably select one, at an early day, which will meet the approval of

the public. They wish to locate the College in a neighborhood where it may have all the advantages which should attach to such an institution.

The situation should be high, healthy, quiet and accessible to the pupils; the lot should be ample in size so as to afford sufficient yard-room for exercise; and the building should be constructed upon the most approved plan, with class-rooms and halls, well lighted and ventilated, and every other facility which will tend to promote the welfare and success of the institution. We believe the Committee will endeavor to select a lot and submit a plan combining these advantages; and we bespeak your favorable consideration of their report, and ask that such appropriation may be made, as may be deemed necessary to erect a building which will be a credit to our city.

There is no necessity for more than one Male High School, or College, in our city, as a branch of our Public School system; and if a suitable building is now constructed, it will furnish ample accommodations for all the pupils of our schools for many years.

When this long-promised building is completed, and enlarged facilities thus furnished to the teachers and pupils of this institution, we believe that it will accomplish greater results than in the past. It has so long been cramped in every respect, that its energies and efforts have almost been paralyzed. But with these changes, we confidently expect a brighter future, and believe that this institution will be enabled to furnish educational advantages equal to those of the best colleges in our country.

FEMALE HIGH SCHOOLS.

The Annual Report of the Committee on Female High Schools represents them as maintaining their well-earned reputation for discipline, good order, efficiency and scholar-

ship, and commends most highly the spirit and work of the teachers, who are animated by an earnest desire, to discharge their whole duty faithfully and conscientiously.

It is gratifying to know, that these schools are so successfully performing their important part, in the work of public education. Whilst they are annually increasing in numbers and excellence, they continue to secure the earnest sympathy and support of our citizens, who feel a pride in their success. They are distinguished as originating with our system of public instruction, and as the first schools of the kind established for the higher education of girls, for which they are so well adapted.

They recognize the most liberal standard of culture and training; and not only furnish that practical instruction which is the basis of the daily duties of life, but also an opportunity for acquiring and cultivating the aesthetics of education, which refine the taste and devolope the sense of the beautiful. A large number of our teachers are selected from the graduates of these schools; and it is, therefore, proper that they who are to instruct our children in the Grammar and Primary Schools, should be specially prepared for this work by a thorough education.

The Trustees of the Peabody Institute continue the privilege, of free musical instruction, annually, to six of the graduates of these schools. They are selected from those who are the most proficient in music, and who wish to obtain a more thorough education in this science than can be furnished in our schools. We cordially acknowledge this privilege, so liberally tendered to our pupils, and hope it may be fully appreciated by those who may secure the appointment.

An appropriation of $1,000 was heretofore made for the purpose of repairing the main hall of the Western Female High School, but lapsed before it was used. We recommend

an appropriation of the same amount for that purpose, so that the work may be done during the next vacation of the schools.

GRAMMAR AND PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

The Committees on Grammar and Primary Schools report that there are 37 Grammar Schools, 59 Primary Schools, and 2 Unclassified Schools for white children. In addition to these, which are conducted during the day, there are 7 Evening Schools for the special use and benefit of those who are unable to attend the day schools, thus making a total of 105 schools for white children, under the charge of 520 teachers.

During the past year these schools have generally maintained their former reputation for scholastic excellence and good discipline, and give satisfactory evidence of progress and success.

There are some exceptional cases, where the results have not met our expectations, and where, probably, much valuable time has been misspent by teachers and scholars. It is much to be regretted that any such instances of incompetency and neglect of duty should exist among our teachers; and yet we cannot expect to escape an evil which seems necessarily incident to every school system.

Our teachers are generally active, earnest and conscientious in the performance of duty. Many of them have been identified with our schools from childhood, and, having passed through all the grades of honorable scholarship, are now faithfully instructing those who will become our future teachers.

The discipline of the schools is satisfactory. Our teachers are now generally abandoning corporal punishment, except in extreme cases, and resort to a milder and more successful method of controlling their pupils. Truancy is not as frequent as it formerly was, and fewer acts of marked insubor-

dination are reported. The results seem to justify this change; and we are satisfied that it will ultimately be the prevailing and successful plan for securing proper school discipline.

COLORED SCHOOLS.

The total number of schools for colored children is 14, of which 10 are day schools, and 4 evening schools, containing 2,700 pupils, and all of them under the charge of white teachers. The number of schools is the same as last year, but the increase of pupils has been in about the same ratio as in the white schools. The studies of the Primary and Grammar Schools are taught to the pupils, and every facility given for the acquisition of a good education. The teachers in charge, are amenable to the same rules as the teachers of the white schools, and they are generally performing their work with fidelity and success.

The appropriation for the support of these schools during the past year was $50,000, and the expenses during the same time were $48,557.40, including the sum of $15,000 for the purchase and alteration of a building for Male and Female Colored School No. 3.

We have asked a like appropriation for the next year, and have included in our estimate the probable cost of erecting another new school house. It is our duty to meet the demand for more school accommodations for this class of pupils, and it can only be done successfully and properly by the erection of suitable buildings for their use as rapidly as public convenience will permit. Three buildings are now much needed, and we hope to erect at least one each year until the want is fully supplied.

SCHOOL STUDIES.

The proper standard of instruction for the Grammar Schools has been considered during the past year, but no alteration has been made in the schedule of studies. It was the wish of some members of the Board to add to the number of studies with a view to a higher grade of education for those who never pass beyond those schools. The suggestion seems feasible, and if it can be done without imposing too much work upon the pupils, it would doubtless prove highly beneficial. Our schools are not now obnoxious to the charge of too much study, and it would be well to avoid complaint. The average time devoted by the children to study out of school does not exceed an hour each day. The rules of the Board require the teachers not to assign a greater amount of lessons than can easily be accomplished, and but few complaints are ever made of an infraction of the rules. There is, therefore, no risk that the present amount of study will endanger the health or infringe upon the recreation of the pupil. The experiment has been tried elsewhere of confining study to the schools, and prohibiting the children from taking the text-books to their homes. The object of this rule is to compel the teacher to superintend all studies and hear all recitations, so that when the sessions of the schools are over, the children shall be entirely free and not compelled to devote any portion of their time to the preparation of their studies for the next day. We believe that this change has not accomplished the intended results, or met with any general favor among educators. Though the system of home-study may be objectionable, because, sometimes parents have not the education which would enable them to assist their children, yet we believe it would be far worse for our pupils, if no assistance whatever was expected or given at home. The time for recre-

ation and freedom from study would be more than is required for either the mental or physical health of the child, and, instead of a benefit, would probably result in habits of idleness and prove to be a positive injury. We are therefore not prepared to introduce this change into our system, but prefer to adhere to the existing plan of study.

MUSIC AND DRAWING.

The introduction of music and drawing in our Public Schools has met general approval. They are now recognized as most important branches of study in all the school systems of our country, and are taught as universally and effectually, in many places, as the ordinary studies. It seemed to be difficult for a time to satisfy many people, that music is not merely an accomplishment, rather than a necessary and useful department of instruction. But that early prejudice has yielded to a more intelligent and enlightened opinion; and, now, music is everywhere taught, and is recognized by all educators as a most important aid to the other studies. It assists the discipline of the schools, developes and cultivates the aesthetic nature of teachers and pupils, and is of great value to the moral, intellectual and physical nature of the child. It should, therefore, be engrafted upon every system of education, and introduced into every grade of schools.

Vocal instruction is given in all the Grammar and Primary Schools by four professors of music, who are assisted by the regular teachers of the schools. Much is accomplished by this method; but the classes are too large, and the time appropriated by the schedule of study is too limited to enable the teachers to attain the highest results. The same difficulty exists in the Public Schools of other cities, and it will probably not be removed until music receives the same atten-

tion, and is placed in the same rank with other important branches of education.

Instrumental instruction is not given, as it would be impossible to do so with success sufficient to justify the effort. Many of our schools are furnished with school organs, which are an important aid to the teachers in conducting the exercises and maintaining discipline. These have been purchased by the teachers, with the assistance of their friends, or with the proceeds of concerts given for that purpose. There are, however, probably one-half of the schools without any such musical instruments, and they will not be able to procure them without the assistance of the Board.

We think that this should be given at once, so that all the schools may have equal facilities in this respect. If it is really so desirable that they should have this valuable aid in conducting the exercises, then they should be furnished in the same manner as books and desks, at the expense of the city, and not by the teachers, who are often unable to make the outlay. We have, therefore, asked for an appropriation of $5,000 for this purpose, and hope to supply all the schools during the next year.

During the past year, four teachers of drawing have been appointed by the Board for the Grammar and Primary Schools, who give instruction according to a schedule prepared by the Superintendent. They devote their entire time to the first and second classes of the Primary Schools, and the three lower classes of the Grammar Schools. The Committee on Drawing report that its introduction has proved, in part, a success, and they are much encouraged with the promising condition of this branch of instruction.

This is a gratifying result, and will doubtless induce the Board to extend this instruction to every grade of our schools where it can be successfully introduced.

Drawing is now classified by all liberal educators with the essential studies. It is recognized not only as an elegant accomplishment, but also as a great aid in the practical business of life. It trains the eye and the hand in school, so as to prepare them for future use and application in all the mechanical and manufacturing employments. It developes and cultivates a taste for art in all its forms, and renders easier the labor of the artist and artisan. It must, therefore, be regarded as an indispensable branch of education, in view of its valuable influence, and should be liberally encouraged.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

During the past year three new buildings have been erected for the use of the schools, under the supervision of the Inspector of Buildings—one at the corner of Eager street and Greenmount avenue, for Male and Female Grammar Schools No. 5; another at the corner of Republican and Saratoga streets, for Male and Female Primary Schools No. 15; and the other at the corner of Howard and Montgomery streets, for Male and Female Colored Schools No. 3.

These buildings are commodious and well adapted for school purposes, and are located in sections of the city where there was great demand for more accommodations.

The building for Male and Female Colored School No. 3, has supplied a special want, and seems to be highly appreciated by those for whom it was intended. The colored schools in that part of the city, which have heretofore occupied rented houses, have now been united in this building, and that expense will hereafter be avoided.

We believe it would be economy, as well as add greatly to the comfort and success of our schools generally, if rented buildings were entirely abandoned, and suitable houses erected

whenever required. Rented buildings are rarely adapted for the use of schools, and teachers and pupils who are compelled to use them must suffer for want of proper and sufficient space, light and ventilation.

We again recommend the enlargement of the buildings at the corner of Fayette and Green streets, occupied by Grammar and Primary Schools No. 1, and the purchase of additional ground adjoining this property for the use of these schools. There are now over 1500 children in these buildings, which are uncomfortably crowded; and it is unjust to the teachers and scholars to longer delay this necessary improvement.

We also recommend an appropriation for the extension of the building occupied by Grammar and Primary Schools No. 20, at the corner of John and Eden streets. The lot is sufficiently large for the purpose, and a very desirable improvement can be made for a moderate outlay.

The building at the corner of Holland and Caroline streets, occupied by Male and Female Primary Schools No. 26, is unsuited for school use, and better accommodations should be obtained elsewhere. The lot is only about 24 feet in front by about 90 feet deep, and the building occupies about 22 feet by 55 feet, leaving only a few feet of ground for the use of the pupils during recess. This property should be sold at once, and a suitable lot obtained in that neighborhood, and a new building erected for these schools.

Primary School No. 32 has occupied rented buildings for several years, and has therefore been compelled to move several times during that period. The school is now occupying a rented house on Baltimore street, near Stricker street, and has none of the advantages to which it is entitled. The people of that section of our city are in need of a suitable Primary School building, and we ask that an appropriation be made for that purpose.

The Board recommended in its last Annual Report the sale of the building on Frederick street, occupied by Male and Female Primary Schools No. 24, and also the building on Aisquith street near Fayette street, occupied by Female Grammar School No. 3, and that the proceeds be invested in the erection of a suitable house between the two localities for the use of these schools, or such others as might be removed to it. No action was taken in this matter during the past year, and we now renew the recommendation, believing that the proposed change will prove beneficial to all the schools mentioned.

Male and Female Colored Schools No. 1, on Lexington street, and Male and Female Colored Schools No. 2, on Douglass street and Thompson street, occupy rented buildings and are doing their work under many disadvantages. There is a large colored population in these neighborhoods which would gladly avail themselves of the privileges of our schools if suitable buildings were erected for their use. We think that it is our duty to supply this urgent demand by the purchase or erection of a building for the use of these schools, and therefore ask an appropriation for that purpose.

INSURANCE.

The total value of school houses and other property used by the Public Schools of our city is probably not less than $800,000, and it has been the practice of the Board heretofore to keep the same insured against loss by fire.

The resolution recently adopted by the City Council, dispenses with all insurance on property belonging to the city, and in accordance with instructions received from the City Comptroller, the Board has not renewed any of the expiring policies on this property.

This necessarily leaves a large amount of valuable school property uninsured; and whilst we are not disposed to ques-

tion the policy of this arrangement, we deem it our duty to advise you of the risks incurred in this department.

Our schools have suffered but little from fire in the past, and we hope that they may enjoy the same immunity in the future.

PUBLIC SCHOOL LIBRARY.

Several years ago, the City Council made an appropriation for a Library, for the use of the Female High Schools. The amount was invested in the purchase of standard works, which have been the source of profit and pleasure to the teachers and pupils of those schools. It was then expected that an appropriation would be made annually, for the same purpose, with a view to the enlargement of the Library, from year to year; but the subject has probably been unintentionally overlooked, and no further assistance has been furnished. We again mention the matter, for the purpose of asking your special consideration of its claims.

Our teachers and scholars need books for educational and general reading, and but few have the means to procure them.

We should have a Public School Library, in connection with our system and under its control, which would supply this want.

It should embrace such books as would be specially adapted to the class of readers for whom it would be established; and, if properly managed, it would prove a valuable auxiliary in furnishing a liberal education to those connected with our schools.

Such Libraries have been established in other cities, as a part of their school system, with great success; and we wish our schools to enjoy equal advantages.

The expense of its formation and maintenance would be comparatively small. A suitable room can be obtained for

the purpose in the new building to be erected for the use of Baltimore City College, and a moderate annual appropriation will be sufficient to supply the books.

In addition to the amount thus appropriated by the city for this purpose, there would, doubtless, be many individual contributions from our citizens; and, in a short time, we could have a Library creditable to our schools, and contributing to the general benefit of our system.

SUPERINTENDENT OF INSTRUCTION.

In February, 1868, the Board of Commissioners elected Prof. William R. Creery, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and, at the expiration of his term in February, 1872, he was unanimously re-elected to the same position.

During his incumbency, he has faithfully and intelligently performed the duties of his office; and his general supervision of the schools has been entirely satisfactory.

His duties have increased so rapidly by reason of the increase in the number of schools, and from other causes, that it was deemed necessary to furnish some relief, by the appointment of an Assistant.

In May last, the City Council created the office of Assistant Superintendent of Instruction, and in July, the Board elected Bernard M. Reed, Esq. to the position. He entered upon his duties at the opening of the schools, in September last; since that time has been specially assigned to the supervision of the Primary Schools, and is acceptably performing that important work.

The Superintendents are cordially co-operating in the management of the interest committed to their charge, and we are satisfied that the schools will be greatly benefited by their united and earnest efforts.

OFFICIAL ATTENTION.

We acknowledge with great pleasure, the interest exhibited by the Mayor, and many members of the City Council, in our schools. We recognize among the membership, several of our former pupils, and we feel assured that they will specially appreciate the condition and wants of the system, with which they were once identified.

The Inspector of Buildings and the City Commissioner have always courteously and cheerfully responded to our requests for repairs of the buildings, and have done all in their power, with the appropriation at their command. We ask that a liberal appropriation be made for this purpose during the ensuing year, so that our school houses may be thoroughly repaired and altered, as may be deemed necessary.

The Board and Teachers are especially indebted to the City Register and the Comptroller, for their prompt payment of the salaries, and other expenses of the schools.

CONCLUSION.

The Board has thus frankly stated the condition and prospects of the Public Schools of this city. An examination of the work of the past year has convinced us that much has been accomplished, and substantial progress has been made. But we are not yet fully satisfied with the results, and have only approximated to that high standard which we hope to attain. There is, therefore, much work yet to be done by you and us.

Our educational system compares favorably with those of other cities, and can be more fully developed, under proper management. It requires the fostering care of friends, and protection against the insiduous assaults of enemies. This responsibility devolves upon you, and those to whom you

commit this trust. Our schools should be entirely free from sectarian and political influence and control. No one should be permitted to hold the responsible position of Commissioner, who would attempt to make his office subservient to partisan purposes, or, personal profit. You can avert this evil, by the appointment of intelligent, earnest friends of our system of Public Schools, who will conscientiously labor to promote their success.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN T. MORRIS,

President.

REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT

TO THE

MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL,

AND

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS,
Baltimore, October 31st, 1872.

To the Mayor and City Council and Board of Commissioners of Public Schools of the City of Baltimore:

GENTLEMEN:

It becomes my duty at this time, to present for your consideration the Annual Report of the Public Schools of the city of Baltimore.

APPOINTMENT OF THE BOARD.

On the 1st of February, 1872, the following gentlemen were appointed by the City Council, in convention, as representatives to the School Board from their respective wards:

1st	Ward	Henry A. Creagh.
2d	"	Geo. L. Hamel.
3d	"	Wm. C. Atkinson.
4th	"	B. C. Reed.
5th	"	Wm. M. Ives.
6th	"	Jas. G. Ramsay.
7th	"	John T. McGlone.
8th	"	B. Cassidy.
9th	"	Alex. L. Spear.
10th	"	John T. Morris.
11th	"	John P. Poe.
12th	"	T. J. Magruder.

13th Ward ..... J. L. Lawton.
14th " ..... G. S. Griffith, Jr.
15th " ..... A. W. Dodge, M. D.
16th " ..... Jos. McCawley.
17th " ..... H. B. Roemer.
18th " ..... F. S. Hoblitzell.
19th " ..... P. M. Snowden.
20th " ..... C. W. Chancellor.

ORGANIZATION.

The organization of the Board was effected on Tuesday, February 6th, by the election of John T. Morris, Esq. President, and H. M. Cowles, Secretary.

RESIGNATION AND APPOINTMENT.

On Tuesday, August 27th, B. C. Reed, Esq., from the 4th ward, resigned his position as a member of the Board, to enter upon the duties of Assistant Superintendent, to which office he had been previously elected. On Wednesday, Sept. 4th, the City Council elected Dr. Thos. Kelley to fill the vacancy made in the 4th ward by the resignation of Mr. Reed. F. S. Hoblitzell, Esq. having removed from the 18th ward, his place was made vacant. The City Council, in convention, on Monday, Nov. 25th, elected Christian Emmerich, Esq. to fill the vacancy.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

At the meeting of the Board on Tuesday, February 13th, 1872, the President announced the following Standing Committees:

Baltimore City College—Messrs. McGlone, Snowden, Chancellor, Reed, President.

Female High Schools—Messrs. Poe, Hamel, Roemer, Atkinson, Magruder, Ives, President.

Normal School—Messrs. Hoblitzell, Chancellor, Poe, Superintendent.

Grammar Schools—Messrs. Hamel, Ramsay, Hoblitzell, Griffith, Chancellor.

Primary Schools—Messrs. Ramsay, Spear, McCawley, Roemer, Creagh.

Books—Messrs. Griffith, Poe, McGlone, Hamel, Atkinson, President.

Furniture—Messrs. Ives, Creagh, Lawton, Cassidy, McCawley.

Music—Messrs. Roemer, McGlone, Snowden, Atkinson, Magruder.

Discipline—Messrs. Reed, McGlone, Magruder, Roemer, Chancellor, President.

Accounts—Messrs. Snowden, Lawton, Ives, Magruder, Cassidy.

Expenditures—Messrs. Cassidy, Roemer, McCawley, Reed, Ives, President.

Examinations—Messrs. Dodge, Reed, Ramsay, Superintendent.

Bi-Weekly Reports—Messrs. Spear, Griffith, Cassidy.

Conference—Messrs. Magruder, Poe, Snowden, Ives, Ramsay.

Buildings and Insurance—Messrs. Atkinson, Roemer, McCawley, Spear, Griffith.

Printing—Messrs. Creagh, McGlone, Hoblitzell.

Health—Messrs. Chancellor, Dodge, Creagh.

Drawing—Messrs. Lawton, Snowden, Spear, Hamel, Ramsay.

Colored Schools—Messrs. McCawley, Poe, Dodge, Hoblitzell, Hamel.

COMMITTEES ON GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

No. 1—Male and Female...Messrs. Lawton and Griffith.
No. 2 " " ... " Atkinson and Hamel.
No. 3 Female... " Ives and Ramsay.
No. 4 " " ... " Dodge and Roemer.
No. 5 " " ... " Cassidy and Ives.
No. 6 " " ... " Poe and Magruder.
No. 7—Male ... " Creagh and Hamel.
No. 8 " " ... " Hoblitzell and Griffith.
No. 9 " " ... " Spear and Poe.
No. 10 " " ... " Roemer and Dodge.
No. 11 " " ... " Ramsay and McGlone.
No. 12 " " ... " McCawley and Dodge.
No. 13 " " ... " Ives and McGlone.
No. 14 " " ... " Reed and Atkinson.
No. 15 " " ... " Snowden and Hoblitzell.
No. 16 Female... " Creagh and Hamel.
No. 17 " " .. " Hamel and Ramsay.
No. 18 " " ... " Chancellor and Snowden.
No. 19 " " ... " Magruder and Poe.
No. 20 " " ... " McGlone and Cassidy.
No. 21—Unclassified—Messrs. Chancellor and Magruder.

COMMITTEES ON PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

No. 1—Male and Female...Messrs. Lawton and Griffith.
No. 2 " " ... " Reed and Atkinson.
No. 3 " " ... " Atkinson and Creagh.
No. 4 " " ... " Dodge and Roemer.
No. 5 " " ... " McGlone and Cassidy.
No. 6 " " ... " Hamel and Atkinson.
No. 7 " " ... " Ives and Ramsay.

No. 8—Male and Female ..Messrs. Atkinson and Ramsay.
No. 9 " " ... " Poe and Spear.
No 10 " " ... " Hoblitzell and Griffith.
No. 11 " " ... " Snowden and Lawton.
No. 12 " " ... " McCawley and Dodge.
No. 13 " " ... " Ramsay and McGlone.
No. 14 " " ... " Magruder and Chancellor.
No. 15 " " ... " Hoblitzell and Snowden.
No. 16 " " ... " Cassidy and Ives.
No. 17 " " ... " Roemer and Dodge.
No. 18 " " ... " Chancellor and Magruder
No. 19 " " .. " Poe and Magruder.
No. 20 " " ... " McGlone and Cassidy.
No. 22 " " ... " Hoblitzell and McCawley.
No. 23 " " ... " Ives and Reed.
No. 24 " " ... " Spear and Poe.
No. 25 " " ... " Hamel and Atkinson.
No. 26 " " ... " Ramsay and McGlone.
No. 27 " " ... " Creagh and Atkinson.
No. 28 " " ... " Roemer and Dodge.
No. 29 " " ... " Dodge and Roemer.
No. 30 Female... " Hamel and Creagh.
No. 32 " ... " Hoblitzell and Snowden.
No. 33 " ... " Griffith and McCawley.

COMMITTEES ON COLORED SCHOOLS.

No. 1—Male and Female...Messrs. Poe and Spear.
No. 2 " " ... " Ives and McGlone.
No. 3 " ... " McCawley and Dodge.
No. 3—Female ... " Roemer and Dodge.
No. 4—Male " ... " Lawton and Magruder.
No. 5—Male...Messrs. Hamel and Creagh.
No. 7—Male...Messrs. Hoblitzell and Griffith.

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.

Baltimore City College	1
Female High Schools	2
Male Grammar "	18
Female " "	19
Unclassified "	2
Male Primary "	28
Female " "	31
Evening "	7
Day Schools, (colored)	10
Evening " "	4
Whole number of Schools	122
" " Teachers	614

MALE TEACHERS.

Professors Baltimore City College	10
Female High Schools	2
Male Grammar "	28
Professors of Music	4
Evening Schools	28
Colored "	7
	79

FEMALE TEACHERS.

Female High Schools	21
Female Grammar "	108
Male and Female Primary Schools	288
Male Grammar Schools	75
Drawing Teachers	4
Colored Schools	39
	535

BALTIMORE CITY COLLEGE.

This Institution is still laboring under the difficulties which have so long surrounded it, and which, by intelligent observers, are considered positive drawbacks to its usefulness. These difficulties have been presented, from time to time, by its Principal, by the Committee on the School, by visiting members of the City Council, and by the Superintendent. There seems, now, to be a good prospect of relief. The last City Council passed an ordinance referring the selection of a site for a new building, to the Mayor, the Presidents of the two Branches of the Council, the President of the Board of Public School Commissioners, the City Commissioner and the Inspector of Public Buildings. It is most earnestly desired that these gentlemen will be able to agree upon a suitable location, at an early day, that Baltimore may no longer be embarrassed in her school operations, and unfavorably compared with the other cities of the country, in this regard.

THE FEMALE HIGH SCHOOLS.

The education of woman is regarded as one of the evidences of christian civilization, and in a portion of our country great efforts are being made to extend to young women the same educational advantages that are offered to young men.

Our Female High Schools have done much to popularize the system of Public Instruction, and to open the way for that more extended education, which is being demanded for the young women of the country.

That these schools have done, and are still doing, a good work for their pupils is a fact, that cannot be questioned. That they have reached a condition of excellence, that

is faultless, will not be asserted. Carefully considering, and justly estimating the conditions by which they are affected—they are accomplishing as much as could be reasonably expected of them.

EDUCATION.

A great deal is said, and much is written on this important topic by those who know, practically, very little about it. In almost every department of human labor, the possession of a certain amount of specific knowledge, is regarded as necessary, to enable a person to speak intelligently about that of which he claims to be able to express a correct judgment. On the subject of education, this great common sense principle is banished from consideration, and every individual is a self-constituted judge, and is qualified without training or preparation, to pronounce immediately upon issues of the most momentous importance to the human mind.

In a lecture on mental education, Professor Faraday remarks, that the most common intellectual fault is deficiency of judgment, and that society is not only ignorant as respects education of the judgment, but it is also ignorant of its ignorance.

This fact is, undoubtedly, the most serious difficulty in the way of true progress in education.

The educator in private life has very much of the same embarrassment in principle to encounter, as the educator in public life, though the latter meets it in a different way.

To the former it presents itself in the attitude of an imperious tyrant, whose name is Fashion. She prescribes the way as she furnishes the means, in which the whole subject of education is to be treated; defines its metes and bounds, and when her assigned limit has been reached, she thrusts her pupils upon the world, and declares the work completed. To the latter, it presents itself in a heterogeneous mass of

conflicting opinions. Everybody knows what is right, and everybody claims as much judgment, and the possession of as much intelligence as the subject can possibly require. Then, again, true progress in education is embarrassed by the infusion of the spirit of hurry into everything that is done. The American people are proverbially quick in all their movements; while the Englishman is composing himself in order to be in a physical condition to receive pleasure and benefit from his meal, the American rushes to the encounter, swallows his food rapidly, and takes chances on the question of digestion, utterly heedless of its effect upon his general health. Very much so do we act in this serious matter of education. Parents and guardians are anxious that the largest amount of intellectual food should be forced into the mind in the shortest space of time, irrespective of its capacity to receive. The digestion of this material gives them no concern whatever. Remonstrance is all in vain. They may be told that the end desired cannot be secured in so great haste, that a sickly, sentimental product will be the result. And yet they will insist that their children shall be carried over a course of study, very much beyond their ability. "Our children says a writer, in the *American Monthly*, are in many cases allowed to escape much too early, not only from their Spelling books, but from their Geographies and Grammars. No sooner have they learned to read with some fluency, and obtained a slight smattering of these branches, than they suddenly begin to shoot forward on a sort of mental velocipede into more advanced studies, about which they seldom learn more than the names."

I have alluded in previous Reports, to a practice which has for a long time operated disadvantageously in our High Schools, and unless it is judiciously checked, these schools will be rendered unable to carry on successfully a respectable course of study. I refer to the admission of pupils who

fail to perform the required amount of work. It is occasionally said, that an examination is no test of a pupil's acquirements, and that those who are admitted on a reduced standard, sometimes prove to be very intelligent and successful students. Grant it. But what is the truth in five out of six cases of this kind? Before one year of the course is completed their inability to receive and appropriate for their own use, the instruction that may be given on a plane of thought a little higher than that to which they have been accustomed, yet which is suitable for the more thoroughly trained of the same class, is demonstrated beyond the possibility of a truthful contradiction.

Education is the work of a life-time. A few years spent in the school-room, merely suffice to commence this work. If these years are employed in exciting a spirit of inquiry; in creating a love for the acquisition of knowledge; and in developing the latent mental power, they have not been spent in vain. That this may be done, and effectually done, by having a few subjects of study upon which to concentrate the intellectual strength of pupils, will not be generally denied. How very much better, then, would it be to increase the quality of that which is learned, and reduce the quantity of that which is attempted to be learned.

PRIZES.

This subject is now engaging the earnest attention of educators throughout the country. There seems to be but one opinion concerning prizes, and that is, that they are demoralizing in their immediate and subsequent effects. They, no doubt, had their origin in well meant intentions, and for a time served a good purpose. There is scarcely a doubt, at

the present day, that they have performed their mission, and the further use of them is injurious.

How have they operated generally in schools? A class of one hundred and fifty pupils enter upon a course of study. Ten or fifteen prizes are made the inducement to good conduct and scholarship. After the first half term expires, the question is settled as to those who are to get the prizes. The whole course of study, and the whole of deportment are now matters of great interest to this chosen little band of ten or fifteen. What of the one hundred and thirty-five or one hundred and forty who are not to receive prizes? They have settled down in the valley of contentment, and though three years and a half of the course stretch out before them, they feel no desire to disturb the equanimity of feeling which has befallen them. All the struggling is committed to the contestants for the prizes, and those who have been assigned places outside of the limits of the contest, manifest but little interest, either in prizes or study. This latter feeling is but one of the evil results of a prize system. Those who need the most encouragement or stimulation fail to receive either, while those who, possibly, need but little of either are most inordinately excited to exertion, which exhausts their vital force so rapidly, as frequently, at an early day to break down a constitution that under other treatment might have been vigorous.

Again, it does seem that a system of instruction which pays its pupils, to do that which they ought to do without pay, is morally defective. Will not the boy or girl who is trained to look for a special reward, for doing right in school, also look, in later years for reward for doing right in the affairs of life? If the boy is rewarded for the efforts that he makes in his own behalf, and which he ought to make under proper circumstances all the time, will not the man cease to make any effort that depends for its incentive, on the sim-

ple principle of right? Has not this kind of training something to do with that sort of worldly wisdom which makes pecuniary success, irrespective of the means by which it is secured, the great object of life?

A writer in Scribner's Monthly, speaking of a College commencement that took place recently, says, "the poorer scholars were undeniably the larger and healthier men. The victors had won a medal and lost that which is of more value than all the gold medals ever struck. The practical world has ceased to expect much of its valedictorians and prize-medal bearers. Those whose growth of power is slow, and whose physical development has been unimpaired, are the men who do and who have always done the work of the world. We believe that prizes do more harm than good, and it would be a blessing to the nation, if they could be abolished in every school and college in the country. The young man who goes to the work of his life with a firm and healthy frame, a pure heart, and the ability to use such knowledge as he possesses, is worth to himself, his friends, and the world, a thousand times more than the emaciated scholar whose stomach is the abode of dyspepsia, and whose brain is a lumber house of unused learning."

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.

Our average attendance is not what it should be. While some of our schools secure an attendance that is creditable, and are thus enabled to make effective the work to be performed, others do not secure a fair average attendance, and of course cannot produce the results which are more or less obtainable from such attendance, as they ought to have. Some of our teachers secure an average attendance of ninety per cent of their enrollment, others not more than seventy-five per cent., and the total average of attendance shows about eighty per cent. of the enrollment. One cause of this

small per centage of attendance is undoubtedly the mistaken kindness shown towards those who violate the rule of attendance which requires the suspension of a pupil who is absent an amount of time equal to two days in a week or four days in a month, unless such absence is occasioned by sickness.

The value of school privileges ought to be appreciated, and no wise parent or guardian should object to the enforcement of a rule, which is one of a most indispensable character, for the general good, and upon the compliance with which rests much that is valuable to the pupil. Teachers all know the effect upon their pupils of frequent permission to be absent. Parents, often too indulgent, think little of the consequence that eventually follows such indulgence. And yet unreasonably expect the same improvement to be manifested by their children, as by those who are never at fault in this regard.

The law of habit operates upon children as upon older persons. Frequent absence from school, creates distaste for the school, and renders the pupil partially unable to receive the instruction that may be given when he is in school. A dislike for school exercises engendered in the mind of a pupil, unfits him to judge fairly of his teachers, and induces those misrepresentations which sometimes influence parents to inflict irreparable injury, undesignedly, upon their own offspring, by withdrawing them from the school in which they are required to comply with its reasonable requisitions. The tendency of the times is certainly not in the direction of strengthening the ties of filial obedience.

The assumption of superior knowledge and wisdom at a juvenile age, and the seizing of the reins of authority by the young of the household, and almost literally prescribing the terms of its existence, do not assure a ready compliance with any wholesome restriction in school or elsewhere. It is often necessary to teach in school that which should be taught at home, and the difficulty of so doing is greatly increased by the unwillingness of parents to recognize the right to

demand a punctual attendance. No school system can prosper permanently without the co-operation of parents, and the upholding of all school authorities, in so important a measure as the regular attendance of pupils. Trifling excuses for absence should not be received, and the proper penalty for transgression should be impartially administered.

Our daily average attendance on the total enrollment has improved this year, as compared with last year, to the amount of seven hundred and seventy-three pupils.

It will improve more during the coming year, if the law on this subject is regularly enforced.

MUSIC.

Vocal music has been taught in the Public Schools for some years, but in consequence of the large number of schools to be visited, and the long intervals of time between the visits of the music teachers—very little could be systematically performed. About four years ago, the number of music teachers was increased, and the regular teachers were required to assist in the instruction of music. As a result, we are able to report an improvement in this department.

Prof. Rosewald, teacher of music in the Eastern Female High School, and in the Primaries of the Eastern District, says: "The progress of the young ladies is very encouraging. The present fourth year class evinces the liveliest interest in their musical studies. They can sing in three and four-part pieces."

Dr. C. F. Percivall, teacher of music in the Grammar Schools of the Eastern District, says: "I feel much pleasure in being able to state that the results of the examination just concluded, give satisfactory evidence of great improvement in the department of music in my district.

Prof. J. Harry Deems, teacher of music in the Western Female High School, and in the Primaries of the Western Dis-

trict, says: "Through the efficient co-operation of the teachers, the first classes of the Primary Schools are prepared to sing exercises written in common or four-four time, two-four, three-four, and in some instances three-eighth time, containing intervals of the second, third and fourth. In the Western Female High School all the classes are doing very well, but none are more worthy of special mention than those which entered in September. They were much better prepared in their respective Grammar Schools than any that have preceded them."

Prof. R. Shaw, teacher of music in the Grammar Schools of the Western District, says: "It gives me much satisfaction to know that the attainments of the scholars are of a higher order, and on a surer basis than ever before exhibited at so early a period of the school year. To prosecute successfully this department of study, suitable facilities are as necessary as in other branches. Books and charts, containing music adapted to the different capacities of the learners, afford great advantage, and save much time to teachers and scholars."

EVENING SCHOOLS.

The Evening Schools are doing better than they did last season. The number enrolled has increased, and the average attendance is nearly double that of last year. These schools should attract the young men of our city who have been deprived of the opportunity to attend day school in the earlier periods of their lives. A larger number of young men attend the schools this winter than formerly. The Principals attribute this change to the employment of male teachers exclusively in the night schools. There was, no doubt, some unwillingness on the part of young men to expose their illiteracy to young women who were employed as teachers. These young men should have no hesitation in patronizing the

schools as now organized. To meet another difficulty, the smaller boys who have made scarcely any advancement, are classed by themselves; the larger ones in the same way, so far as it is possible to do so. The subjects taught in the Evening Schools are Orthography, Reading, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Grammar and Book-keeping. The last subject has received considerable attention in some of the schools, and has been taught with gratifying success.

SCHOOL CENSUS.

I have repeatedly solicited the attention of city officials to the necessity and value of a yearly school census. We cannot tell what we are doing without it. It is true, we can make a supposition, based upon the whole population. But this we get but once in ten years—and it is, itself, susceptible of change year by year. Possibly an idea of expense has entered the minds of some as an objection to it. There need be but little cost attending the taking of a yearly school census. It is usual in other cities to take this census in the month of May. It is probably, the best month of the year for this purpose. With the aid of the police-force, the whole work could be accomplished in two or three days, without interfering with their regular duties to any appreciable extent. The city of Baltimore pays to the State a considerable amount for school purposes. This amount is returned to us in proportion to our school population. It will not require much penetration to perceive, that we shall lose money that justly belongs to us, if the number of children of the school-going age, is a fixed number for ten years, and the return of our proportion of school money from the State is always calculated on the same number.

DRAWING.

This subject was introduced into certain classes of the schools by action of the Board of Public School Commissioners—about six months ago—for the purpose of testing the practicability of a general introduction. Two classes in all the Primaries, and three in all the Grammar Schools have been taught. The Drawing teachers report a fair amount of success. Their labors have been very arduous, and though prosecuted with a great degree of earnest attention, have not, from the nature of the case, settled the propriety, as yet, of an extension of this work to all the classes. The Drawing Committee have, therefore, recommended the continuance of the teaching on the plan as at present operated. With some improvements which they have proposed, there will be a better opportunity to test the practicability of its general introduction.

COLORED SCHOOLS.

The Colored Schools have increased very considerably, in the number of scholars enrolled and in the average attendance. This is gratifying, and evinces an appreciation of the efforts made by the city authorities in their behalf. A new school-house has been erected in South Baltimore for Male and Female Colored Schools No. 3, and furnished with every requisite for school purposes. When this school was opened, Mayor Vansant and a number of the Commissioners made appropriate addresses to a large audience of colored people, who were much interested in the exercises of the occasion. The Mayor's address was received with especial favor, as both by his presence and earnest observations, he proved himself to be the friend of free education among the colored people.

During the last year a new school-house was completed and put in successful working order, in the church once

known as Winan's Chapel. There are now fourteen colored schools in the city of Baltimore, five of which are in houses owned by the corporation. It is proposed to build another this year in the north-eastern section of the city, for the accommodation of Male and Female Colored School No. 2. Including the new school-house, $48,557.40 have been expended for educational purposes among the colored people for the year ending October 31st, 1872.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT.

This office was created by the last City Council, in compliance with recommendations frequently made by the Board of School Commissioners.

B. C. Reed, Esq. was elected to fill this position, and entered upon active duty at the opening of the session in September. He was assigned to the Primary Schools, and commenced immediately a regular course of visiting. It gives me pleasure to state that he has been faithful in the performance of the work prescribed, and is co-operating with me in the furtherance of the best interests of the schools.

OUR SCHOOLS.

By a reference to the statistical tables, the exact numerical condition of each school may be ascertained, as it was reported by the Principal in charge, on October 31st, 1872. While the numerical condition of a school is not to be regarded as positive evidence of its efficiency or inefficiency, yet it may to some degree indicate the opinion which it has secured among the residents of its particular district. A large school is not such, necessarily, because of the good teaching done in it. A small school is not such, necessarily, because of inferior teaching. In large cities, good school-houses, suitable equip-

ments, and thickly settled neighborhoods, influence, to some degree, the patronage of schools.

In the aggregate we present this year some evidences of improvement numerically. With but few exceptions our Primary and Grammar Schools are doing their work as thoroughly as the circumstances around them permit.

Among so large a number of teachers, and in so many schools, a complete uniformity of excellence cannot be secured—yet we entertain the hope that by correcting such irregularities as may from time to time appear, we shall be able, gradually, to approximate that general condition of efficiency which it is desirable to attain.

The regular semi-annual examination of the classes in Primary and Grammar Schools—will aid very much in establishing that individual responsibility which is essential to general success.

With the aid of good teachers and wise legislation our schools will be able to prove themselves worthy of the esteem of a discriminating public.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. R. CREERY,

Superintendent.

1st GRADE—Male Grammar Schools.

*QUESTIONS FOR ADMISSION TO BALTIMORE CITY COLLEGE.

ARITHMETIC.

1. Find the sum of 10 and 1-10, and the difference, divide the sum by the difference and the difference by the sum, and find the difference of the quotients.

2. Find the value decimally of $1 \div 8$, of $1 \div 80$, of $.01 \div 80$, $.001 \div 800$.

3. How many yards of matting, 2 ft. 3 in. wide, will be required for a square room whose side is 18 ft. 9 in. ?

4. If 2240 lbs. of turnips will last 25 sheep for 14 days, how much will be required to supply 40 sheep during the months of January and February in leap year ?

5. What principal at simple interest at 8 per cent. will yield $690.56 in 5 yrs. 11 months and 28 days ?

6. A person buys 50 reams of paper which he intended to sell for $5.40 per ream, making 8 per cent. profit on the prime cost ; but 5 reams being destroyed, what did he gain or lose per cent. by selling the remainder at the same rate ?

* It is customary in the School Reports of other cities, to publish the questions given at the regular examinations. Those that were given at our last examination are here presented.

ALGEBRA.

1. Reduce $a^3-a^2x+ax^2-x^3-\frac{a^4+x^4}{a+x}$ to an improper fraction.

2. Divide $\frac{3(a^2-x^2)}{x}$ by $\frac{2(a+x)}{a-x}$

3. $\frac{x+7}{3}-5\frac{3}{4}=\frac{2x+5}{7}+\frac{10-5x}{8}$, find the value of x.

4. Four towns are situated in the order of the letters A, B, C, D. From A to D is 120 miles; from A to B is to the distance from B to C as 3 to 5; and one-third of the distance from A to B added to the distance from B to C, is three times the distance from C to D. How far are the towns apart?

5. A man having spent \$3 more than $\frac{2}{3}$ of his money, had \$7 more than 1-5 of it left, how much had he at first?

6. Bought a chaise, horse and harness for \$245; the horse cost 3 times as much as the harness, and the chaise \$19 less than $2\frac{2}{3}$ times as much as both horse and harness; what was the cost of each?

DEFINITIONS IN ARITHMETIC.

1. What is the least common multiple of two or more numbers?

2. Upon what two principles is cancellation founded?

3. Give the rule for the addition of fractions.

4. What is reduction of complex fractions?

5. Define a decimal fraction?

6. Give the rule for the division of decimals?

7. What is a compound proportion?

8. What quantities are considered in percentage?

9. Time, rate and interest being given, how do you find the principal?

10. What is Present Worth?

DEFINITIONS IN ALGEBRA.

1. What is Algebra?
2. What is a literal co-efficient? Give an example.
3. What is the reciprocal of a quantity?
4. What does a negative multiplier signify?
5. What is the rule for dividing a polynomial by a monomial?
6. What is the square of the difference of two quantities equal to?
7. When are two quantities prime to each other? Give an example.
8. What is a quadratic trinominal?
9. How do you reduce a mixed quantity to the form of a fraction?
10. Of what two parts does the solution of a problem consist?

GEOGRAPHY.

1. State the difference between meridians and parallels?
2. Define Continent, Isthmus, Peninsula, Cape.
3. Which of the New England States border on Canada?
4. Mention the Southern States and their Capitals.
5. What three Capes project from islands off the east coast of North Carolina?
6. Which of the Great Antilles lie entirely below the 20th degree of North latitude?
7. What countries bound Russia on the South West?
8. What islands compose the Japan Empire?
9. How is Africa bounded?
10. What group of islands lies North West of Sahara?

PARSING.

PARSE THE TEN WORDS MARKED.

Milton like *Dante*[1] had been unfortunate in ambition and love. He had survived his health and his sight, the comforts of his home, and the *prosperity*[2] of his party. Of the great men by whom he had been distinguished, some had been taken *away*[3] from the evil to *come*[4]; some had taken into foreign climates their unconquerable hatred of oppression; some were pining in dungeons, and some had poured forth their blood on scaffolds. If ever despondency and asperity could be excused in any man, they might have been *excused*[5] in Milton; but the strength of his mind overcame every calamity. His temper was serious, perhaps *stern*[6]; but it was a temper which no sufferings could render sullen or fretful. Such *as*[7] it was when, on the eve of great events, he returned from his travels in the prime of health and manly beauty, loaded with literary distinctions and glowing with patriotic hopes—*such*[8] it continued to be—when, after having *experienced*[9] every calamity which is incident to our nature, old, poor, sightless and *disgraced*[10], he returned to his hovel to die.

GRAMMAR.

1. Name the cases in which *that* is used instead of *who* or which.

2. State the difference between a semi-vowel and a mute, and give an example of each.

3. When is w or y used as a vowel?

4. How is the Possessive Case in the plural number formed when the nominative ends in s, and when it does not end in s? Example of each.

5. By what are transitive verbs of naming and choosing sometimes followed in the active voice?

6. Point out the inaccuracies (if there be any,) in the following sentence: "She sings very sweet, and she looks very sweetly," and give the rule for the corrections.

7. How are dissyllables ending with y or e generally compared? Compare last, more and least.

8. How does your Grammar define Language?

9. Name the proper diphthongs.

10. Write two sentences, in one of which the infinitive mood shall be used as a nominative, and in the other as an objective.

1st GRADE--Female Grammar Schools.

—o—

QUESTIONS FOR ADMISSION TO FEMALE HIGH SCHOOLS.

ARITHMETIC.

1. What is the result of subtracting $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{8}{1\frac{1}{3}}$ of $1\frac{1}{5}$ from $1\frac{3}{5}$ $+5\frac{1}{6}+\frac{3\frac{6}{7}}{4\frac{2}{7}}$ and dividing the remainder by $\frac{\frac{2}{3}}{\frac{6}{7}}\times\frac{\frac{2}{7}}{6}\times 1\frac{9}{5}$?

2. Subtract twenty-six, and four hundred and one thousandths, from one hundred and twenty five and one-tenth, plus thirteen hundredths, plus one, and one hundred and nine ten-thousandths, plus one thousand six hundred and one ten-thousandths, and divide the remainder by thirty-one and twenty-five hundredth times four thousandths.

3. A's house cost $2,400 and $\frac{1}{4}$ of its cost is $3\frac{1}{3}$ times $\frac{6}{7}$ of the cost of the furniture contained in it, what was the cost of the furniture?

4. If it require 6 days for 10 men to build 360 rods of wall, how many men can in one-half the time build 720 rods of a similar wall?

5. What is the amount of $195.25 from Sept. 12th, 1862, to Aug. 28th, 1865?

6. A lady sold her piano for $350, and thereby cleared 20 per cent. of this money; what would she have gained per cent., if she had received $70 more than she did?

DEFINITIONS IN ARITHMETIC.

1. What is a composite number?
2. Give the rule for cancellation?
3. Define reduction of fractions?
4. How do you reduce a fraction to its lowest terms?
5. Define Analysis?
6. Give the rule for writing decimals?
7. Give the table for Long measure?
8. How do you reduce a decimal to a denominate number?
9. Define proportion?
10. The basis and gain or loss being given, how do you find the rate?

*MUSIC.

1. Write the names of the notes in the first four measures?
2. What notes are taken flat in this example?
3. What kind of notes does the second measure contain?
4. Explain on which notes the *beats* occur in the second measure?
5. In which measures do the rests occur?
6. Write the names of the notes in the last four measures?
7. In what key is this example written?
8. Explain the beats in the fourth measure?
9. How many sixteenth notes are there in this example?
10. What are the names of the dotted eighth notes in this example?

GEOGRAPHY.

1. Define a Gulf or Bay, a Strait, a Lake and an Island?
2. What rivers flow into the Mississippi below the Missouri?
3. What four provinces make up the Dominion of Canada?

* Example written on the black-board.

4. What States border on the South bank of the Ohio?
5. What are the head Streams of the Missouri called?
6. Of what does the North German Confederation consist?
7. Mention four Bays on the Western Coast of Ireland?
8. Name the three principal Rivers of China Proper?
9. Where is St. Helena and for what is it noted?
10. Into what three parts is Oceania divided?

PARSING.

Parse the ten words marked.

My mind to me a *Kingdom*[1] is;
Such perfect joy therein I find,
As[2] far exceeds all earthly bliss
That[3] God or Nature hath *assigned*[4];
Though *much*[5] I want that most would have.

Yet still my mind forbids to crave,
Content[6] I live—this is my stay;
I seek no *more*[7] than may suffice;

I fret to bear no haughty sway;
Look, *what*[8] I lack my mind supplies;
Lo! *thus*[9] I triumph like a *King*[10],
Content with that my mind doth bring.

GRAMMAR.

1. How do you distinguish between a preposition and a conjunction?
2. How do you distinguish an adjective from an adverb.

3. How do you determine the number, person and gender of an *Interrogative Pronoun?*

4. How many moods have verbs? Name the tenses of each.

5. Which of the auxiliary verbs are also complete or principal verbs? Give the principal parts of each.

6. What is the difference between a proposition and a phrase? Illustrate by an example of each.

7. Conjugate the Verb "*Strike*" in Present Perfect Tense of the Indicative Mood, Passive Voice.

8. Define a Relative Pronoun? Name the simple relatives.

9. Define a Transitive Verb? Give a sentence containing one.

10. How many parts of speech may "*That*" be and give an example of each.

* WRITING.

There is a Reaper, whose name is Death,
And with his sickle keen,
He reaps the bearded grain at a breath,
And the flowers that grow between.

* These lines are copied as a specimen of penmanship.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS—2D GRADE.

SPELLING.

1.—Elasticity,
2.—Terrapin,
3.—Moccasin,
4.—Coquette.
5.—Counterfeit,
6.—Schedule,
7.—Synagogue,
8.—Separate,
9.—Assassin,
10.—Laudanum,
11.—Feasible,
12.—Nominee,
13.—Cleanliness,
14.—Courtesy,
15.—Statistics,
16.—Sycamore,
17.—Amethyst,
18.—Anthracite,
19.—Criticise,
20.—Volcano.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS—2D GRADE.

GEOGRAPHY.

1.—Which of the Southern States border on the Atlantic?

2.—From what States does the Mississippi separate Illinois?

3.—Name the three great Physical Regions of the United States?

4.—What two Mountains in Bolivia near Lake Titicaca?

5.—What Islands west of S. America lie on the Equator?

6.—Name four tributaries of the Amazon?

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS—2D GRADE.

GRAMMAR.

1.—What is a Sentence?

2.—State the difference between a Simple and a Complex Sentence?

3.—Name the essential parts of a Sentence?

4.—When is a Noun in the Nominative Case?

5.—When is a Noun in the Objective Case?

6.—A Noun or Pronoun placed after an intransitive verb, or a verb in the passive voice, is in what case?

PARSING.

The shades of night were *falling* fast,
As through an *Alpine* village *passed*
A *youth*, who bore, 'mid snow and *ice*,
A *banner*, with the strange device,
Excelsior!

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS—2D GRADE.

W. ARITHMETIC.

1.—A man sold 35,25 pounds of butter for $5,875; how much is that a pound?

2.—Write the table of Avoirdupois weight.

3.—Reduce 6 fur. 3 rd. 7 in. to inches.

4.—How many times will a wheel 15 ft. 4 in. in circumference revolve in going 50 miles?

5.—Reduce 5 oz. 10 pwt. 12 grs. to the decimal of a pound.

6.—If 16 horses eat 26 bundles of hay in a week, how many will 36 horses eat in the same time?

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS—2D GRADE.

MENTAL ARITHMETIC.

1.—What cost 7 peaches at the rate of 5 peaches for $6\frac{1}{2}$ cents?

2.—What part of 4 is two-fifths?

3.—27 is $\frac{3}{4}$ of how many times 9?

4.—A chain cost $15, and $\frac{1}{2}$ its cost is $\frac{3}{4}$ of the cost of a watch ; required, the cost of the watch ?

5.—How many gills in 3 gallons ?

6.—How long will 5 tons of hay last 8 horses, if 6 horses eat it in 12 weeks ?

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS—2D GRADE.

ALGEBRA.

1.—Add $3az-4by-8$, $-2az+5by+6$, $5az+6by-7$, and $-8az-7by+5$?

2.—From $x^3-11xyz+3a$, take $-6xyz+7-2a-5+yz$?

3.—Multiply y^2-y+1 by $y+1$?

4.—Divide $x^2+2xy+y^2$ by $x+y$?

5.—Divide x^4-y^4 by $x-y$?

6.—Divide a^3-b^3 by a^2+ab+b^2 ?

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS—3D GRADE.

SPELLING.

1.—Plausible,
2.—Admissible,
3.—Indelible,
4.—Invisible,
5.—Compressible,
6.—Populace,
7.—Cowardice,
8.—Lattice,
9.—Wharfage,
10.—Mucilage,
11.—Sacrilege,
12.—Confessor,
13.—Zephyr,
14.—Convenient,
15.—Quotient,
16.—Certificate,
17.—Fatally,
18.—Champagne,
19.—Apostasy,
20.—Subsistence.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS—3D GRADE.

GEOGRAPHY.

1.—Of what does Mathematical Geography treat?

2.—What is meant by the diameter of the earth?

3.—How many Zones are there, and give their names.

4.—What are Parallels?

5.—What two prominent Mountain Systems cross the United States?

6.—What Water bounds Connecticut on the South?

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS—3D GRADE.

GRAMMAR.

1.—How are letters divided?

2.—What is a diphthong?

3.—What is a Proper Noun?

4.—Define the Objective Case?

5.—Decline the noun Ox?

6.—Define a Transitive Verb?

The *sentinel listening* to the *dashing waves*, was *lulled* into an *untroubled* sleep. Parse the words in italics.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS—3D GRADE.

W. ARITHMETIC.

1.—If a man earn $\$7\frac{1}{8}$ in a week, how long will it require him to earn $\$20\frac{3}{4}$?

2.—Reduce 385 9-13 to an improper fraction?

3.—What costs $96\frac{7}{8}$ tons of coal at $12 per ton?

4.—If 3 yards of cloth cost $\$7\frac{1}{2}$ what will $\frac{7}{8}$ of a yard of the same cloth cost?

5.—Write two million six thousand and nine hundred millionths?

6.—Divide 272.636 by 6.37?

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS—3D GRADE.

MENTAL ARITHMETIC.

1.—If four-fifths of a box of tea cost $8 what will one box cost?

2.—If four pears are worth $2\frac{2}{3}$ cents what are seven pears worth?

3.—16 is eight-ninths of what number?

4.—A man sold a cow for $24 which is six-fifths of the cost of the cow, required its cost?

5.—$15 dollars is $\frac{3}{8}$ of what A earns in 5 days; how much will he earn in 15 days?

6.—What is the G. C. D. of 24 and 32?

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS—4TH GRADE.

SPELLING.

1.—Anxiety,
2.—Possibility,
3.—Frightful,
4.—Cheerful,
5.—Accomplice,
6.—Occurrence,
7.—Efficient,
8.—Apparel,
9.—Appreciate,
10.—Committee,
11.—Difference,
12.—Emissary,
13.—Inaudible,
14.—Demijohn,
15.—Preference,
16.—Misbelief,
17.—Recompense,
18.—Receipt,
19.—Relieve,
20.—Chandelier.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS—4TH GRADE.

GEOGRAPHY.

1.—How many States are there in the United States?
2.—Name the capital cities of the New England States?
3.—What cape is in the Southern part of New Jersey?
4.—What Southern State lies north of the Potomac River?
5.—What is the capital of Kentucky?
6.—What States border on the East side of the Mississippi River?

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS—4TH GRADE.

GRAMMAR.

1.—What is English Grammar?
2.—What is a verb?
3.—Give the names of the nine classes of words?
4.—What is a noun?
5.—What is an article?
6.—What is an adjective?

PARSING.—*The little fellow suffered,* although *he* did not complain.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS—4TH GRADE.

W. ARITHMETIC.

1.—Reduce $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{5}{6}$ and $\frac{7}{8}$ to a common denominator?
2.—A has $\$5\frac{1}{2}$, B has $\$4\frac{1}{4}$ and C has $\$6\frac{3}{4}$; how much money have they all?
3.—How many cattle has B if $\frac{2}{3}$ of 15-28 of 1666 is 17-57 of his number?

4.—Find the sum of $2\frac{1}{3}$, $4\frac{3}{4}$, and $\frac{11}{12}$.

5.—Subtract $20\frac{11}{12}$ from $30\frac{3}{4}$.

6.—Reduce $\frac{\frac{14}{15}}{\frac{21}{55}}$ to a simple fraction.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS—4TH GRADE.

MENTAL ARITHMETIC.

1.—Three times 8 increased by 6 divided by 3, diminished by 5 are how many?

2.—What are four-sevenths of 70, 77, 63, 84?

3.—What is the difference between 5 times 3 sevenths, and 1 fifth of 40 sevenths?

4.—What will 5 lemons cost at the rate of 3 for 12 cents?

5.—How many men can do as much work in 4 days as 8 men in forty days?

6.—What must I pay to ride $\frac{1}{2}$ of 14 miles if it cost me 20 dimes to ride $\frac{2}{3}$ of 15 miles?

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS—5TH GRADE.

SPELLING.

1.—Conqueror,
2.—Slavish,
3.—Desirable,
4.—Seizure,
5.—Scarcity,
6.—Peaceful,
7.—Judgment,
8.—Potatoes,
9.—Legacy,
10.—History,
11.—Holiday,
12.—Relying,
13.—Business,
14.—Classify,
15.—Canopy,
16.—Battery,
17.—Crucifix,
18.—Artery,
19.—Changeable,
20.—Wasteful.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS—5TH GRADE.

GEOGRAPHY.

1.—What is a Continent?

2.—What is an Island?

3.—What is a Lake?

4.—What Island East of North America?

5.—What Cape South of Greenland?

6.—What Grand Divisions are in the Eastern Hemisphere?

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS—5TH GRADE.

MENTAL ARITHMETIC.

1.—If a man walk 5 miles in one hour, how far can he walk in 3 hours?

2.—How many pairs of boots, at 6 dollars a pair, can you buy for 24 dollars?

3.—How many words will 11 boys spell, if each boy spells 12 words?

4.—What are $\frac{3}{4}$ of 12?

5.—Sarah gave her brother two-fourths of 12 oranges, how many did he receive?

6.—A cow cost $30 and a coat cost four-fifths as much; required, the cost of the coat?

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS—5TH GRADE.

W. ARITHMETIC.

1.—Divide 250075 by 203.

2.—What is the sum of 28 dollars and 37 cents, 92 dollars and 85 cents, 48 dollars, 7 cents and 3 mills; 181 dollars, 25 cents and 6 mills; and 295 dollars, 7 cents and 3 mills?

3.—At $6.25 a barrel, how many barrels can be bought for $5662\frac{1}{2}$?

4.—Least common multiple of 24, 30, 36?

5.—Least common multiple of 275, 374?

6.—Greatest common divisor of 115, and 161?

Primary School Examination, February 8th, 1872.

	Examined.	Passed.	Admitted.		Examined.	Passed.	Admitted.
Male Primary No. 1....	44	41	41	Female Primary No. 1...	31	31	31
" " " 2....	29	28	28	" " " 2...	14	8	14
" " " 3....	33	24	24	" " " 3...	45	45	45
" " " 4....	26	25	26	" " " 4...	21	19	21
" " " 5....	18	13	13	" " " 5...	14	14	14
" " " 6....	26	21	21	" " " 6..	21	18	20
" " " 7....	27	18	18	" " " 7...	30	25	29
" " " 8....	17	13	13	" " " 8...	26	25	25
" " " 9....	16	15	15	" " " 9..	9	9	9
" " " 10....	23	19	19	" " " 10...	20	19	19
" " " 11....	32	26	26	" " " 11...	17	9	14
" " " 12....	18	11	18	" " " 12...	27	21	23
" " " 13....	19	19	19	" " " 13...	23	23	23
" " " 14....	26	23	23	" " " 14...	23	23	23
" " " 15....	36	25	25	" " " 15...	23	23	23
" " " 16....	18	5	5	" " " 16...	18	13	14
" " " 17....	18	18	18	" " " 17...	30	27	27
" " " 18....	26	25	25	" " " 18...	25	25	25
" " " 19....	28	19	24	" " " 19..	20	14	18
" " " 20....	44	34	34	" " " 20...	22	22	22
" " " 21....	27	27	27	" " " 21...			
" " " 22....	17	14	14	" " " 22...	20	17	17
" " " 23....	10	1	5	" " " 23...	18	17	17
" " " 24....				" " " 24...			
" " " 25....	20	20	20	" " " 25...	12	11	11
" " " 26....	22	21	21	" " " 26...	26	24	24
" " " 27....	26	26	26	" " " 27...	28	28	28
" " " 28....	19	16	16	" " " 28...	14	13	13
" " " 29....	12	11	11	" " " 29...	13	13	13
				" " " 30...	20	20	20
	677	558	575	" " " 32...	15	8	9
				" " " 33...	20	20	20
					645	584	611
					677	558	575
					1322	1142	1186

Primary School Examination, June 28th, 1872.

	Examined.	Passed.	Admitted.		Examined.	Passed.	Admitted.
Male Primary No. 1....	34	32	32	Female Primary No. 1...	47	43	44
" " " 2....	25	22	23	" " " 2...	16	15	16
" " " 3....	20	19	19	" " " 3...	37	35	36
" " " 4....	23	23	23	" " " 4...	21	21	21
" " " 5....	13	12	12	" " " 5...	12	11	12
" " " 6....	21	17	19	" " " 6...	20	17	18
" " " 7....	24	22	24	" " " 7...	30	30	30
" " " 8....	17	17	17	" " " 8...	20	20	20
" " " 9....	22	22	22	" " " 9...	16	16	16
" " " 10....	20	13	18	" " " 10...	26	22	23
" " " 11...	27	24	24	" " " 11...	26	26	26
" " " 12....	13	13	13	" " " 12...	28	25	26
" " " 13....	22	21	21	" " " 13...	14	14	14
" " " 14....	29	24	25	" " " 14...	22	20	21
" " " 15....	36	14	31	" " " 15...	33	30	33
" " " 16....	23	11	20	" " " 16...	24	23	24
" " " 17....	24	23	23	" " " 17...	24	22	23
" " " 18...	27	21	23	" " " 18...	21	18	18
" " " 19....	24	21	21	" " " 19...	19	11	19
" " " 20....	37	34	35	" " " 20..	22	22	22
" " " 21...	13	13	13	" " " 21...	24	24	24
" " " 22....	21	18	19	" " " 22...	34	27	31
" " " 23....	4	2	2	" " " 23...	20	20	20
" " " 24....	7	7	7	" " " 24..	6	6	6
" " " 25. ..	9	9	9	" " " 25...	14	12	12
" " " 26....	14	10	13	" " " 26...	22	18	20
" " " 27....	21	21	21	" " " 27...	22	22	22
" " " 28....	13	12	12	" " " 28...	13	11	13
" " " 29....	12	10	10	" " " 29..	21	18	19
				" " " 30...	21	21	21
	594	507	551	" " " 32...	11	6	9
				" " " 33...	5	5	5
					692	631	664
					594	507	551
					1286	1138	1215

1872 } Number of Boys and Girls examined from Primary Schools.....2,608
" " " passed " " " 2,280
" " " admitted " " " 2,401

TABLES ACCOMPANYING SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

SHOWING THE

Number of Pay Scholars, Number of Free Scholars, the Number on Roll October 31st, 1872, the average attendance, and the Number of different Pupils in School during the Year.

	Pay.	Free.	On Roll.	Average Attendance.	Number in School during the year.	Number of Teachers.
Baltimore City College.....	317	23	340	314	502	10
Eastern Female High School...	297	67	364	320	486	11
Western Female High School...	379	49	428	384	565	12
	993	139	1132	1018	1553	
Male Grammar No. 1.....	218	30	248	211	403	7
" " " 2.....	200	104	304	265	500	8
" " " 4.....	109	109	218	186	338	6
" " " 5.....	74	102	176	139	267	4
" " " 6.....	233	41	274	234	414	7
" " " 7..	34	75	109	83	163	3
" " " 8.....	105	103	208	177	348	5
" " " 9.....	98	73	171	153	248	5
" " " 10.....	121	101	222	185	332	6
" " " 11.....	90	125	215	178	322	6
" " " 12.....	59	65	124	99	227	4
" " " 13.....	187	74	261	202	373	6
" " " 14	136	62	198	175	301	5
" " " 15.....	261	78	339	266	479	7
" " " 17.....	111	93	204	168	292	5
" " " 18.....	122	79	201	182	350	6
" " " 19.....	110	59	169	140	237	4
" " " 20.....	110	94	204	150	324	4
	2378	1467	3845	3194	5918	
Male (unclassified) 21.....	169	63	232	184	351	5
						136

				Pay.	Free.	On Roll.	Average Attendance.	Number in School during the year.	Number of Teachers.
Female	Grammar	No.	1.....	316	62	378	307	596	9
"	"	"	2.....	219	140	359	262	496	7
"	"	"	3.....	90	60	150	120	219	4
"	"	"	4.....	134	106	240	196	361	6
"	"	"	5.....	72	116	188	159	293	4
"	"	"	6.....	178	64	242	200	364	6
"	"	"	8.....	166	120	286	230	479	6
"	"	"	9.....	49	57	106	92	178	3
"	"	"	10.....	109	121	230	197	343	6
"	"	"	11.....	92	122	214	172	347	6
"	"	"	12.....	92	81	173	140	269	4
"	"	"	13.....	206	94	300	234	427	6
"	"	"	14.....	87	61	148	125	250	5
"	"	"	15.....	258	97	355	281	513	8
"	"	"	16.....	9	70	79	64	134	2
"	"	"	17.....	128	124	252	195	326	6
"	"	"	18.....	109	80	189	155	269	5
"	"	"	19.....	116	47	163	129	231	4
"	"	"	20.....	105	89	194	179	295	5
				2535	1711	4246	3437	6390	
"	(unclassified)	"	21.....	187	110	297	232	404	6
									108

	Pay.	Free.	On Roll.	Average Attendance.	Number in School during the Year.	Number of Teachers.
Male Primary, No. 1.....	278	167	445	405	683	9
" " " 2.....	49	127	176	131	270	4
" " " 3.....	87	178	265	190	425	6
" " " 4.....	86	167	253	189	375	6
" " " 5.....	28	244	272	122	339	4
" " " 6.....	48	155	203	170	324	5
" " " 7.....	94	170	264	195	406	6
" " " 8.....	70	136	206	152	304	4
" " " 9.....	56	146	202	147	359	5
" " " 10.....	75	182	257	193	377	5
" " " 11.....	39	188	227	156	360	6
" " " 12.....	101	182	283	213	433	6
" " " 13.....	55	173	228	195	372	6
" " " 14.....	109	98	207	156	312	5
" " " 15.....	166	168	334	280	411	6
" " " 16.....	36	234	270	190	427	6
" " " 17.....	60	249	309	220	446	6
" " " 18.....	119	67	186	146	295	4
" " " 19.....	54	128	182	136	282	4
" " " 20.....	131	199	330	230	466	7
" " " 22.....	39	180	219	169	341	5
" " " 23.....	76	58	134	101	199	3
" " " 24.....	4	75	79	49	112	2
" " " 25.....	46	117	163	128	258	4
" " " 26.....	31	139	170	125	249	4
" " " 27.....	70	130	200	164	311	5
" " " 28.....	35	190	225	165	332	5
" " " 29.....	39	140	179	123	288	4
	2081	4387	6468	4840	9756	142

	Pay.	Free.	On Roll.	Average Attendance.	Number in School during the year.	Number of Teachers.
Female Primary No. 1	228	115	343	262	530	7
" " " 2	71	123	194	167	262	4
" " " 3	110	227	337	300	483	7
" " " 4	85	150	235	172	391	5
" " " 5	48	221	269	193	420	5
" " " 6	73	178	251	194	361	6
" " " 7	103	121	224	161	371	5
" " " 8	72	97	169	115	250	4
" " " 9	66	136	202	158	350	5
" " " 10	90	154	244	178	352	5
" " " 11	53	172	225	172	343	5
" " " 12	75	242	317	237	489	7
" " " 13	65	172	237	168	329	5
" " " 14	70	72	142	100	266	4
" " " 15	158	135	293	222	454	6
" " " 16	37	206	243	183	373	5
" " " 17	88	245	333	257	482	7
" " " 18	94	57	151	120	255	3
" " " 19	65	107	172	120	295	3
" " " 20	113	158	271	161	419	6
" " " 22	37	194	231	169	389	5
" " " 23	70	62	132	105	217	3
" " " 24	3	72	75	49	101	2
" " " 25	41	101	142	107	217	3
" " " 26	42	112	154	117	239	4
" " " 27	83	125	208	179	323	5
" " " 28	41	183	224	169	260	5
" " " 29	36	125	161	117	257	4
" " " 30	37	132	169	134	258	4
" " " 32	72	154	226	146	363	4
" " " 33	86	42	128	110	189	3
	2312	4390	6702	5042	10286	146

EVENING SCHOOLS.

	Pay.	Free.	On Roll.	Average Attendance.	Number in School during the year.	Number of Teachers.
Evening School No. 2.....	.....	200	200	164	200	5
" " " 3.....	.....	65	65	46	65	2
" " " 4.....	9	164	173	97	173	5
" " " 5.....	.....	100	100	81	100	3
" " " 6.....	3	97	100	59	100	2
" " " 15.....	.....	86	86	58	86	3
	12	712	724	445	724	20
" " " 24 (Female)	.....	29	29	18	29	1
	12	741	753	463	753	21

COLORED SCHOOLS.

	Pay.	Free.	On Roll.	Average Attendance.	Number in School during the Year.	Number of Teachers.
Male Colored School, No. 1.....	46	103	149	96	288	3
" " " " 2.....	58	177	235	159	392	5
" " " " 3	93	178	271	220	422	6
" " " " 4.....	38	43	81	54	138	2
" " " " 5.....	22	131	153	127	263	4
" " " " 7....	29	247	276	168	522	4
	286	879	1165	824	2025	24
Female Colored School, No. 1...	100	70	170	99	291	3
" " " " 2...	40	257	297	183	545	5
" " " " 3...	102	243	345	260	524	5
" " " " 4...	75	118	193	121	382	4
	317	688	1005	663	1742	17
Even'g School, (Colored,) No. 2	86	17	103	77	103	3
" " " " 3	130	135	265	194	265	6
" " " " 5	30	42	72	50	72	1
" " " " 7	70	20	90	41	90	2
	316	214	530	362	530	12

SUMMARY STATEMENT,

Showing the Number of Schools, Teachers, Pay Scholars, Free Scholars, Number on Roll October 31st, 1872, Average Attendance, and Number of different Pupils in School during the Year.

GRADES.	Number of Schools.	Number of Teachers.	Number of Pay Pupils.	Number of Free Pupils.	On Roll October 31st, 1872	Average Attendance.	Number of different Pupils in School during the Year.
Baltimore City College	1	10	317	23	340	314	502
Eastern Female High School	1	11	297	67	364	320	486
Western " " "	1	12	379	49	428	384	565
Male Grammar	18	98	2378	1467	3845	3194	5918
Female "	19	102	2535	1711	4246	3437	6390
Male, (unclassified)	1	5	169	63	232	184	351
Female, "	1	6	187	110	297	232	404
Male Primary	28	142	2081	4387	6468	4840	9756
Female "	31	146	2312	4390	6702	5042	10286
Evening Schools, Male	6	20	12	712	724	445	724
" " Female	1	1	0	29	29	18	29
Day Schools, (Colored)	10	41	603	1567	2170	1487	3977
Evening Schools, "	4	12	316	214	530	362	530
Music Teachers		4					
Drawing "		4					
	122	614	11,586	14,789	26,375	20,259	39,918

Number promoted to Grammar Schools..... 486

Number promoted to Primary Schools..... 2,401

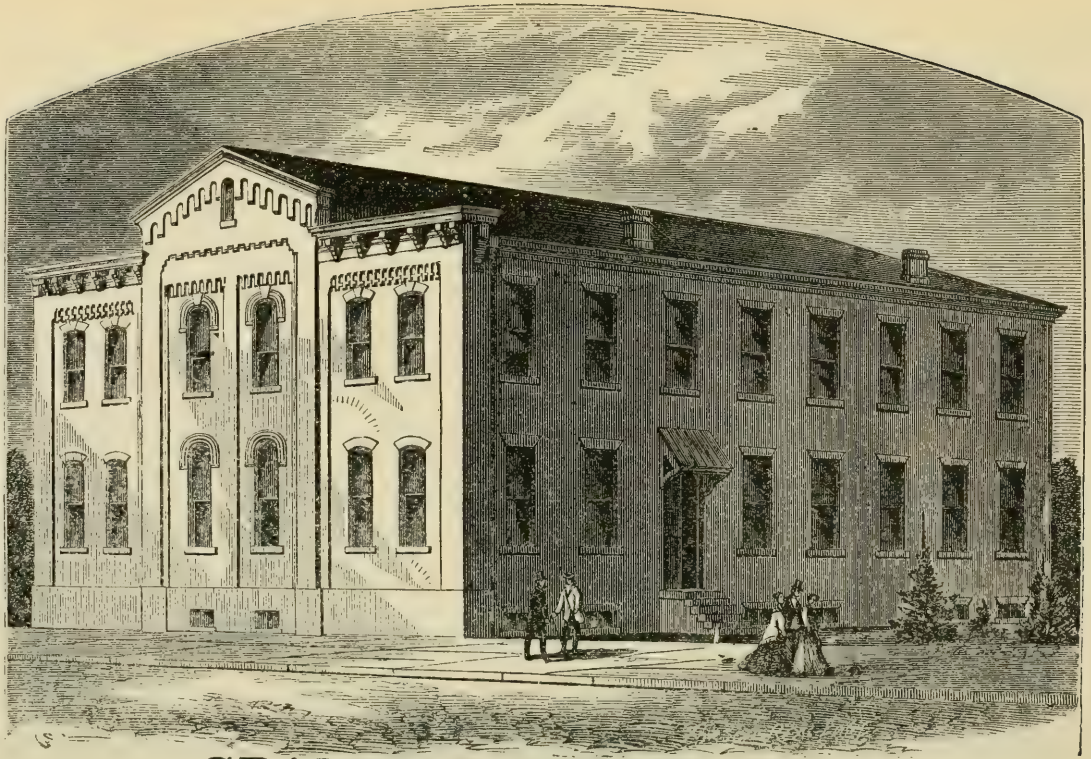
2,887

Total number in School during the year..... *37,031

*This number indicates as nearly as it can be accurately ascertained, all the pupils that were in the Schools during the year.

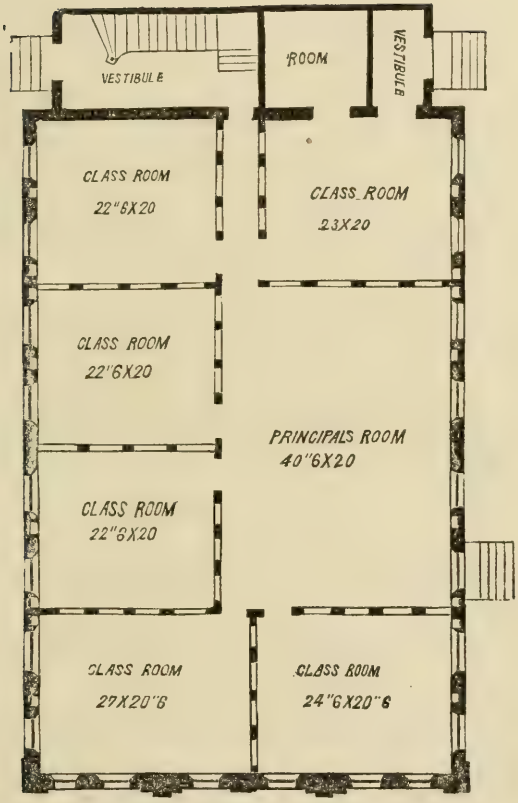
The changes made by the pupils must always be excepted; some remain one term, some two, some three. Removals by parents are for the most part the cause of these changes; and the number of such changes cannot be correctly learned.

5



GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 4,

Sharp street, near Henrietta.



Ground Plan of No. 4.

REPORT

OF THE

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT.

REPORT.

———o———

Wm. R. Creery, Esq.

Superintendent of Public Instruction:

In conformity with the requirements of the law creating the office of Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction, I hereby submit to you my first report.

Since the opening of the schools in September last, I have visited all the Primary Schools at least once, and many of them more than once, aggregating one hundred and thirty visits to schools, and more than five hundred to classes. The length of each visit was determined by circumstances, and extended from a half hour to two hours, as my judgment approved. I employed the time in aiding the teachers in organizing their classes, in making suggestions with reference to instruction and discipline, in addressing the pupils, in conducting recitations, and in such other ways as I deemed would be best promotive of school interests.

Our Primary Schools are doing well. On commencing my visits, I was prepared to find a few of them doing gratifying work; but I expected also to find many others much below the proper standard of efficiency. In this latter respect I have been disappointed. I am not able to indicate more than two or three that are not in satisfactory condition. It is needless to say that I am devoting to these latter that special attention which their condition demands. In bearing testimony to the prosperity of the Primary Schools generally, I do not

wish to be understood as intimating that any of them have attained a degree of excellence beyond which advancement is not desirable. There is room for improvement in all of them.

There is a disposition every were manifested to go over too much ground in too short a time—to hasten through the schedule, and then attempt more than its requirements. I have insisted that teachers should adhere strictly to the schedule, and devote their attention not so much to the amount learned by the pupils as to the completeness of what is learned. The great aim in education should be thoroughness not bulk, quality not quantity. But it is in the alphabet class that improvement in methods is most needed. Preparation is required here, not instruction; training not discipline. The soil that is not properly broken, and ploughed and harrowed, cannot be expected to yield other than a dwarfed and meagre harvest. The little ones in this department are fresh from parental indulgence, with energies unrestrained, and natures averse to the conditions of the school room. To awaken them to an interest in school—to develope a love of order in their minds—to get them ready so that after a while they may engage in study for the pleasure it affords, and appreciate discipline as the restraint of kindness, is the great work of the teacher here. I have not found it universally attended to in our schools.

I may here be permitted a word to the appointing power. The necessity of superior skill and tact in this work is obvious. And yet the last appointee, the most inexperienced and least capable teacher, is usually assigned to its performance. If care and caution be necessary, as they are, in the selection of one to perform the varied and responsible duties of teacher, they should be exercised in their highest degree with reference to the incumbent of this important department of the school. And whenever a lady has proved herself to be

qualified for the post, inducements should be proffered, even by increase of salary if need be, to have her continue in it. The position of principal is rendered desirable, and is sought after because of the advanced compensation it affords; there is no good reason why the Alphabet department, second surely to no other in the school, unless that of principal, should not be invested with a similar attraction.

Our Primary School teachers, as a class, are equal, I am sure, to any similar class elsewhere. It is due to them that I should commend the faithfulness, energy and ability with which they have discharged, and are continuing to discharge their duties. The zeal and interest they have manifested in the most approved methods of teaching, and the eagerness with which they have invited criticism of their work, evidence a live professional spirit on their part, and a thorough appreciation of the great responsibilities resting upon them. But while I thus commend them as a class, I must honestly admit that some lack the necessary qualities of successful teachers. The number of such in our Primary corps, I am happy to say, is few; but there is no good reason why there should be any. When experience has demonstrated the unfitness of a lady for teaching, she should be encouraged to engage in some more suitable and appropriate occupation. The momentous importance of skill and ability in moulding and shaping the minds of the little ones in our schools, who are speedily to become active citizens, and who are to stamp the future time with an enduring impress for good or evil, cannot be too highly estimated. Whoever has such qualities and is zealous and conscientious in their exercise, is a treasure of inestimable value in the school room. There are many such among our teachers; indeed the great majority of them may be so esteemed. But when these essentials are wanting, the retention of the teacher is not only unjust to the children, whom it bereaves of the enjoyments and advantages of a

requisite education, but is also criminal against society, whom it robs of the services of a valuable coadjutor in the cause of civilization.

The state of discipline in our Primary Schools is satisfactory. The cheerful and happy countenances of the pupils indicate that they are ruled by affection rather than force.

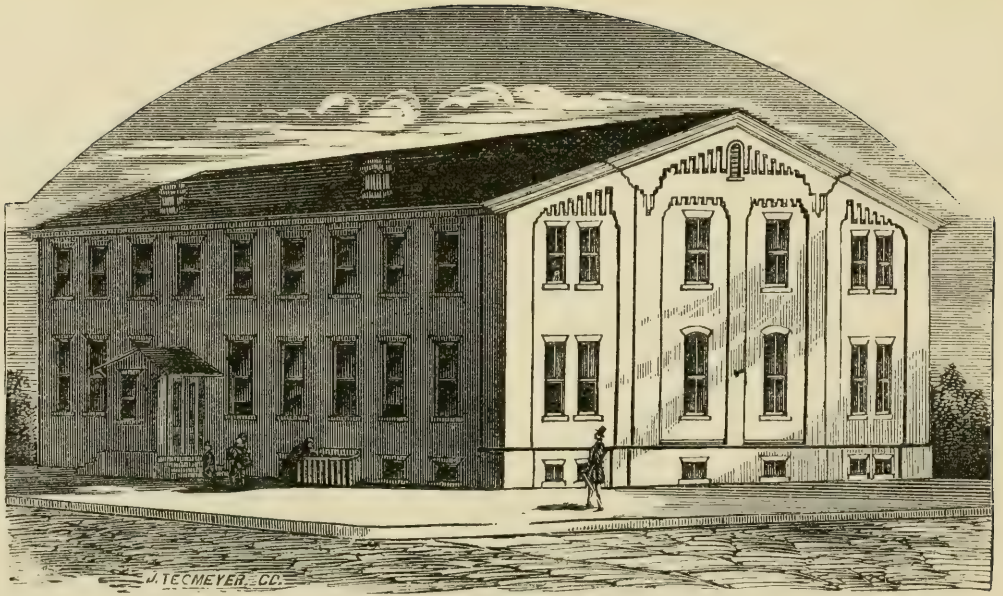
The schedule of studies which was prepared by yourself, and which I found in our schools on commencing my official duties three months ago, has elicited my careful attention. I am aware that this was not required of me—the duty of my position being only that of visiting the Primary Schools and examining their respective classes. But the responsibilities of the position naturally directed my critical inquiry into the character of the schedule, with a view to such suggestions regarding it as experience might convince me were appropriate. I may add that I was induced to such action, too, because of some teachers looking upon the course of study it required, as too light and easy of accomplishment. I am convinced that it is exactly what is needed for our Primary Schools. It embraces every study adapted to the wants and capacities of the pupils. If it has any fault, it is that of exacting too much of minds so young. Thorough teaching according to its requirements, will either qualify the children for any examination testing their fitness for admission into higher grades of schools, or furnish them sufficient education for the ordinary purposes of life.

In conclusion, allow me to express my thanks to you for the courtesy and kindness you have invariably extended to me in our official relations, and the care you have uniformly manifested to render my position agreeable and pleasant.

Respectfully submitted,

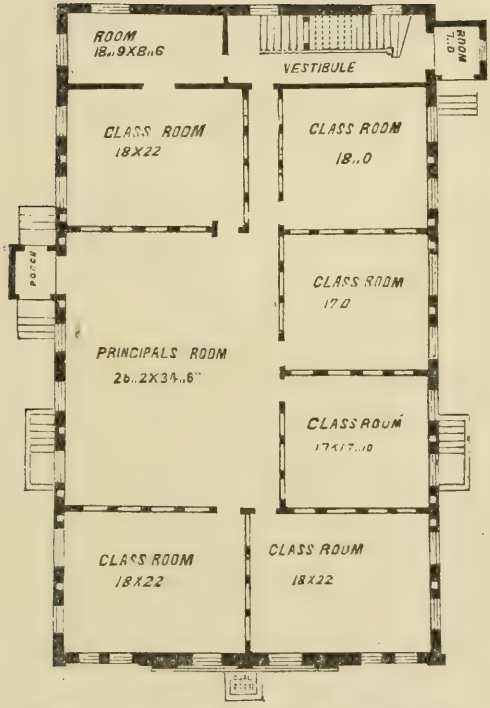
BERNARD C. REED,

Assistant Superintendent.



Male and Female Primary Schools No. 12,

S. W. CORNER BARRE AND WARNER STREETS.



GROUND PLAN OF NO. 12.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS

OF THE

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS

OF

BALTIMORE CITY,

For the Fiscal Year ending October 31*st*, 1872.

REPORT

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS,
Baltimore, October 31st, 1872.

The Committee on Accounts of the Board of Commissioners of Public Schools hereby respectfully submit the following report, (in tabular statements) exhibiting the *receipts* and *disbursements* of the funds set apart for Public School purposes by the City and State authorities.

It will be seen by comparing Tables A and B, that the expenditures do not exceed the appropriations by the sum of $23,115.45, while by a comparison of Tables "B" and "C," the *expenditures* exceed the *receipts* by the sum of $17,488.61. This is accounted for from the fact that the assessment of taxes for the year ending with this report, did not cover the appropriations by the difference above specified. For further information see Tables D, E, F and G.

The Committee further report that the accounts of Henry M. Cowles, the Secretary of the Board, have been carefully examined by them and found to be correct. His *receipts* from all sources have amounted to the sum of $39,306.47, which has been paid over to the City Register, who has receipted for the same.

Respectfully submitted,

PHILIP M. SNOWDEN,
WM. M. IVES,
T. J. MAGRUDER,
J. L. LAWTON,
B. CASSIDY,
Committee on Accounts.

TABLE A,

Showing the Total Appropriations by the City Council for Public School purposes for the Fiscal Year ending Oct. 31st, 1872.

TOTAL AMOUNT OF APPROPRIATIONS.

For Salaries White Schools	$350,000 00
" Repairs and Cleaning	12,000 00
" Rents and Ground Rents	20,000 00
" Books and Stationery	30,000 00
" Furniture	10,000 00
" Fuel	12,000 00
" Incidentals	10,000 00
" Colored Schools	50,000 00
	$494,000 00

TO INSPECTOR OF BUILDINGS.

For Repairs, Annual Appropriation	$ 12,000 00
Balance from 1871 for General Repairs	3,854 69
" " " " Colored No. 7	866 10
For Building Male and Female Grammar No. 5	18,000 00
" " " " Primary No. 15	16,000 00
	$544,720 79

TABLE B.

Showing the Expenditures for the Fiscal Year ending October 31st, 1872.

TOTAL AMOUNT EXPENDED YEAR ENDING OCT. 31ST, 1872.

Paid Salaries White Schools	$349,127 42
" Repairs and Cleaning White Schools	17,655 82
" Rents and Ground Rents "	12,191 12
" Books and Stationery "	35,827 65
" Fuel "	10,613 77
" Furniture "	9,887 21
" Incidentals "	7,949 59
	$443,252 58

COLORED SCHOOLS.

Salaries	$23,077 33	
Sundry Expenditures	9,353 31	
		32,430 64
		$475,683 22

BY INSPECTOR OF BUILDINGS.

Repairs to No. 3, Colored	$7,000 00	
" " 7, "	865 41	
" Colored Schools generally	261 35	
		8,126 76
Paid for Lot for Colored No. 3		8,000 00
Paid by Inspector of Buildings for New Buildings		15,935 29
" " " " Repairs		13,860 07
		$521,605 34

Appropriated by City Council as per Table A	$544,720 79
Total Expenditures as per Table B	521,605 34
Amount Unexpended	$ 23,115 45

TABLE C.

Showing the amount received from all sources on account of Public Schools for Fiscal Year ending Oct. 31st, 1872.

From City Collector	$315,253 38
" State for White Schools	130,851 97
" " Colored "	4,707 46
" H. M. Cowles, Secretary	39,306 47
" John F. Plummer	126 66
	$490,245 94
Amount returned to Register November 1st, 1871, and included in Register's Statement for 1872	13,870 79
	$504,116 73

Amount Expended as per Table B	$521,605 34
Amount Collected	504,116 73
Expended over Receipts	$ 17,488 61

TABLE D.

Receipts from Pupils and Cost of Books and Stationery for 12 *Months ending October* 31*st*, 1872.

Several Grades.	Received from Pupils.	Cost of Books and Stationery.
Baltimore City College	$1,098 13	$1,733 64
Eastern Female High School	956 00	979 84
Western " " "	1,399 00	801 52
Male Grammar Schools	8,735 18	9,790 78
Female " "	9,371 01	9,916 39
Male Primary "	7,646 68	5,466 50
Female " "	8,525 18	6,175 69
Evening Schools—White	17 00	249 26
" " Colored	156 50	94 08
Day Schools—Colored	1,223 79	2,530 14
General Account	178 00	714 03
	$39,306 47	$38,451 87

TABLE E.

Expenditures for Evening Schools, White, from November 1st, 1871, to October 31st, 1872.

Paid for Salaries	$3,019 00
Paid Incidental Expenses	530 31
	$3,549 31

TABLE F.

Schools for Colored Children, Cost of Books and Stationery, and Receipts from Pupils for Twelve Months from November 1st, 1871, to October 31st, 1872.

Schools.	Received from Pupils.	Cost of Books and Stationery.	Schools.	Received from Pupils.	Cost of Books and Stationery.
Male 1.	$153 40	$224 38	Female No. 1..	$178 12	$251 50
" 2.	79 25	355 89	" " 2..	142 31	258 45
" 3.	114 75	339 58	" " 3.	126 16	247 00
" 4.	107 45	62 24	" " 4..	230 10	197 50
" 5.	47 50	172 78			
" 7.	44 75	420 78		$676 69	$954 45
	$547 10	$1575 65	Col. Eve'ng 2..	.....	$32 53
			" 3..	$86 10	23 55
			" 5..	25 00	.....
			" 7..	45 40	38 00
				$156 50	$94 08

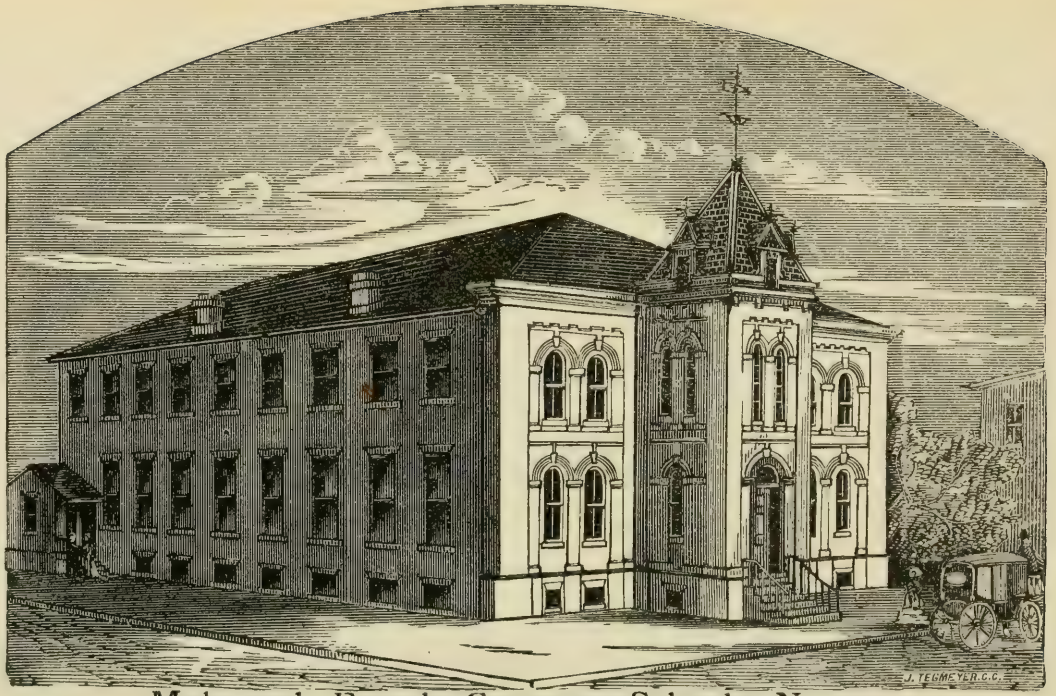
TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR COLORED SCHOOLS.

Paid for Salaries	$23,077 33
" " Repairs and Cleaning	1,393 47
" " Rent	2,848 88
" " Books and Stationery	2,624 22
" " Fuel	894 55
" " Furniture	1,204 43
" " Incidentals	387 76
	$32,430 64
" " Building and Refitting No. 3.	15,000 00
" " General Repairs of Buildings	261 35
	$47,691 99

TABLE G.

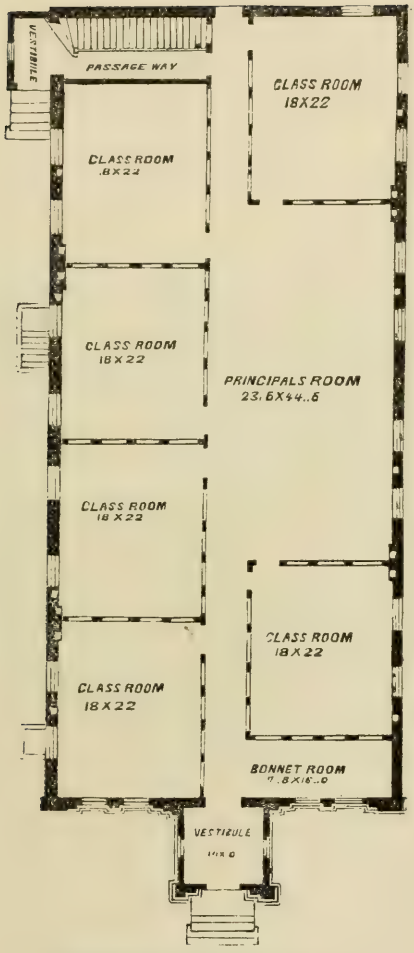
Showing Cost of Books and Stationery for each School and Receipts from Pupils during Twelve Months ending October 31st, 1872.

Schools.	Cost of Books and Stationery.	Received from Pupils.	Schools.	Cost of Books and Stationery	Received from Pupils.
Baltimore City College.....	$ 1733 64	$ 1098 13	Female Grammar No. 1.....	$645 36	$ 1253 50
East. Female High School....	979 84	956 00	" " " 2.....	951 58	769 75
West. Female High School...	801 52	1399 00	" " " 3.....	446 61	308 75
Male Grammar No. 1.....	581 63	877 75	" " " 4.....	400 93	486 50
" " " 2.....	933 41	792 00	" " " 5.....	577 70	231 25
" " " 4.....	421 51	438 75	" " " 6.....	547 79	722 52
" " " 5.....	264 35	191 75	" " " 8.....	647 69	588 25
" " " 6.....	476 37	916 01	" " " 9.....	319 40	216 75
" " " 7.....	328 97	127 50	" " " 10.....	545 88	398 50
" " " 8.....	485 75	401 50	" " " 11.....	410 89	394 50
" " " 9.....	422 23	368 00	" " " 12.....	400 16	326 25
" " " 10.....	637 94	457 90	" " " 13.....	437 94	821 25
" " " 11.....	533 41	346 50	" " " 14.....	334 07	410 16
" " " 12.....	273 89	273 00	" " " 15.....	987 51	891 00
" " " 13.....	493 21	676 65	" " " 16.....	188 92	43 00
" " " 14.....	483 76	492 50	" " " 17.....	786 46	417 33
" " " 15.....	976 24	874 62	" " " 18.....	367 77	425 50
" " " 17.....	755 22	371 50	" " " 19.....	408 76	440 25
" " " 18.....	398 91	491 00	" " " 20.....	510 97	226 00
" " " 19.....	560 44	401 50	Female Unclassified....21.....	501 30	590 25
" " " 20.....	763 54	236 75	Female Primary No. 1.....	206 36	830 99
" Unclassified 21.....	391 67	569 70	" " " 2.....	160 39	159 30
" Primary No. 1.....	215 12	999 75	" " " 3.....	377 42	395 31
" " " 2.....	145 18	161 33	" " " 4.....	213 32	362 50
" " " 3.....	284 10	316 58	" " " 5.....	194 61	161 50
" " " 4.....	226 46	276 75	" " " 6.....	173 05	296 40
" " " 5.....	140 65	78 75	" " " 7.....	156 26	353 10
" " " 6.....	209 25	168 75	" " " 8.....	131 01	274 25
" " " 7.....	124 66	369 50	" " " 9.....	229 51	190 00
" " " 8.....	231 00	234 50	" " " 10.....	253 00	296 12
" " " 9.....	128 69	193 75	" " " 11.....	182 94	230 50
" " " 10.....	229 96	226 00	" " " 12.....	316 38	305 50
" " " 11.....	198 75	181 35	" " " 13.....	221 68	209 75
" " " 12.....	193 48	344 66	" " " 14.....	168 71	271 25
" " " 13.....	191 85	212 75	" " " 15.....	209 22	465 65
" " " 14.....	182 43	346 25	" " " 16.....	160 77	150 25
" " " 15.....	255 94	437 32	" " " 17.....	185 80	263 05
" " " 16.....	110 27	132 75	" " " 18.....	178 53	297 10
" " " 17.....	187 23	227 50	" " " 19.....	126 20	190 75
" " " 18.....	217 74	388 40	" " " 20.....	200 48	314 75
" " " 19.....	226 01	180 75	" " " 22.....	171 64	148 00
" " " 20.....	247 92	319 25	" " " 23.....	117 68	290 75
" " " 22.....	199 73	146 00	" " " 24.....	79 85	4 50
" " " 23.....	199 90	258 50	" " " 25.....	207 88	123 91
" " " 24.....	72 88	20 35	" " " 26.....	134 97	183 38
" " " 25.....	166 46	196 32	" " " 27.....	138 11	253 77
" " " 26.....	169 51	108 75	" " " 28.....	193 95	131 00
" " " 27.....	106 27	266 17	" " " 29.....	137 07	150 75
" " " 28.....	111 69	118 50	" " " 30.....	138 06	145 10
" " " 29.....	141 70	170 75	" " " 32.....	197 53	226 75
Evening Schools.....	249 26	17 00	" " " 33.....	133 01	259 00
General Account.....	714 03	178 00			
	$19735 57	$20029 99		$16102 08	$17896 19

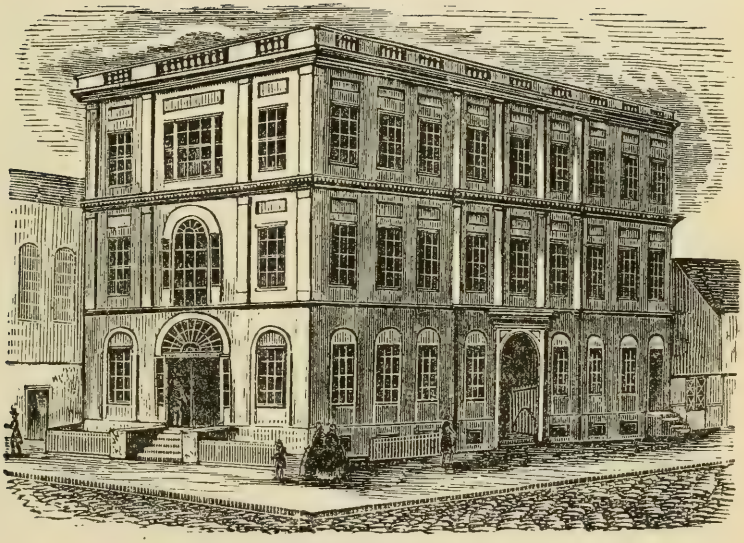


Male and Female Grammar Sehools, No. 13,

AISQUITH STREET, NEAR MULLIKEN STREET.



GROUND PLAN OF No. 13.



Baltimore City College.

THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

BALTIMORE CITY COLLEGE,

WITH

ACCOMPANYING PAPERS,

FOR

A. D. M.DCCC.LXXII.

Committee on Baltimore City College.

JOHN T. McGLONE,
15 St. Paul Street.

PHILIP M. SNOWDEN,
83 West Fayette Street.

C. W. CHANCELLOR, M. D.,
174 Walsh Street, Cor. Lanvale.

THOMAS KELLEY, M. D.,
Corner Exeter and Fawn Streets.

JOHN T. MORRIS, *ex officio*,
43 North Charles Street.

Faculty of the Baltimore City College.

THOMAS D. BAIRD, LL. D., PRINCIPAL,
Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy.

J. ASBURY MORGAN, A. M., VICE-PRINCIPAL,
Professor of the Latin and Greek Languages.

JAMES McINTIRE, M. D.,
Professor of Astronomy.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT, JR., A. M.,
Professor of Mathematics.

JAMES R. WEBSTER,
Professor of Writing and Book-keeping.

DAVID T. MILLARD, M. D.,
Professor of Natural Science.

HENRY E. SHEPHERD,
Professor of History and English Literature.

ANDREW S. KERR,
Professor of Mathematics.

A. L. MILLES,
Professor of the French Language.

CHARLES F. RADDATZ,
Professor of the German Language.

THE PUBLIC DAY.

The Exercises of the Twenty-second Public Day were held in Holliday Street Theatre, on Wednesday, July 3, 1872.

I. Certificates were given to the following named young men, in testimony of their having completed satisfactorily the course of study of four years:

GEORGE FRANK BAILY,
JOHN HEWLETT BLACKLOCK,
WILLIAM HALL COOPER,
WILLIAM GEORGE DAVIS,
JOHN SUMMERFIELD DEALE,
DANIEL HENRY DOYLE,
EDWARD SAMUEL FARROW,
CHARLES AUGUST FISHER,
PHILIP HENRY FRIESE,
JOHN WM. HERMAN GEIGER,
JACOB GOODMAN,
GEORGE HOLLANDER,
DECIMUS JUNIUS JUVENAL,
JOHN McELMOYLE,
STEPHEN FOXWELL NORRIS,
HENRY CLAY SULTZER.

II. The following honorary appointments were made by the Faculty:

JOHN McELMOYLE,.....The Honorary Oration.
STEPHEN F. NORRIS,.....The Valedictory Oration.
JACOB GOODMAN,.....The Salutatory Address.

III. The Peabody Prizes (in all $500) were awarded by the Faculty and distributed by Philip R. Uhler, Esq., Librarian of the Peabody Institute, as follows:

Of the First Grade, $100 *each.*

JOHN McELMOYLE, STEPHEN F. NORRIS, JACOB GOODMAN.

Of the Second Grade, $50 *each.*

GEORGE HOLLANDER, D. JUNIUS JUVENAL,
PHILIP H. FRIESE, JOHN W. H. GEIGER.

NOTE.—Mr. Edward S. Farrow, having been but three years in our College, could not, therefore, be a competitor for the Prizes. His standing in the Class, as maintained during the time he was with us, was such as would have entitled him to a Prize of the Second Grade.

REPORT.

———:o:———

BALTIMORE CITY COLLEGE, October 31, 1872.

To the Commissioners of Public Schools:

GENTLEMEN:

The exercises of the public day were held in the Holliday Street Theatre on the 3d of July, 1872. A class of sixteen young men received the certificate of the school, agreeably to the Ordinance of the Mayor and City Council, testifying that they had satisfactorily completed our course of study of four years. Their names are recorded on the opposite page, with other minutes of the day. The Trustees of the Peabody Institute distributed the prizes to the successful competitors by the hands of Philip R. Uhler, Esq., their Librarian.

The annual examination for admissions to the College from Public Grammar Schools was held in the Eastern and Western High School buildings on the 5th and 6th days of July. Two hundred and twelve candidates attended this examination, of whom one hundred and fifteen passed entirely; sixty-two others were admitted, making together one hundred and seventy-seven. An examination of candidates from other schools was held in the College building on the 9th of September. At this examination twelve young men attended, of whom one only passed entirely, and five were admitted. The total admissions, therefore, were 182.

The roll in the fall quarter was made up as follows, viz.:

In the Fourth Year Class	28
" Third " "	42
" Second " "	95
" First " "	175
Total Number on Fall Quarter, 1872	340
Returned after the summer vacation	178
Entered from Grammar Schools	157
" " other Schools	5
	340

No change has occurred during the past year in the personnel of the Faculty, and their duties, with extremely little interruption, have been discharged with constancy. The number of students in attendance has been unusually large; perhaps the average is the largest in the history of the school, being nearly three hundred. This has aggravated very greatly the inconveniences which we have been enduring all along from the incommodiousness of this building. The classes are necessarily large, whilst most of the class-rooms are very small. Prof. Kerr has been compelled to relinquish his, altogether, and use the assembling-room instead, out of regard to his own health as well as that of the scholars. The large room, however, is ill adapted for this use, and will prove, no doubt, equally disadvantageous to both teacher and pupil, but in another way. It is one of the worst auditory-rooms in the city, so that it is with unusual effort and difficulty one can make himself well heard. In using it as a class-room, therefore, the teacher must make exhausting effort, and at last the pupils suffer loss from not hearing distinctly. Prof. Raddatz, likewise, has to use this room part of the time, he not having any room of his own, and this adds to the inconvenience that of having two classes under instruction by different teachers in the same room.

We still hope, from the action in this direction of the last City Council, that a suitable building will soon be provided for the use of this College.

The regular routine of study has been pursued without variation from the previous year, and with quite similar results.

There is, as there has all along been, too great a disparity in the material of which the several classes are made up—too great a difference in age, in attainments, and in every qualification for success. This we have no power to remedy, and can only do the best our experience may enable us with the material furnished. To some extent, however, the Board could apply a remedy to this evil; and I now renew the suggestion that there seems no good reason why boys should be considered eligible to enter on the more difficult curriculum of the College at an earlier age than girls are permitted to enter the High Schools. I therefore recommend to your honorable body that thirteen years at least be hereafter required of candidates for the College, and that the Rules of Order be changed to that effect.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS D. BAIRD.

CURRICULUM.

FIRST YEAR.

English Grammar and Analysis,
Elocution,
History of England,
Writing,
Natural Philosophy, (elementary,)
Latin, commenced,
Book-Keeping, commenced,
Algebra, completed,
Geometry, III Books.

SECOND YEAR.

Rhetoric, Composition and Elocution,
English Grammar and Analysis,
History of Rome,
Book-Keeping, continued,
Physical Geography,
Physiology,
Latin, continued,
German, commenced,
Geometry, completed,
Plane Trigonometry,
Mensuration.

THIRD YEAR.

Rhetoric, Composition and Elocution,
History of English Literature,
History of Greece,
Natural Philosophy, (full course,)
Astronomy, commenced,
Latin, continued,
German, continued,
Greek, commenced, (optional,)
French, commenced,
Surveying, Leveling and Navigation.

FOURTH YEAR.

Original Speeches and Elocution,
English Literature,
History of the Ancient Empires,
Mental Philosophy,
Moral Philosophy,
Constitution of the United States,
Chemistry and Geology,
Latin, continued,
Greek, "
French, "
German, "
Analytical Geometry,
Astronomy, completed,
Review of Mathematics.

Recitations of Baltimore City College,

67th and 68th Terms.

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I. RECITATIONS HEARD EACH WEEK BY THE SEVERAL PROFESSORS.

PROF. BAIRD.—Latin, 9 times; Mental and Moral Philosophy, 3; Constitution of the United States, 1; Review, 4; Prep., 2.....19
PROF. MORGAN.—Latin, 14 times; Greek, 8.....22
DR. McINTIRE.—Astronomy, 4 times; History, 4..... 8
PROF. ELLIOTT.—Analytical Geometry, 4 times; Surveying, 4; Geometry and Trigonometry, 14; Review, 2 24
PROF. WEBSTER.—Book-Keeping, 8 times; Writing, 16.....24
DR. MILLARD.—Chemistry, 3 times; Natural Philosophy, 13; Physiology, 6 .22
PROF. SHEPHERD.—English Literature, 2; Rhetoric, 2; English Analysis, 18..22
PROF. KERR.—Algebra, 20; Arithmetic, 4.....24
PROF. MILLES.—French, 5; Latin, 15; History, 2.....22
PROF. RADDATZ.—German, 13; History, 9.....22

II. RECITATIONS MADE EACH WEEK BY THE SEVERAL CLASSES.

H CLASS.—Latin, 4 times; Greek, 4; French, 2; German, 2; Analytical Geometry, 3; Astronomy, 1; Chemistry, 3; English Literature, 2; Mental and Moral Philosophy, 3; Constitution of the United States, 1.....25
G CLASS.—Latin, 4 times; Greek, 4; French, 3; German, 3; Astronomy, 1; Surveying, 4; Natural Philosophy, 4; Rhetoric, 2.....25
F CLASS.—Latin, 5 times; German, 4; Geometry, 5; Astronomy, 1; Book-Keeping, 2; Physiology, 3; History, 2; English Analysis, 3.....25
E CLASS.—Same as F.....25
D CLASS.—Latin, 5 times; English Analysis, 3; Algebra, 5; Arithmetic, 1; Geometry, 1; Natural Philosophy, 2; History, 3; Writing, 4; Book-Keeping, 1.....25
C CLASS.—Same as D.....25
B CLASS.—Same as D.....25
A CLASS.—Same as D.....25

STATEMENT

Of the Number of Candidates for the Baltimore City College, Examined, Passed and Admitted, for Ten Years, 1863 to 1872 inclusive.

From Grammar Schools.	1863.			1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.			1869.			1870.			1871.			1872.		
	Examined.	Passed.	Admitted.	Examined.	Passed.	Admitted.	Examined.	Passed.	Admitted.	Examined.	Passed.	Admitted.	Examined.	Passed.	Admitted.	Examined.	Passed.	Admitted.	Examined.	Passed.	Admitted.	Examined.	Passed.	Admitted.	Examined.	Passed.	Admitted.	Examined.	Passed.	Admitted.
No. 1	16	8	11	17	7	13	15	...	12	15	7	12	17	4	8	10	2	7	17	8	16	13	8	13	13	13	13	12	7	11
" 2	9	2	4	8	3	3	6	...	4	17	2	7	21	8	16	14	8	13	18	10	15	21	10	20	25	18	20	18	11	14
" 3	9	2	5	7	2	4	8	...	8	14	9	13	15	10	11	15	7	11	13	7	10	11	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 4	22	6	11	20	4	14	5	...	4	7	2	5	10	4	9	10	1	5	15	6	12	16	7	12	13	10	12	15	13	15
" 5	7	2	7	4	3	4	6	...	6	6	5	6	9	8	9	7	7	7	7	7	7	9	9	9	9	8	9	10	3	9
" 6	14	7	12	13	6	8	14	...	13	13	7	9	16	12	15	25	18	23	25	23	24	20	16	19	29	29	29	22	16	22
" 7	1	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	3	...	1	5	1	2	3	1	3	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	...	2
" 8	19	4	11	10	3	6	8	1	6	12	5	12	10	6	8	15	3	7	7	1	3	10	6	10	12	10	12	10	6	9
" 9	25	14	20	34	14	22	33	...	18	14	3	8	13	9	13	15	5	7	13	4	9	9	1	9	14	14	14	11	9	10
" 10	6	1	3	4	...	2	3	...	3	5	4	1	10	9	9	6	3	4	10	3	7	16	5	5	12	6	9	11	3	7
" 11	6	3	4	8	7	8	8	...	8	15	9	15	18	15	18	18	6	10	13	6	12	13	5	11	13	10	13	13	4	7
" 12	6	1	5	6	1	3	5	...	5	4	1	2	5	3	3	7	3	7	5	...	1	9	...	...	4	1	2	7	...	...
" 13 (formerly No. 3)	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	10	16	12	5	9
" 14	16	10	13	15	3	12	18	1	18	20	11	17	15	14	15	17	9	14	21	11	19	14	12	14	10	13	10	14	11	14
" 15	10	6	10	5	1	3	9	...	8	14	7	11	13	11	13	14	11	13	6	1	3	14	...	5	24	15	20	18	8	16
" 17	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	6	9	7	7	7	10	6	9
" 18	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	14	16	16	13	16	15	14	15	12	10	12
" 19	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	5	...	1	3	1	2	...	...	...
" 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	11	3	4	13	2	5	9	2	4
" 21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2
From other Schools	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	1	5	17	1	1	28	9	16	16	8	11	19	1	9	12	1	5

PUPILS ADMITTED

TO THE

BALTIMORE CITY COLLEGE,

JULY, 1872,

WITH THE WORK PERFORMED BY EACH.

The small figures 1, 2, 3, indicate fourths.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 1.

	Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Def. Arithmetic.	Def. Algebra.	Grammar.	Parsing.	Geography.	Spelling.
TEST (*maximum.*)	6	6	10	10	10	10	10	20
STANDARD (*minimum.*)	4	4	6	6	6	6	6	15
Addison, Samuel T.	4	5	9^{3}	8	7^{1}	9	7	16
Anderson, Charles E.	5^{1}	4^{2}	8	7	6^{3}	8^{3}	4^{2}	17
Bond, Wallace W.	2^{2}	5^{3}	10	9^{2}	7^{3}	9	8	19
Clarkson, Walter B.	6	6	9^{2}	9^{1}	8^{2}	9^{3}	9^{1}	20
*Ely, William R.	4^{1}	5	10	8	9^{1}	8	8	18
Gans, Isaac	2^{2}	6	10	6^{3}	8^{1}	9	8^{1}	19
Graham, David	5	5	9^{3}	8^{1}	9^{2}	9^{2}	8^{2}	19
Manahan, Frank R.	1^{1}	5	9^{3}	9^{1}	7^{3}	10	8^{1}	20
Merryman, Oliver P.	4^{2}	6	8^{3}	9	7^{3}	9	8	19
Milnor, Joseph K.	4^{3}	6	9^{3}	9^{3}	7	7^{2}	6^{3}	16
*Rock, Charles M.	4^{2}	4	9^{2}	7^{3}	7^{3}	8^{3}	7^{2}	16

*Did not enter.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 2.

	Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Def. Arithmetic.	Def. Algebra.	Grammar.	Parsing.	Geography.	Spelling.
TEST (*maxim.*)	6	6	10	10	10	10	10	20
STANDARD (*minim.*)	4	4	6	6	6	6	6	15
*Carroll, Joseph J	6	6	10	8^{2}	8^{2}	8^{2}	8^{3}	19
Downs, Howard F	4^{3}	6	8^{3}	9^{1}	8^{2}	9	8	20
Downs, Wilford C	4^{3}	5^{2}	9	9^{3}	9^{1}	10	8	20
Dryer, William C	6	6	9^{2}	8^{2}	7^{3}	7^{1}	8	18
*Hooper, William H	4^{3}	5	9	9	6^{3}	8	6^{2}	15
Leonard, Millard F	4	4	9^{3}	7^{3}	7	9	6^{1}	14
Lipper, Benjamin	4^{3}	6	9^{2}	9^{2}	6^{1}	8	7^{1}	18
*Louderman, George F	6	6	9	9^{3}	9	8^{1}	7^{2}	19
Padgett, George W	4	5	9^{1}	6^{1}	8^{3}	9^{3}	8	18
*Parker, George E	4^{3}	4	9^{3}	9	6^{1}	7^{2}	6	13
Pentz, C. Taylor	5	5	9^{2}	6	8^{2}	9	6^{1}	18
Pfister, John T	4^{3}	6	8^{3}	9^{3}	8^{1}	9^{2}	8	19
Sherwood, Wilbur F	5	6	9^{2}	10	8^{2}	8^{2}	7^{1}	19
Terry, Robert W	3^{1}	6	8^{3}	9	7^{1}	7^{3}	6^{2}	18

* Did not enter.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 4.

	Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Def. Arithmetic.	Def. Algebra.	Grammar.	Parsing.	Geography.	Spelling.
TEST (*maxim.*)	6	6	10	10	10	10	10	20
STANDARD (*minim.*)	4	4	6	6	6	6	6	15
Adams, Sidney D.	5	6	9^{3}	9^{2}	4^{2}	9^{2}	7^{3}	18
Damast, Frederick	5^{3}	4^{2}	9^{3}	7^{3}	8^{2}	9	6^{2}	17
Fentress, Walter G.	6	6	9^{3}	8^{1}	7^{2}	9^{2}	6^{3}	18
Friedman, Henry	5^{3}	6	9^{3}	7^{3}	8^{3}	8^{1}	6	20
Herrmann, Louis A.	4	5^{2}	9^{2}	8^{2}	7^{3}	9^{3}	6^{3}	18
Joyce, Richard E.	5	5	9	7^{2}	7^{3}	9	8^{1}	19
Kunsman, Thomas H. H.	5	6	10	9^{2}	9	9^{1}	8^{1}	18
McLaughlin, James J.	4	6	8^{3}	7^{3}	8	8^{3}	7^{1}	18
Neepier, Charles T.	4	4^{3}	9^{3}	7^{3}	7^{3}	9	6^{3}	19
Oberndorf, David.	6	6	10	8^{2}	8^{3}	9^{1}	7^{2}	19
*Scheidt, Robert	4^{1}	5^{2}	10	8^{2}	8	7^{3}	7^{1}	19
*Solman, Max	5	5^{2}	9^{2}	8^{1}	7	8^{3}	7^{1}	19
Stein, Simon.	5	5^{1}	10	9^{3}	8^{1}	9^{2}	8^{3}	18
Swindell, Charles J. B.	3	6	8^{2}	9^{1}	8	8	7^{2}	19
*Swindell, Charles E.	4^{3}	6	10	7^{3}	8^{1}	8^{3}	8^{2}	18

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No 5.

Brown, James G.	4^{1}	6	9^{3}	7^{1}	8^{2}	8	6^{2}	18
Foley, James P	2^{3}	5	9^{1}	7^{3}	6^{2}	8^{3}	6	18
Frisch, John M.	3	6	9^{1}	7^{2}	7^{3}	9^{1}	6^{1}	18
Gardner, Arnold F.	4^{2}	5^{2}	9^{3}	7	5^{2}	7^{3}	7^{3}	18
Harker, John C.	3^{1}	4^{2}	9^{1}	8^{2}	6^{2}	9^{1}	8^{1}	18
Lawrence, Millard B	4	5	9^{3}	8	8^{1}	9	6^{2}	19
Mitchell, Lloyd E.	4	6	8^{2}	7^{3}	6^{3}	9^{3}	6	18
Roberts, Theophs. D.	3	6	9^{3}	8^{1}	6^{2}	7^{2}	6^{2}	18
Rodenmayer, Harry N.	3	6	10	7^{3}	7^{2}	9^{2}	8	19

*Did not enter.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 6

	Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Def. Arithmetic.	Def. Algebra.	Grammar.	Parsing.	Geography.	Spelling.
TEST (*maxim.*)	6	6	10	10	10	10	10	20
STANDARD (*minim.*)	4	4	6	6	6	6	6	15
Black, Samuel W.	5	6	9^3	7^1	8	8^1	7^2	17
Browning, George D	4^3	6	10	8^3	7^2	9^3	7^2	15
Burke, Millard F.	6	6	9^3	10	8^3	9^3	7^2	18
*Clark, Benjamin D.	4^3	6	9^3	8^3	8	9^1	7^3	18
Cole, Lloyd	5	6	10	8^1	8^2	10	8^1	17
Cole, Walter	4^3	6	10	7^2	9^2	8^3	7^1	19
Daugherty, George W.	5^3	6	9^3	8^3	8	8	7^3	16
Foster, Charles T.	4^3	5	9^2	8^2	8^2	10	7^1	14
Gees, William F.	3^3	5^2	10	9	9^2	9	8^1	18
Harrell, Francis W.	6	6	9^1	8^3	7^1	9	8^3	18
Juvenal, Clarence P.	3	5	10	8	7^1	8^3	6^2	15
Keller, Franklin P	6	6	10	7^1	9^2	9^2	7^3	19
Kraft, Frank M	5	6	10	9	9^1	9^2	6^2	19
*Kraus, Henry	5^2	6	10	9^2	9^1	9^2	8^2	17
McElroy, Albert A	5	6	9	7^2	8^2	9^2	8	19
Marsden, Elias S	2^3	6	10	9^3	6^3	9^3	7^2	18
Phillips, Samuel C	3^2	6	10	9^2	8	8^3	7^3	17
Randall, Charles T.	5^3	6	9	8^3	7^2	9^3	8^2	15
Reindollar, William M.	3^2	6	9^2	7^1	6	9	6^1	17
Timanus, David C.	5	5^2	10	8^3	9^1	9^2	6^1	18
Turner, James G.	5	6	9^2	8^3	8^2	9^3	8^3	19
Zimmerman, Harry K.	4	6	10	9^1	8	9^2	7^3	18

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 7.

Leyshon, William	4^3	4^2	10	6	6^3	5^3	8^1	18
McCovick, Richard F.	4	3^1	10	6^3	6^3	9^1	7^1	19

* Did not enter.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 8.

	Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Def. Arithmetic.	Def. Algebra.	Grammar.	Parsing.	Geography.	Spelling.
TEST (*maxim.*)	6	6	10	10	10	10	10	20
STANDARD (*minim.*)	4	4	6	6	6	6	6	15
Brian, William C	6	6	9^{2}	9^{1}	9	9^{3}	8	17
Edmonds, Richard H	6	6	10	8^{1}	10	9^{3}	7^{3}	19
Gilbert, Charles H	5^{3}	6	10	8^{1}	8^{3}	9^{3}	8^{3}	18
Gist, Joseph	4	5	9^{3}	8^{1}	3^{2}	9^{2}	6^{1}	15
Houston, William A	4	6	9^{3}	8^{1}	4^{1}	9^{2}	6	17
Miller, George W	3^{2}	4	9	6^{3}	6^{2}	9^{1}	7^{2}	19
Nicolai, John L	4^{2}	5^{2}	10	8^{3}	6^{2}	8^{3}	6^{2}	18
Reese, John A	5^{1}	5	9^{1}	8^{3}	6^{3}	8^{2}	7^{1}	18
Taylor, Charles A	4^{3}	6	10	9^{2}	9	9^{3}	8^{3}	19

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 9.

Burgunder, Solomon A	4^{2}	5^{2}	9^{3}	7^{3}	9	8	8	19
Gibney, Richard	6	6	7^{1}	9^{3}	8^{1}	8^{3}	7^{2}	20
Goldman, Leon	5^{3}	5	9^{3}	9^{1}	7^{2}	7^{1}	6^{3}	20
Gray, James T	5	4^{2}	10	7	6^{1}	9	7^{1}	20
Holloway, Reuben R	6	6	9^{2}	8	6^{1}	8^{2}	9	17
Johnson, J. Bryson	5^{3}	5^{3}	9^{3}	9	6^{2}	9^{2}	6^{2}	16
Jones, Frank C	4	5^{2}	8^{2}	7	8	8^{3}	9^{2}	19
*Joseph, Jacob	3^{3}	5	9^{1}	8^{2}	7^{1}	8^{3}	6	20
Lauchheimer, Jacob M	5	6	9^{2}	8	8^{2}	10	8^{2}	20
Millholland, William K	5^{3}	6	9	8^{1}	8^{1}	7^{2}	9	19

* Did not enter.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 10.

	Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Def. Arithmetic.	Def. Algebra.	Grammar.	Parsing.	Geography.	Spelling.
TEST (*maxim.*)	6	6	10	10	10	10	10	20
STANDARD (*minim.*)	4	4	6	6	6	6	6	15
Adams, Howard D	3	6	10	8	7^{3}	8^{3}	7	16
Bateman, Benjamin F	3^{3}	6	10	8^{2}	9	9	6^{2}	13
Fisher, William T	4	4	10	8	6	9^{2}	6^{2}	14
Harman, James L	4	5^{2}	10	6^{2}	8^{3}	10	8^{1}	18
Meeth, John H	4	5^{2}	9^{3}	9	7^{3}	9	7^{2}	15
Rose, Thomas H	5	5^{3}	9	9^{1}	8^{2}	9^{3}	6	16
Schaum, Benjamin F	3^{3}	6	10	6^{3}	8^{3}	9^{3}	6^{1}	16
Sumwalt, Wilbur G	4^{1}	6	9^{2}	8	7^{1}	9^{2}	6	14

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 11.

Dunn, Joseph L	1^{3}	4^{2}	9^{1}	7^{2}	6	8	9^{1}	18
*Fischer, George D	5	6	8^{1}	7	6^{2}	7^{1}	7^{1}	17
Goldman, Henry	3^{1}	5	9^{3}	8^{2}	8^{1}	9^{2}	9	19
Hill, Hugh	5^{2}	6	9^{2}	7	7^{3}	8^{2}	8	18
James, Charles E	4^{1}	5	9^{3}	8^{1}	6^{1}	9^{3}	8^{1}	17
Sermon, Samuel W. S	4	5	9^{3}	8^{2}	7^{3}	9^{1}	8^{3}	20
Snow, Edward J	4	6	9^{1}	5	6	8^{2}	7^{2}	17

* Did not enter.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 13.

	Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Def. Arithmetic.	Def. Algebra.	Grammar.	Parsing.	Geography.	Spelling.
TEST (*maxim*)	6	6	10	10	10	10	10	20
STANDARD (*minim.*)	4	4	6	6	6	6	6	15
Blumenberg, Alfred G.	4	4	10	8^3	8	9^2	8^1	20
Cumming, William	5	6	9^1	7^3	5^3	9	8^2	20
Ehrman, John	2	5	8	6	6^1	8^1	6^2	19
Fuller, William W. N.	4^2	5	9^1	8	8^1	8^1	7^3	15
Gourley, James T.	3^1	5^3	10	9^1	9	9^1	9^2	20
Jacobi, Herman G.	5^3	5^2	9^2	7^3	9^1	9^2	8^3	17
Kelley, John J.	2^2	5	8^3	6^2	8^1	8^1	6	19
Poulson, James H.	6	6	8	6^1	7^1	9^1	7^1	17
Stricklen, Wiltz R.	4^1	6	10	9^1	9^2	9^3	8^3	18

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 14.

Askew, Thomas C.	5	6	10	8	9	9^3	9	18
Boucsein, Gustavus F.	5^3	6	10	8^2	7	9^3	8^1	17
*Cahill, John	2	6	10	7	8^2	7^3	6^1	18
Goldsmith, Max	5	6	9^3	8	9	9^1	6^1	20
Greensfelder, Lewis S.	4	6	9^2	8^3	7	8^3	7^3	17
Herman, Lewis.	5	6	10	8	8	8^2	7^3	18
Hush, George	4	6	10	6	6^2	9	6^2	18
Ijams, George E.	6	6	9^3	8	8^1	8^3	5^1	16
Meyer, Harry J.	5^2	6	9^3	8	5^3	9^3	6^3	19
Morton, George W.	5^2	5	10	8^1	9	8	7	18
New, John P.	5	6	10	8^2	9^3	8^2	7^2	16
Vollerdt, Theodore	5	5	10	7	7	7^1	7^2	19
*Walter, Joseph G.	5	6	10	8^3	8^2	9^2	7^2	19
Wrightson, Jeremiah H.	4^3	6	9^3	8^2	7^3	9^2	7^2	20

* Did not enter.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 15.

	Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Def. Arithmetic	Def. Algebra.	Grammar.	Parsing.	Geography.	Spelling.
TEST (*maxim.*)	6	6	10	10	10	10	10	20
STANDARD (*minim.*)	4	4	6	6	6	6	6	15
Ash, David	4^3	6	9^3	8	7^2	5^2	8^1	16
Barbour, Alexander L	2	6	7^1	9^2	6	8	6	19
Becker, William H	3^3	5	9^2	7^1	6	9^1	6^1	19
Giles, William A	4	5	9^3	8^2	9^1	9	7^2	18
Herring, Charles D	5^2	5^2	9^3	8	6^3	7^1	7	11
Jones, Charles G	5^3	6	8^2	8^2	7^2	9	7^1	17
Mason, Hammond	4^3	5^2	9^3	8^2	6^1	9^1	7^1	19
*Moran, Frank	5	6	10	8^2	8^2	9^3	8	19
Moss, William P	4^3	6	9^2	6^1	5^3	8^1	7^1	15
Nicholson, Joseph	4^2	5	9^1	7^3	7	8^3	6^2	16
*Ritter, Charles J. F	2^2	5	9^3	8^1	9	9^2	7^2	17
Sewall, Douglas	5	6	7^2	9^2	8^1	8^2	6	16
Smith, Charles C	5^2	6	10	8^2	8^2	9^2	8	17
Wade, David	2^1	5	9^3	6	7^2	8^1	7	15
*White, Charles H	4	4^3	9	8	5^2	8	7^1	19
*Wright, Edwin S	4^2	6	8^3	8^2	7	7^1	7^2	15

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 17.

Bartlett, T. Harry	3^2	5	9^3	6^2	6	9	6	17
Boston, George A	3^3	6	10	8	7	10	6^2	20
Bowling, Jacob E	2^3	4	9^2	6^2	7	8^3	6^1	18
Depro, Charles A	5	6	8^3	7	7^1	9^2	6^2	18
Greenbaum, Abraham	6	6	8^3	7^1	7^2	9^1	8	19
Holste, Charles	5	4^2	10	8^1	6^3	9	8	17
Knapp, Peter	4	5	9^3	6^1	9	7	6	19
*Steinmetz, George	5	6	9^3	8	7^3	8^3	7	19
Zittinger, George H	4	4^2	9	6	7^3	8	7^3	18

* Did not enter.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 18.

	Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Def. Arithmetic	Def. Algebra.	Grammar.	Parsing.	Geography.	Spelling.
TEST (*maxim.*)	6	6	10	10	10	10	10	20
STANDARD (*minim.*)	4	4	6	6	6	6	6	15
Anderson, Howard M.	2^3	6	9^3	8^3	7^2	8^2	6^1	18
Donnelly, William J	5	6	10	8^1	9^1	10	7^2	18
Goodman, Gustav C	6	5^2	10	8	7^3	9	8^1	16
Grove, James W	4^1	5	8^2	8^3	8^3	9^3	6^1	15
Klinefelter, William E	3^3	6	9^2	9^3	7^3	9^3	6^2	20
*Linaweaver, Henry L	5	6	10	8^3	9^1	9^3	8^2	16
McDowell, Robert T	4	6	10	8^1	9^1	9^2	6	16
Mules, Eugene F	5	6	10	8^1	9^2	10	7^1	19
Murray, Harry	5	6	9^3	8^1	9	9^2	7^1	15
Peirson, William A	4	6	10	8^1	10	9^2	8^3	19
Smiley, William R	6	6	10	8^3	8^2	9^3	7^3	15
Warner, Charles A	4^3	6	10	7^1	10	7^2	7^2	18

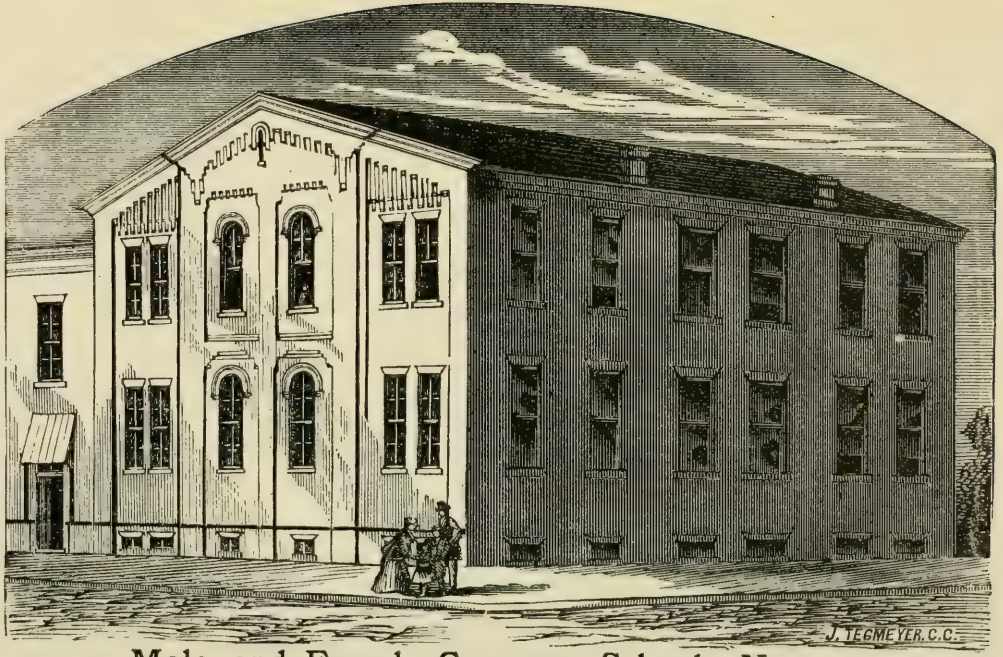
GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 20.

Beck, Frederick W	4	6	6^2	7^1	6	9^1	8^3	15
Houston, James R	4^3	4	7^1	4^2	7^1	7^2	7^2	16
Rogers, James S	4^3	6	9^2	7^1	6^3	7^3	7	13
Wilkinson, James E	4^1	4	8^3	6^1	7^1	9^3	7	15

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 21.

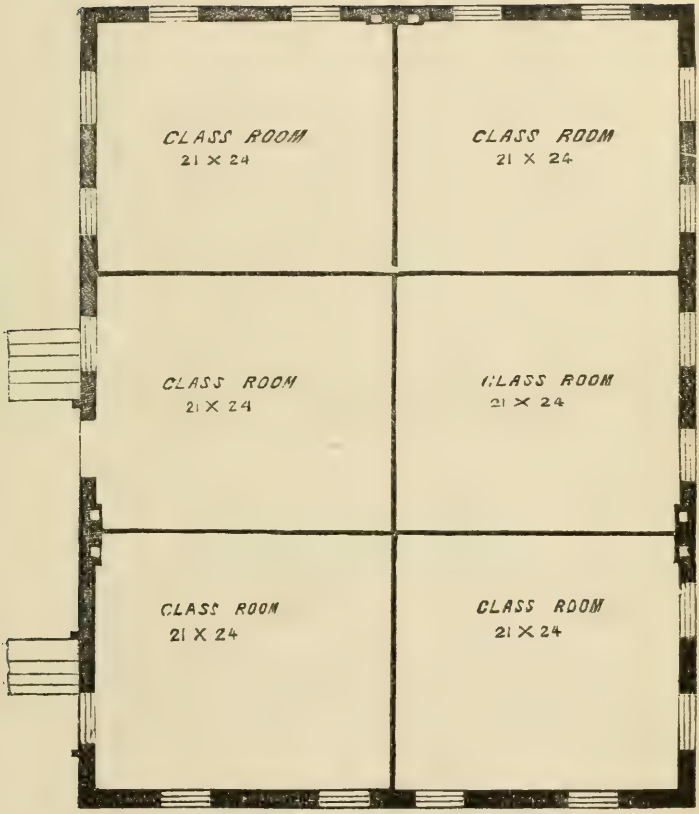
Brittain, Samuel L	4	6	9	6^1	7	9^2	4^3	16
Lucas, Harry F	2^1	6	8^1	7^3	7	9^3	6^1	16

*Did not enter.



Male and Female Grammar Schools No. 17,

WASHINGTON STREET, NEAR HAMPSTEAD STREET.



GROUND PLAN OF NO. 17.

Report of the Principal

OF THE

EASTERN FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL,

WITH

ACCOMPANYING PAPERS,

FOR THE YEAR 1872.

COMMITTEE

ON THE

FEMALE HIGH SCHOOLS.

JOHN P. POE, *Chairman.*
GEO. L. HAMEL,
H. B. ROEMER,
WM. C. ATKINSON,
T. J. MAGRUDER,
WM. M. IVES,
JOHN T. MORRIS, *President.*

TEACHERS

OF THE

EASTERN FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.

NATHANIEL H. THAYER,
Astronomy, Chemistry, Moral Philosophy.

ELIZABETH A. BAER,
Rhetoric, Elocution, Composition.

PHEBE J. TOMPKINS,
Arithmetic, Composition.

SARAH L. BASSFORD,
History, Composition, M. Geography.

MARY C. GEDDES,
Algebra, Geometry, Composition.

LAURA V. DEVALIN,
Physiology, English Literature, Composition.

ELIZA E. NICHOLAI,
Etymology, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Composition.

LAURA M. MULLIN,
Drawing.

VIRGINIA WENTZ,
Algebra, Composition, Penmanship.

LOUISA BROWNING,
Grammar, Composition.

AMANDE DUBRIEUL,
French.

J. H. ROSEWALD,
Vocal Music.

RECIPIENTS OF THE PEABODY MEDALS

OF THE

FIRST GRADE,

Obtained by a System of Averages, and Final Combination.

NAMES OF GRADUATES.	Scholastic Rank.	Conduct Rank.	Graduating Average.
Wells, Gertrude,.....	99 1/3	100	99 9-16
Leatherbury, Lena S. ...	99	100	99 8-16
Johnson, Ella G..... ..	97 7/8	100	98 15-16
Scudder, Sophia G.	97 5/8	100	98 13-16
Barnes, Medora.....	97 1/2	100	98 12-16
Recipients of the Medals of the Second Grade.			
Logsdon, Mary P.....	97 7/8	99 1/4	98 9-16
Campbell, Mary I.....	97 3/8	99 1/2	98 7-16
Drach, Anna E.....	96 7/8	100	98 7-16
Copenhaver, Emma.....	96	100	98
Bennett, Eliza.....	95 5/8	100	97 13-16
Emich, Elizabeth A	95 3/8	99 7/8	97 10-16
Dobler, Mary J.....	94	99 7/8	96 15-16
Reese, Lizette W.....	93 7/8	99 7/8	96 14-16
Moxley, Anna E... . ..	92 5/8	100	96 5-16
Ewing, Ella R.....	92 1/2	100	96 4-16
Crawford, Mary B.....	93 6/8	99 6/8	96 12-16

The Scholastic Rank determines the grade of the Diploma. The Honors and Medals are awarded to the combination of Scholarship and Conduct. The 15 highest also receive a full membership ticket (Maryland Institute) for one year. Miss Crawford not having entered from a Grammar School, could not receive a Peabody Medal. The 25 highest receive tickets of admission to the Peabody Institute Lectures.

REPORT.

EASTERN FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL,
December 1st, 1872.

To the Board of Commissioners of Public Schools:

GENTLEMEN:

I have the honor to report, that this school closed in June last with 296 on its roll. Of this number 217 returned in September, one was admitted from a private school, five re-entered, and 141 were received from Grammar Schools 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 14, 17 and 20. Ten, principally from sickness, having left since September, we have at this time 354. Of the 79 who did not come back, 47 were the class of this year which was graduated in June last, at Ford's Opera House, in the presence of a large audience. The occasion was graced by the attendance of his honor the Mayor, and other distinguished individuals. Sickness, domestic necessity, removal from the city, or change of residence, may account for many withdrawals. Some, I am inclined to think, leave from an inability to meet our scholastic requirements. The full requisitions of the course are met by few. If the average for graduation were raised we could secure better results. Our attendance fluctuates between 85 and 90 per cent. Lateness is confined to a few—chiefly those who reside at long distances from the school. Now and then there may be

censurable instances, but the aggregate does not amount to 3 per cent. Of the first year's class, which entered in September, it affords me pleasure to say, because of the credit it reflects upon the schools from which they came, that in general conduct, study and promise, it is, at this time, better, in the aggregate, than any former one. The classes of the second and third years also have many excellent pupils in every sense of the term. The graduating class, (70 in number,) from present prospects will, I think, furnish an example worthy of the emulation of those who may succeed them. The discipline of the school is good, though not fully what I desire it to be. My utmost efforts are constantly directed to the establishment of system. I am happy in the thought that a generally prevailing moral tone aids me more in this direction than coercion. The scholastic condition of the school is generally creditable.

Respectfully,

NATHANIEL H. THAYER.

Summary of the Results of the Examination of 1872, *and Total Number Entered from all Sources.*

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.	Examined.	Passed.	Admitted.	Entered.
2	21	5	19	19
3	14	11	14	12
5	14	3	14	14
7	2	1	1	1
11	26	16	24	23
13	25	11	23	21
14	16	10	16	12
16	2	0	0	0
17	12	6	10	9
20	32	9	30	30
Aggregates	164	72	151	141

From Private School	1
Readmitted	5
Grammar Schools	141
Total	147

Results of Examinations of Candidates for Admission into the Eastern Female High School from 1865 *to* 1872, *inclusive.*

Female Grammar Schools.	No. 2	3	5	7	9	11	13	14	16	17	20	Total.
1865	18	9	17	...	...	23	45	25	...	...	...	137 Examined.
	4	1	6	...	...	8	1	1	...	...	...	21 Failed.
	14	8	11	...	...	15	44	24	...	...	...	116 Passed.
1866	22	16	16	5	7	28	32	20	...	..	...	146 Examined.
	1	6	1	4	0	2	2	0	...	...	...	16 Failed.
	21	10	15	1	7	26	30	20	...	...	...	130 Passed.
1867	26	12	18	4	...	25	38	17	...	...	...	140 Examined.
	3	0	2	1	...	2	1	0	...	...	...	9 Failed.
	23	12	16	3	...	23	37	17	...	...	...	131 Passed.
1868	28	13	21	8	...	28	36	18	1	4	2	159 Examined.
	2	0	3	3	...	1	0	2	0	0	1	12 Failed.
	26	13	18	5	...	27	36	16	1	4	1	147 Passed.
1869	33	9	18	8	...	26	45	13	...	14	26	192 Examined.
	3	2	4	7	...	6	10	1	...	0	6	39 Failed.
	30	7	14	1	...	20	35	12	...	14	20	153 Passed.
1870	14	10	17	7	12	24	33	12	...	14	26	169 Examined.
	1	4	14	7	1	16	30	5	...	6	26	110 Failed.
	13	6	3	0	11	8	3	7	...	8	0	59 Passed.
1871	18	7	14	...	11	26	28	9	...	19	18	150 Examined.
	0	0	2	...	0	0	8	0	...	1	0	11 Failed.
	18	7	12	...	11	26	20	9	...	18	18	139 Passed.
1872	21	14	14	2	...	26	25	16	2	12	32	164 Examined.
	16	3	11	1	...	10	14	6	2	6	23	92 Failed.
	5	11	3	1	...	16	11	10	0	6	9	72 Passed.

SUMMARY.

GRADUATES	47	
UNDERGRADUATES.		
First Year	143	
Second Year	102	
Third Year	49	
Fourth Year	70	
		— 364
WITHDRAWN SINCE SEPTEMBER.		
First Year	2	
Second Year	4	
Third Year	3	
Fourth Year	1	
		— 10
On the Roll December 1st, 1872		354

SCHEDULE OF THE WORK OF THE EASTERN FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.

Rooms,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	11	12	13
Days.	Mr. Rosewald.	Miss Baer.	Miss Basseford.	Miss Tucker.	Miss DeValin.	Mad. Dubrieul.	Miss Mullin.	Miss Browning.	Miss Wentz.	Miss Geddes.	Miss Tomkins.	Mr. Thayer.
Periods.												
Mon. 1		B Elo.	H His,	A Ety.	F Phys.	D French.	G Draw.	I Gram.	E Alg.	K Trig.	L Arith,	C Alg. Oral.
2		L do	I do	B do	E do	G do	D do	C do	F do	H Geom.	A do	K Chem.
3		H do	A do	C do	B do	I do	F do	E do	G do	L Trig.	K do	D Alg. Oral.
4		K do	G do	D do	A do	F do	E do	H do	C Pen.	I Geom.	B do	L Chem.
5		I do	D do	F N, Phi.	G do	L do	K do	A do	B do	H Alg.	C do	E Arith.
Tues. 1		G Elo.	K M. Geog.	B N. Phi.	C Phys.	E French.	I Draw.	L Gram.	A Pen.	H Geom.	D Arith.	F Arith.
2		C do	B His,	A do	F do	K do	G do	H do	D do	I Alg.	E do	L M. Phi.
3		I Rhet.	L M. Geog.	G do	K E. Lit.	D do	B do	C do	A Alg. Oral	E Rhet.	F do	H Chem.
4		E Elo.	F His.	C do	D Phys.	L do	H do	A do	B do	I Geom.	G do	K M. Phi.
5		H Rhet.	E do.	D do	B do	G do	L do	K do	C Pen.	F Rhet.	A do	I Chem.
Wedn'y. 1	A. B.	Ex, Com,	I His.	G N. Phi.	C Phys.	H French,	F Draw.	D Gram.	E Alg.	K Men.	L Arith.	Super.
2	C. D. L	Com. Elo.	Ex. Com.	I Ast.	E do	F do	A do	G do	Ex. Com	H Alg.	B do	K Chem.
3	E. F. G.	Ex. Com.	H His.	Ex. Com.	A do	I do	C do	B do	D Pen.	L Men.	K do	Super.
4	H. I. K	Com. Elo.	C do	A Ety.	G do	E do	D do	F do	B do	Ex. Com.	Ex. Com.	L Chem.
5	K. L. F	Elo.	A do	D do	Ex. Com	B do	E do	H do	G Alg.	I Alg.	C Arith.	Super.
Thurs. 1		E Elo.	K M. Geog.	B Ety.	L E. Lit.	F French.	C Draw.	I Gram.	A Pen.	H Geom.	D Arith.	G Arith.
2		G do	C His.	H Ast.	D Phys.	K do	F do	E do	B do	I do	A do	L M. Phi.
3		I do	L M. Geog.	C Ety.	K E. Lit.	A do	E do	F do	D do	G Rhet.	B do	H Chem.
4		F do	G His.	E N. Phi.	B Phys.	H do	A do	D do	L do	I Alg.	C do	K M. Phi.
5		H do	D do	B do	A do	C do	G do	L do	K do	E Rhet.	F do	I Chem.
Friday. 1	A. B.	Ex. Com.	E His.	F N. Phi.	L E. Lit.	G French.	I Draw.	K Gram.	C Pen.	H Alg.	D Arith.	Super.
2	C. D. A	Elo.	Ex. Com.	E do	Ex Com.	B do	H do	I do	L do	F Rhet.	G do	K Ast.
3	E. F. G. H	Rhet.	B His.	A do	D Phys.	C do	L do	Ex. Com.	K do	I Geom.	Ex, Com.	Super.
4	H. I. D	Elo.	Ex. Com.	C do	Ex. Com.	A do	K do	B Gram.	F Alg.	G Rhet.	E Arith.	L Ast.
5	K. L. I	Rhet.	F His.	D do	C Phys.	E do	B do	G do	A Pen.	H Geom.	Ex. Com.	Super.

All scholastic work must be confined to the periods. No back lessons or work to be required, recited, or done as such. Questions at Semi-annual Examinations to represent the instruction of the whole of the term. No writing to be required out of school hours or to be the subject of any record except the regular Composition and French Exercises which are to be considered as recitations. The limits of Composition to be 1 page for the first year, 2 pages for the second year, 3 pages for the third, 4 pages for the fourth. For Speling and False Syntax 1, 2, 3 or 4 to be deducted according to the year, and for other errors 1 each for all. Reading on the 3d Friday of each month at the Eastern School, and on the 4th at the Western, (1 1-2 P. M., from September to April, and 1 P. M., from April to July.) In the case of absence of teachers on Friday and Wednesday, those present having vacant periods to take charge of the classes of absentees. No change must be made in this schedule without the knowledge and approval of Principal.

NAMES AND WORK

Of Candidates for Admission into the Eastern Female High School from Female Grammar Schools Nos. 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17 *and* 20, *June*, 1872.

FEMALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 2.

BRANCHES IN WHICH EXAMINED.	Def. Arithmetic.	Arithmetic.	Def. in Grammar	Parsing.	Music.	Geography.	Writing.	Spelling.	Total.
Number of Questions	10	6	10	10	10	10	20	20	96
Number Marks, 4 to each Question.	40	24	40	40	40	40	20	20	264
Number to be Obtained.	24	16	24	24	24	24	15	15	166
Abbott, Julia F	33	20	33	20	26	29	16	20	197
Bosley, Mary L	25	23	33	28	32	27	20	19	207
Bosley, Agnes A	40	22	37	25	8	26	19	18	195
Boston, Martha A	31	17	32	28	27	25	18	18	196
Boston, Margaret J	40	21	34	31	29	24	16	20	215
Cathcart, Caroline B	36	16	32	27	38	27	20	19	215
Hackett, Emma C	22	18	26	24	19	24	15	20	168
Henderson, Nellie L	36	22	39	33	25	23	18	19	215
Hamburger, Rosa	34	12	32	12	20	27	15	20	172
Hamburger, Frances	36	18	36	26	29	20	16	20	200
Hubbard, Elizabeth	40	24	39	30	25	30	17	20	225
Harper, Annie F	32	15	36	33	23	24	15	18	196
Hall, Virginia	32	17	35	34	27	21	18	19	203
Jones, Sarah J	35	20	32	35	38	21	16	19	216
Kelly, Emily R.	24	19	26	20	28	23	16	14	170
Miller, Mary A	32	24	33	34	23	18	19	19	202
O'Neil, Olivia C	40	22	37	34	4	32	20	18	207
Orem, Annie S	32	18	33	25	15	22	18	19	182
Phillips, Ida B	40	21	33	15	8	22	18	20	177
Robinson, Sarah K	28	20	31	20	28	21	16	19	183
Simpson, Annie V	36	23	32	23	18	29	18	20	199

FEMALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 3.

BRANCHES IN WHICH EXAMINED.	Def. Arithmetic.	Arithmetic.	Def. in Grammar	Parsing.	Music.	Geography.	Writing.	Spelling.	Total.
Bandell, Cora A.	37	23	37	34	32	37	18	18	236
Cruse, Manetta I.	40	20	32	32	35	36	15	16	226
Handcock, Clara A.	40	16	39	28	40	37	19	19	238
Heilner, Kate.	34	22	33	31	12	31	16	17	196
Harrison, Blanche.	30	18	38	24	12	30	19	19	190
Jones, Ida V.	39	20	30	22	27	31	15	19	203
Jones, Emma J. M.	35	17	29	24	26	37	15	19	202
Jandorf, Frances.	39	24	38	33	40	30	19	20	243
Kelly, Catherine A.	40	19	39	32	24	38	18	20	230
Levi, Alice.	36	24	32	31	24	28	15	18	208
Mainster, Laura W.	38	24	39	37	36	39	19	20	252
Metcalfe, Susan W.	36	22	39	38	30	39	18	19	241
Morton, Virginia.	40	20	24	29	24	26	16	17	196
Tridell, Ella C.	40	24	38	38	27	39	19	20	245

FEMALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 5.

Albert, Clara.	36	23	39	40	28	38	18	18	240
Chesney, Sophia.	39	19	25	24	7	39	20	18	191
Dudley, Mary.	35	16	35	33	0	39	19	12	189
Harrison, Laura.	31	18	24	28	6	34	15	15	171
Hanlon, Mary.	40	22	39	36	3	39	16	17	212
Hubbard, Kate.	40	15	39	35	27	40	20	18	234
Kellow, Bethia S.	36	19	30	24	36	26	18	13	202
Pentland, Elizabeth.	36	16	27	29	19	35	17	12	191
Quinlan, Laura.	40	19	31	29	20	35	18	15	207
Strible, Mary.	40	23	33	37	40	33	18	20	244
Strible, Jeannette.	39	24	39	38	36	29	19	19	253
Taylor, Ella.	40	20	32	27	15	33	16	12	195
Taylor, Blanche.	40	19	29	32	18	34	15	17	204
Williams, Kate.	40	22	36	33	20	29	20	20	220

FEMALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 7.

BRANCHES IN WHICH EXAMINED.	Def. Arithmetic.	Arithmetic.	Def. in Grammar	Parsing.	Music.	Geography.	Writing.	Spelling.	Total.
Diamond, Mary	35	5	21	26	26	28	15	19	173
Martin, Alice	38	16	40	31	39	31	16	18	229

FEMALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 11.

Ahring, Mary	36	22	31	35	40	26	18	19	227
Allard, Ida F	35	8	25	19	16	16	17	19	155
Brown, Nancy	31	16	26	20	26	31	19	17	186
Bidlingmayer, Josephine	40	18	34	40	34	26	20	19	231
Block, Caroline	40	16	33	37	16	37	18	19	216
Bawden, Mary F	32	16	22	16	19	23	19	19	166
Carroll, Mary E	30	20	32	29	31	26	17	17	202
Crozier, Florence A	40	24	37	28	32	35	20	20	246
Cummings, Agnes	39	18	22	25	40	20	19	16	199
Dorrittee, Mary G	34	18	27	31	15	26	19	17	187
Greenly, Rebecca A	32	20	30	33	18	29	20	17	199
Grooms, Annie E	38	24	39	36	31	34	18	20	240
Graham, Margaret E	38	15	31	34	14	33	15	19	199
Gossage, Alice S	39	13	35	36	34	29	19	17	222
Hickman, Laura J	33	21	30	30	32	28	17	17	208
Hill, Mary V	39	24	35	39	32	33	17	20	239
Hamil, Olivia C	32	20	31	36	16	29	18	19	201
Parker, Annie J	37	22	35	35	31	27	19	18	224
Robbins, Lydia B	40	20	31	28	40	25	20	18	222
Regester, Edith A	40	16	32	27	40	28	19	18	220
Solomon, Margaret	40	22	36	24	40	29	15	18	224
Smith, Kate B	40	23	37	26	40	32	20	18	236
Taylor, Laura J	40	24	32	38	32	37	20	20	243
Williams, Caroline	36	21	32	39	32	28	16	19	223
Weaver, Malinda	36	23	36	37	26	28	20	19	225
Whitworth, Mary E	39	21	37	36	35	24	20	19	231

FEMALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 13.

BRANCHES IN WHICH EXAMINED.	Def. Arithmetic	Arithmetic.	Def. in Grammar	Parsing.	Music.	Geography.	Writing.	Spelling.	Total.
Bateman, Elizabeth F.	35	21	33	23	36	36	19	18	221
Barton, Belle B.	36	18	34	24	15	32	19	19	197
Bandell, Frances R.	28	16	25	27	32	31	18	19	196
Boyd, Ella H.	30	21	28	28	26	31	18	18	200
Cooper, Margaret P.	40	21	37	40	32	38	18	20	246
Crawford, Ella	40	21	26	29	32	37	20	19	224
Carlile, Ida C.	40	20	33	29	40	32	19	19	232
Daniels, Julia P.	40	22	36	36	8	37	19	19	217
Francis, Annie B.	40	21	30	24	24	29	17	17	202
Green, Frances	33	20	16	19	22	27	16	17	170
Grimes, Alice V.	32	21	25	25	4	28	16	18	169
Hewitt, Caroline W.	40	24	36	40	40	40	20	19	259
Ives, Martha D.	32	16	28	29	0	33	16	20	174
Johnston, Helen	27	21	31	22	22	37	18	19	197
McNeir, Estelle T.	35	19	30	29	30	30	20	19	212
Prigg, Alice E.	28	9	14	10	20	30	19	20	150
Rogers, Juliet	40	19	35	34	35	36	18	20	237
Rodgers, Caroline	40	22	35	30	36	40	17	18	238
Spear, Amanda V.	40	19	30	30	39	38	18	18	232
Spear, Helen M.	36	19	23	24	39	27	19	18	210
Simmons, Julia B.	36	16	28	31	23	32	16	18	200
Spencer, Sophia E.	31	17	25	20	32	27	20	20	192
Taylor, Julia T.	32	16	29	22	24	33	17	20	193
Vansant, Hannah E.	32	18	30	34	17	30	17	17	195
Zimmerman, Isabella F.	32	12	28	16	30	35	18	18	189

FEMALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 14.

BRANCHES IN WHICH EXAMINED.	Def. Arithmetic	Arithmetic	Def. Grammar.	Parsing.	Music.	Geography.	Writing.	Spelling.	Total.
Black, Rosanna	33	16	34	25	36	32	18	16	210
Bockelman, Henrietta	31	19	28	32	18	26	18	17	189
Burnett, Sarah C	36	16	26	33	15	26	16	19	186
*Deutsch, Eva	32	21	39	35	24	37	20	19	227
Dallam, Mary T	40	24	33	24	13	39	15	18	206
Evans, Laura W	40	23	30	36	22	29	15	15	210
Gordon, Jennie	33	17	37	28	24	31	16	17	203
Heman, Martha C	36	17	35	37	32	32	18	17	224
King, Hester L	36	20	31	25	32	27	19	15	205
Lloyd, Annie M	40	24	39	37	40	39	19	18	256
Megee, Ludella	40	22	35	21	36	29	20	15	218
McCoy, Almira	34	22	37	35	8	34	17	19	206
Oster, Catharine L	39	21	35	38	39	37	19	17	245
Pomplitz, Emma L	40	24	36	38	36	39	19	18	250
Rutter, Loretta R	36	24	33	29	34	32	17	18	223
Wheeler, Isabella S	38	23	40	32	36	28	18	19	234

FEMALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 16.

Lambla, Frederica	29	11	17	11	6	8	17	16	115
Walstrum, Catharine A	25	12	23	22	28	16	15	20	161

*Under age.

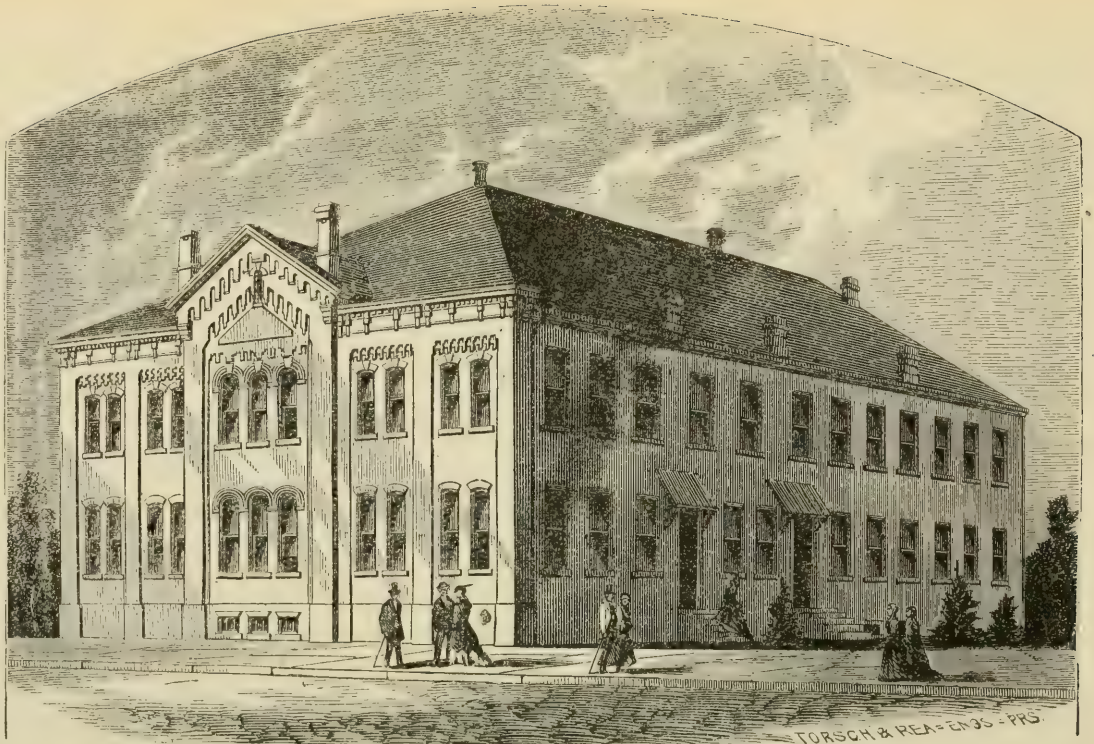
FEMALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 17.

BRANCHES IN WHICH EXAMINED.	Def. Arithmetic.	Arithmetic.	Def. Grammar.	Parsing.	Music.	Geography.	Writing.	Spelling.	Total.
Beckwith, Mary E.	30	20	30	33	32	24	15	20	204
Corprew, Josephine.	28	20	33	37	33	24	15	20	210
Day, Susanna B.	27	20	26	36	11	24	15	18	177
Dickerson, Florence	27	10	23	26	14	24	15	18	157
*Herman, Clara	37	16	35	34	32	29	16	20	219
Hunt, Lizzie L.	40	22	23	32	25	24	19	19	204
Jones, Mary M	24	22	26	27	30	27	16	18	190
Lawder, Clara E.	36	21	24	39	31	20	15	18	204
Lynch, Georgianna	38	21	23	32	30	20	15	19	198
Nicolai, Charlotte E.	35	22	36	37	34	24	19	20	227
Riley, Mary A.	36	23	28	34	36	27	18	18	220
Reese, Virginia M.	20	10	16	28	4	23	15	19	135

* Under age.

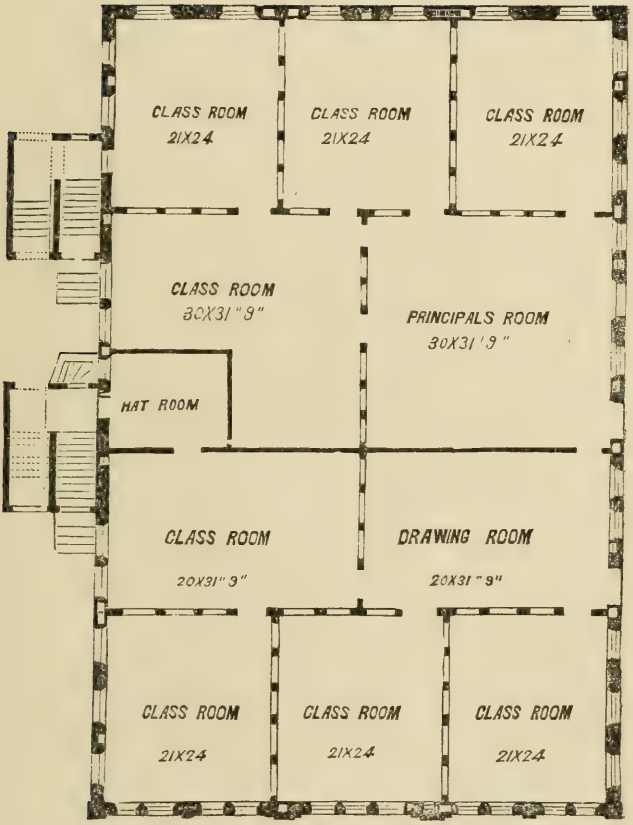
FEMALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 20.

BRANCHES IN WHICH EXAMINED.	Def. Arithmetic.	Arithmetic.	Def. in Grammar	Parsing.	Music.	Geography.	Writing.	Spelling.	Total.
Bennett, Bertha J.	40	20	30	31	30	32	17	12	212
Bedsworth, Rachel	36	16	24	26	0	20	15	16	153
Bangert, Emma	40	21	36	27	20	32	19	12	207
Cunningham, Jane	32	11	20	24	20	24	16	9	156
Deal, Sarah B.	30	13	33	17	28	35	15	12	183
Evans, S. Robertson	40	19	39	27	14	32	15	17	203
Evans, S. Rosa	40	15	27	19	14	22	16	17	170
Eldridge, Eliza N.	35	18	33	34	39	36	19	16	230
Eaton, Ida J.	39	14	34	33	26	34	15	19	214
Glories, Mary E.	40	22	38	38	22	35	18	18	231
Hill, Marietta	40	23	37	29	40	38	15	18	240
Hall, Natillia D.	40	22	30	20	10	25	16	14	177
Hymes, Ida V.	36	17	32	22	15	37	15	15	189
Loan, Ella	40	24	36	27	37	38	15	19	236
Messersmith, Emma	34	17	26	20	0	24	15	16	152
Michael, Margaret	40	17	32	34	24	37	20	18	222
Mardaga, Emma	34	17	32	32	31	30	17	15	208
Morgan, Ida M.	40	22	27	33	19	31	17	15	204
Miller, Catharine L.	40	18	37	24	32	32	20	12	215
Pryor, Emma A.	32	15	30	27	32	28	15	15	194
Reinicker, Frances	33	22	33	36	40	32	20	18	234
Rice, Annie E.	33	20	35	32	8	25	15	12	180
Rusk, Ida I.	38	16	25	20	30	35	16	15	195
Reisinger, Helen L.	30	18	29	33	32	30	20	12	204
Seidenstricker, Annie	40	19	34	39	32	40	18	18	240
Scott, Elizabeth G.	40	20	33	34	40	38	16	17	238
Sheppard, Sarah F.	35	16	26	22	16	30	16	12	175
Sturgeon, Laura V.	39	16	32	26	8	33	16	15	185
Thatcher, Hester A.	26	18	34	27	20	27	16	17	185
Wolf, Edith W.	38	18	28	18	28	24	20	12	186
Wolf, Ida B.	39	7	26	24	16	29	16	15	172
Wilcox, Julia	40	12	32	29	28	31	15	15	202

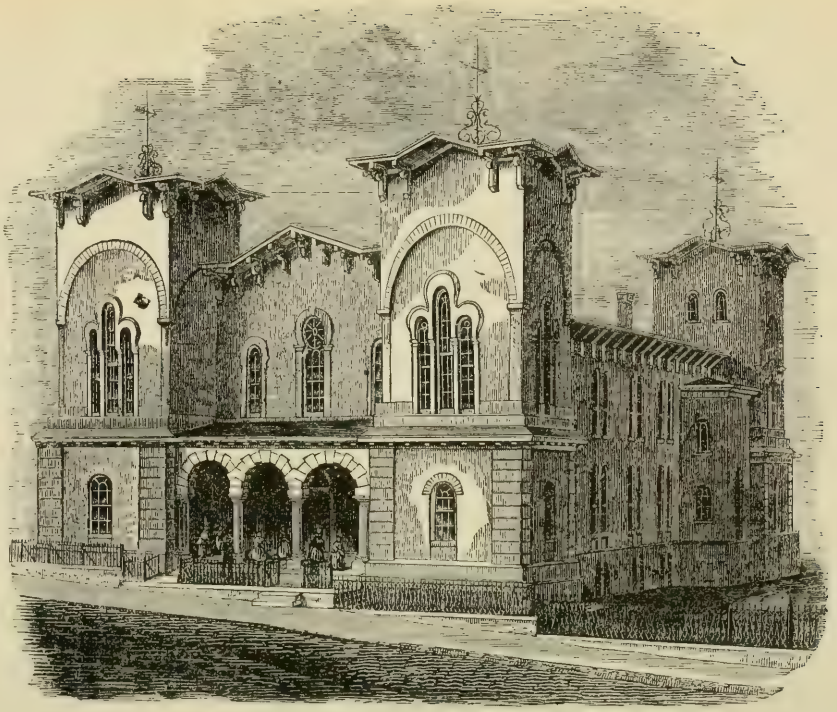


Primary and Grammar Schools, No. 19,

PARK AVENUE NEAR PRESTON STREET.



Ground Plan of No. 19.



Western Female High School.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL

OF

WESTERN FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL,

WITH

ACCOMPANYING PAPERS,

For the Year 1872.

COMMITTEE

ON THE

FEMALE HIGH SCHOOLS.

JOHN P. POE, *Chairman.*
GEO. L. HAMEL,
H. B. ROEMER,
WM. C. ATKINSON,
T. J. MAGRUDER,
WM. M. IVES,
JOHN T. MORRIS, *President.*

FACULTY

OF THE

WESTERN FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.

D. A. HOLLINGSHEAD, A. M., PRINCIPAL,
Astronomy, Chemistry, Moral Philosophy, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Arithmetic, Experiments.

P. A. HARTMAN,
English Literature and Criticism, Rhetoric, Composition.

S. S. RICE,
Elocution, English Analysis, Composition.

J. S. WILLIAMS,
Algebra, Composition, Recording.

E. COWMAN,
Physiology, Etymology, Composition.

H. C. ADAMS,
History, Geography, (Rev'd.)

L. C. SAUMENIG,
Geometry, Penmanship, Composition.

I. HAMPSON,
Physiology, Algebra, Composition.

A. P. WISE,
Arithmetic.

L. D. BRIAN,
Astronomy, Grammar and Parsing, Composition.

E. J. DAVIS,
Drawing.

MADAME DESPOMIERS,
French Language and Literature.

PROF. J. H. DEEMS,
Music.

GRADUATES AND ESSAYS.

CROMWELL, ANNIE..... HONORARY.
God as an Architect.

TORSCH AMELIA.....Valedictory.

COHKRAN, BETTIE .....Salutatory.

Alexander, Rachel.....Marvels of Nature.
Andrews, Lizzie .....Waiting for Spring.
Bowen, Mollie .....Growth of Slang Speech.
Barton, Annie .....Influence.
Billings, Ida.....Proverbs.
Conner, Sarah.....An Honorable Old Age.
Chickering, Lizzie.....Egypt and the Nile.
Coffroth, Mollie .....Heart Pictures.
Conklin, Julia..... Our Literary Obligations to other Nations.
Carr, Belle.....Mecca—Shrines.
Donohue, Carrie .....It Might have Been.
Dungan, Ruth.....Old Coins.
Davids, Mary.....The Peace Jubilee.
Everhart, Cora....."To thine own self be true."
Gardner, Maggie .....Wonders of Dream Land.
Gorman, Ida .....Mythology in its deeper significance.
Graham, Annie .....Memory, the Warder of the Brain.
Gettier, Maggie .....National Sports.
Honeywell, Katie.....Rag Carpet Musings.
Harzberg, Sallie .....Agreeable People.
Haslup, Martha .....Woman.
Hoover, Agnes.....The Northmen.
Hemmick, Ada .....God as a Painter.
Harvey, M. Swann .....Art, the Handmaid of Religion.
Hopkins, Hettie.....Mind wrecks.
Hoffman, Naomi.....Nobody.
Latham, Mabel.....The Ancient Britons.
Lang, Lina.....A Chapter on Fashion.

Laudeman, Rose.....Influences that mould the Literature of a Nation.
Landon, Annie .....A Trip over the Pacific Railroad.
McMurray, Jennie B ..... American Scenery.
McGee, Emma J.....March of Scientific Discovery.
Mathews, Fannie.....The Universe.
Muller, Kate.....The Web of Life.
Maynard, Maggie E.....The Passions.
Mackee, Ida.....Taste.
Machen, Georgia.....The Power of Sunlight.
Pouder, Sallie.....To Seem and to Be.
Pewtner, L. Enola.....Whitewash.
Ring, Kate .....The English Tongue.
Rodenmayer, Clara.....History.
Snowden, Mollie R.....American Literature.
Steele, Bella .....Silent Workers.
Smiley, Annie.....Ice.
Sumwalt, Maggie L.....Popular Superstitions.
Showacre, Lulu.....The Comic in Literature.
Shorey, Emma.....Now.
Skinner, Ella..... Our Words—Their Uses and Abuses.
Tucker, Flora.....Activities of the Age.
Werdebaugh, Emelia..... .....Ballads.
*Waterman, Lucy.....Unwritten Music.

* By merit entitled to eighth five-dollar medal, but, having entered second term of first year, could not by law, receive the honor.

Graduates Receiving Peabody Medals & Tickets.

FIRST GRADE.

T. ANNA CROMWELL,
BETTIE W. CORKRAN,
AMELIA A. TORSCH,
JENNIE B. McMURRAY,
EMMA J. McGEE.

SECOND GRADE.

BELLE E. COULSON,
MARTHA HASLUP,
KATIE HONEYWELL,
BELLA STEELE,
GEORGIA MACKIN,
LIZZIE ANDREWS,
SALLIE HARZBERG,
MOLLIE R. SNOWDEN,
FANNIE MATHEWS,
CARRIE V. DONAHUE.

Additional Number Receiving Tickets to Lectures at Peabody Institute.

ANNIE LANDON,
KATIE MULLER,
RACHEL ALEXANDER,
ANNIE SMILEY,
RUTH DUNGAN,
ADA HEMMICK,
AGNES HOOVER,
M. SWANN HARVEY,
MOLLIE BOWEN,
LIZZIE CHICKERING.

REPORT.

WESTERN FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL,
Baltimore, December 1st, 1872.

To the Commissioners of Public Schools:

GENTLEMEN:

Under the guidance of a beneficent Providence, we have completed the work of another scholastic year, and in conformity to a regulation of your board, it becomes our duty to submit for your consideration another Annual Report, which makes the twenty-seventh in the history of the institution.

Our twentieth Annual Commencement was held in "Ford's Grand Opera House," on the evening of the 28th of June, and, through the kindness of its proprietor, the scenery was so arranged as to produce the finest scenic effect. The building was filled to its utmost capacity by a most attentive and appreciative audience, consisting of the friends of the graduates and others interested in popular education. The exercises on the occasion seemed to give general satisfaction.

Fifty-five young ladies received the honors of the institution; their names and the titles of their theses may be found among our tabular statements. The Hon. W. Pinkney Whyte, Governor of the State, after delivering a short, but

most appropriate address, presented the diplomas. Mr. Uhler, as the representative of the Peabody Institute, distributed the Peabody Medals, and the President of the Maryland Institute, the tickets to its regular course of lectures.

The annual examination of candidates for admission to this school from Female Grammar Schools, took place July 1st and 2d, resulting in the admission of 165 pupils—156 of whom claimed their seats at the opening of the session. Under private examinations, 12 others were permitted to become members of the school, making the whole number of new pupils 168. Add to this, of our former pupils, returned 261, and we have an aggregate of 429, which was the number on roll, at our last quarterly return, November 20th.

It will be seen from this statement, that our number differs very little from that of the previous year; in consequence of which, no change was found to be necessary in the number of our classes or in our working schedule.

We may state in this connection that the greatest care has been taken to properly equalize the studies of the different years, so that the work required shall be, as nearly as possible, in proportion to mental and physical development, and that home preparation should not be too onerous. By referring to accompanying papers, this will be made apparent.

The average age of our new pupils at entrance, was over fourteen years. None were admitted under thirteen, which conforms to the rule on the subject, the wisdom of which will, in due time, become fully manifest.

It will, doubtless, prove gratifying to all concerned to know, that the pupils admitted this session have generally entered upon their duties with unusually fair prospects of success. Their respective teachers commend them highly.

It may be proper also to state, that, so far as it is possible to judge, the scholastic standing of the school, as a

whole, will compare favorably with that of any previous year. The general deportment of pupils, has been unexceptionable. We have introduced free calisthenics to a moderate extent, but not to interfere in the slightest degree with the ordinary duties of the school, and thus far it has proved pleasant and profitable.

I am still decidedly of the opinion that these exercises, if properly conducted, are calculated to produce the most salutary effects, both upon the mental and physical health of our pupils, and, therefore, greatly regret that we have no suitable place in which to give systematic instruction in them.

Your attention is earnestly invited to the matter of furnishing additional philosophical and chemical apparatus for Female High Schools, as with the present supply it is simply impossible to give such illustrations in those departments as the present state of scientific investigations demands. I feel assured that it is only necessary to refer to this subject, as all must appreciate its importance in adding to the efficiency of the institution, and will, therefore, see the propriety of granting the request.

In my report of 1870, I suggested a change in the mode of awarding the Peabody Medals, which is again respectfully submitted for your consideration, to wit: Let the record of scholarship and conduct be kept, as usual, during the first three years of the course for the purpose of making regular and proper promotions, but without reference to the medals, except so far as conduct is concerned. At the beginning of the fourth year, let it be announced to the entire graduating class, that the scholastic standing attained by each pupil at the close of that year, alone, combined with the conduct average for the whole course, would determine the successful competitors for medals. Such statement would energize every member of the class, and all would enter the contest equally hopeful, and whatever advantage awards of merit

may afford by exciting to emulation, will be enjoyed at a time when the physical and mental powers are in a higher state of development than at any previous period, and consequently, when they are better prepared to compete for the honors. I have been the more desirous for the proposed change, because as heretofore awarded, the medals become a discouragement rather than a stimulus to a great majority of our pupils, as the following facts will show.

To every new accession of pupils, the prospect of gaining a medal at graduation, exercises, more or less, influence for good upon all, but at the close of the first year, certainly one-half of the entire number give up the contest, and during the second year a large proportion of the remaining half lose all hopes of success. During the third year an additional number finding themselves entirely out of the medal range, as it is called, cease to care who may obtain the medals. At the opening of the fourth year, the list of medal girls can almost certainly be determined, or at least, the probability approaches so near a certainty as to be accepted as such with few exceptions by the class. From past observation it is clear to my mind, that only to those, who from year to year are in, or closely approximate to the medal range, do they exert any beneficial influence; to all others they are a positive disadvantage, in so far as they may exercise any influence at all. Another phase of the present arrangement is, to me, very objectionable. It is well-known, that frequently pupils develope slowly the first, and even the second year, and of course obtain low scholastic averages, now it is of little consequence how rapidly they may develop during the remaining part of their course—they have no chance whatever to get into the medal range. I have known instances of this kind, and have heard their earnest expressions of regret therefor, which I feel assured would be obviated by the adoption of the plan above submitted.

We take pleasure in expressing our high appreciation of the prompt and efficient co-operation of the teachers associated with us in the different departments; to this, mainly, is attributed the present prosperous condition of the school.

To your entire board and its officers, do we offer our thanks for the courtesy extended to us in the discharge of our official duties. To the members of the Committee on Female High Schools, are our thanks especially due for the very deep interest manifested by them in the welfare of the school. Their frequent visits have proved very encouraging both to teachers and pupils.

The official visits of the superintendent also are properly appreciated, being at all times pleasant and profitable.

Having, in as definite manner as may be, placed before you the general condition and prospects of the institution committed to my care, I shall close by requesting your attention to the accompanying tables; as from them may be obtained much important information, which it would have been impossible to present, as well, in any other way.

Very truly, yours, &c.,

D. A. HOLLINGSHEAD.

NAMES AND WORK

Of Pupils Admitted to Western Female High School from Female Grammar Schools at an Examination held June, 1872.

FEMALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 1.

BRANCHES IN WHICH EXAMINED.	Def. Arithmetic	Arithmetic.	Def. in Grammar	Parsing.	Music.	Geography.	Writing.	Spelling.	Total.
Number of Questions	10	6	10	10	10	10	20	20	96
Number Marks 4 to each Question.	40	24	40	40	40	40	20	20	264
Number to be Obtained	24	16	24	24	24	24	15	15	166
Achey, Maggie	32	16	35	32	6	32	15	15	183
Albert, Frances	31	19	37	30	30	29	16	15	206
Blumenberg, Ida	35	24	32	27	21	23	20	16	198
Brooks, Kate	31	21	36	36	11	32	20	17	204
Clarkson, Kate	36	24	40	38	14	39	20	20	231
Cowman, Ida	32	17	34	25	15	35	16	19	193
Downing, Georgie	35	17	31	36	22	36	16	17	210
Davidson, Lizzie	30	21	35	33	29	28	20	14	210
Eastman, Sadie	32	23	38	23	35	39	17	19	226
Eastman, Ida	34	20	32	25	13	26	19	17	186
Ely, Florence	36	24	39	38	35	38	20	20	250
Eichler, Lillie	32	20	30	35	32	28	19	18	214
Fickenscher, Louisa	32	24	37	37	29	39	19	20	237
Friedburger, Ida	36	19	35	24	21	31	17	19	202
Gantt, Mary	40	24	34	38	36	37	20	18	247
Guy, Juliet	35	21	36	24	16	36	15	18	201
Granberry, Gussie	32	14	35	25	10	34	15	19	184

FEMALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 1.—Continued.

BRANCHES IN WHICH EXAMINED.	Def. Arithmetic	Arithmetic.	Def. in Grammar	Parsing.	Music.	Geography.	Writing.	Spelling.	Total.
Number of Questions	10	6	10	10	10	10	20	20	96
Number Marks 4 to each Question.	40	24	40	40	40	40	20	20	264
Number to be Obtained	24	16	24	24	24	24	15	15	166
Goodwin, Sallie	28	16	36	32	5	36	15	17	169
Hemmick, Lottie	36	16	35	16	7	33	15	17	175
Kalkman, Mamie	35	13	28	26	14	37	16	19	188
Kenly, Alice	24	17	29	20	3	32	20	16	161
Konze, Lucy	36	20	37	24	18	34	15	17	201
Keener, Minnie	34	19	35	37	32	24	19	15	215
Keener, Helen	32	20	38	38	26	38	18	18	228
Lyon, Susie	36	19	39	34	26	37	18	16	225
Lautenbach, Augusta	36	20	38	33	7	29	19	17	199
Leerburger, Henrietta	32	21	35	30	26	38	16	19	217
Myers, Mellie	27	19	34	25	24	39	18	19	216
Mallon, Annie	36	20	34	34	32	35	18	19	227
Marsdon, Eliza	31	17	39	19	8	31	16	19	190
Preiss, Fannie	36	20	37	28	9	35	18	20	203
Paine, Gertrude	24	17	28	28	...	33	16	18	164
Rosenberger, Mary	33	21	32	32	12	37	20	16	203
Sheets, Ella	34	24	37	34	21	38	15	19	222
Tabb, Clara	38	23	37	17	17	31	18	15	196
Tuton, Alice	36	19	38	34	15	31	19	13	205
Tonge, Kate	35	21	38	38	15	33	18	20	218
White, Clara	36	24	36	30	40	36	20	20	242
Webster, Emma	36	23	38	27	24	34	19	20	221
Warfield, Annie	36	23	39	32	26	40	18	20	234
Walker, Ida	36	21	38	26	13	36	20	19	209
Hampson, Olevia	32	21	24	40	31	29	16	15	182
Davis, Amelia	28	20	37	16	16	29	17	17	180
Cherry, Lulie	32	20	30	17	27	31	16	19	192
Pomeroy, Stella	31	20	34	24	21	34	20	15	199

FEMALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 4.

BRANCHES IN WHICH EXAMINED.	Def. Arithmetic	Arithmetic.	Def. Grammar.	Parsing.	Music.	Geography.	Writing.	Spelling.	Total.
Number of Questions	10	6	10	10	10	10	20	20	96
No. of Marks, 4 to each Question.	40	24	40	40	40	40	20	20	264
Number to be obtained	24	16	24	24	24	24	15	15	166
Blackiston, Ida B.	40	23	37	33	29	35	20	18	235
Bredekemp, Annie G.	28	17	39	25	19	27	20	18	193
Chance, Mollie	36	19	39	35	38	33	20	19	239
Harzburg, Emma	36	24	39	33	29	31	20	18	230
Hartman, Annie L.	31	19	34	38	15	30	16	18	201
Harzburg, Sallie	32	24	35	33	36	29	19	20	228
Kuhn, Ida M.	35	20	38	34	38	24	20	28	227
Morse, Rosa F.	36	21	34	30	14	30	20	19	204
Oppenheim, Belle	36	18	36	25	30	32	20	19	206
Webster, Hattie D.	35	19	36	30	24	32	19	17	212

FEMALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 6.

BRANCHES IN WHICH EXAMINED.	Def. Arithmetic.	Arithmetic.	Def. Grammar.	Parsing.	Music	Geography.	Writing.	Spelling.	Total.
Number of Questions	10	6	10	10	10	10	20	20	96
No. of Marks, 4 to each Question	40	24	40	40	40	40	20	20	264
Number to be obtained	24	16	24	24	24	24	15	15	166
Bangs, Annie	37	24	26	29	20	33	15	18	202
Bridener, Katie	32	23	39	34	19	38	15	19	219
Bridener, Florence	35	21	37	29	12	30	15	19	198
Barnitz, Blanche	35	19	38	24	16	33	15	19	199
Cobb, Emma	37	24	38	37	29	38	18	20	241
Delphey, Maggie	32	21	31	24	15	29	17	16	185
Davies, Cora	39	24	39	38	20	35	19	18	232
Easter, Nettie	36	17	36	29	29	40	20	17	224
Fillinger, Mary	30	19	29	26	22	31	17	14	188
Goldy, Laura	36	16	36	26	7	31	18	19	189
Harvey, Belle	36	21	35	34	6	36	15	16	199
Ilgenfritz, Marcella	31	14	37	24	10	38	20	19	193
Leary, Bertha	40	24	37	34	30	40	20	19	244
Russell, Ella	31	21	28	25	4	16	15	15	155
Sewell, Jessie	38	24	34	34	35	36	17	19	237
White, Annie	38	22	37	34	15	37	15	17	215
Waterhouse, Julia	40	24	37	30	40	39	18	18	246
Lyon, Virginia	38	24	35	36	27	35	19	18	233

FEMALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 8.

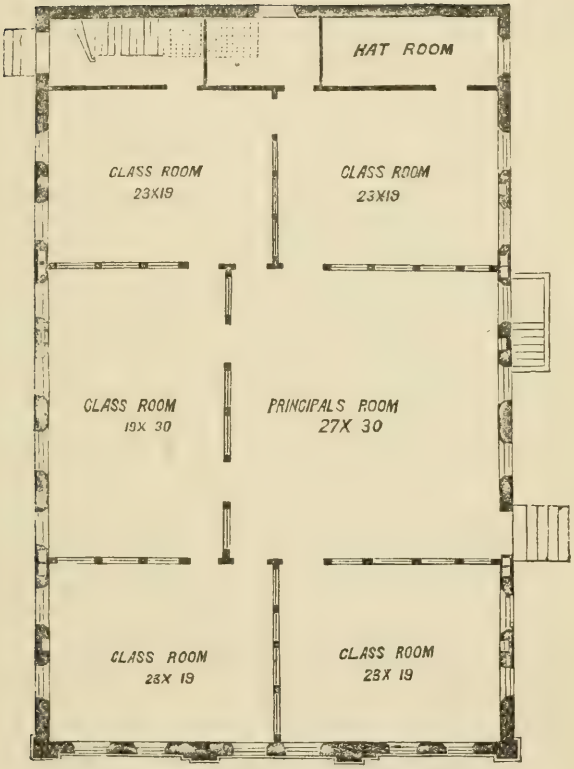
BRANCHES IN WHICH EXAMINED.	Def. Arithmetic.	Arithmetic.	Def. in Grammar	Parsing.	Music.	Geography.	Writing.	Spelling.	Total.
Number of Questions	10	6	10	10	10	10	20	20	96
Number Marks 4 to each Question.	40	24	40	40	40	40	20	20	264
Number to be Obtained	24	16	24	24	24	24	15	15	166
Allen, Sarah	40	23	36	34	20	37	19	19	228
Broumel, Belle	34	22	24	27	27	24	15	19	192
Cordray, Nellie	39	21	29	25	6	27	15	19	181
Coleman, Mattie	35	17	37	29	19	30	16	19	202
Counselman, Fannie	36	19	37	24	20	32	20	18	206
Fox, Nettie	31	23	31	24	17	31	20	20	197
Krager, Josie	32	23	33	35	24	27	20	18	212
Keach, May	38	21	33	24	15	36	15	18	200
Lewis, Kate	38	23	29	24	28	29	20	19	210
Miller, Riza	40	22	34	27	29	30	18	16	226
Miller, Eva	37	23	35	38	31	31	19	19	233
Michael, Florence	31	23	31	24	19	31	18	19	196
Stran, Ella	28	16	30	21	28	29	15	17	184
Stinchcomb, Josie	20	18	29	33	10	25	15	17	167
Shrote, Ella	34	23	31	25	19	29	16	15	192
Snyder, Irene	36	23	34	30	12	32	20	20	207
Stewart, Sarah	36	22	36	32	23	39	20	19	227
Webb, Izora	34	17	24	27	9	29	15	18	173
Wagner, Clara	36	19	35	26	19	28	16	18	197
Walling, Leila	31	22	36	24	29	25	17	18	202
Yeatman, Laura	36	23	28	24	27	32	17	18	205
Yerby, Abenia	28	19	24	24	23	29	17	17	181
Miller, Nannie E.	24	16	27	24	...	24	16	18	149

FEMALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 9.

BRANCHES IN WHICH EXAMINED.	Def. Arithmetic	Arithmetic.	Def. Grammar.	Parsing.	Music.	Geography.	Writing.	Spelling	Total.
Number of Questions	10	6	10	10	10	10	20	20	96
No. of Marks, 4 to each Question	40	24	40	40	40	40	20	20	264
Number to be obtained	24	16	24	24	24	24	15	15	166
Butler, Ella	35	23	34	20	4	33	15	17	151
Schloss, Bertha	35	23	36	27	6	34	15	19	195
Woolston, Etta	40	20	40	29	31	35	20	18	233
Wilson, Lizzie	39	18	37	34	8	38	15	20	209
Ward, Annie	35	21	32	31	10	37	15	17	198

FEMALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 10.

Barrett, Lizzie	28	17	31	24	34	32	20	15	201
Cook, Virginia	29	20	37	28	16	38	18	16	202
Granger, Katie	33	19	34	29	25	35	20	16	211
Livingston, Lizzie	32	13	30	32	31	32	20	16	206
Pennington, Lilly	34	18	37	30	12	37	20	17	205
Pritchett, Louisa	33	14	37	34	22	35	20	19	204
Ruegg, Carrie	34	21	31	32	24	33	20	14	209
Salgee, Annie	24	17	32	38	31	34	15	18	209
Skinner, Mattie	37	18	32	28	24	36	20	18	213
Forman, Lina	28	23	39	39	39	39	20	12	239
Shaw, Celia	25	16	25	24	19	31	18	15	173



Ground Plan of No. 21.

Rules Relating to Baltimore City College.

ARTICLE XXIII.

I COMMITTEE.

The legislative power of the Baltimore City College shall be vested in the Committee on Baltimore City College, who shall meet at least once a month for the transaction of such business as the interest of the School may require, in accordance with the Rules of the Board. (See Article V.)

II. FACULTY.

The Faculty shall consist of a Principal, Vice-Principal, and such Professors and Instructors as may be found necessary for the work of the College. They shall meet statedly, once a week (and oftener, on the call of the Principal,) at such time, not included in the daily sessions, as they may appoint, to consult in regard to the best interests of the School, and to transact such business as may come properly before them, the same to be reported immediately to the Committee for its action.

III. COURSES OF STUDY.

The full course of study for graduation shall be four years. There shall also be a two years' course, and all students who have completed this course shall, upon leaving honorably, be entitled to receive, upon their application, a certificate of such

honorable dismission, signed by the Faculty—and setting forth upon its face the time during which they have been connected with the College.

The studies of the College shall be the English, French, German, and Latin languages (Greek optional,) History, ancient and modern, Writing and Book Keeping, Arithmetic Reviewed, Algebra, Geometry, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, and their applications, Analytical Geometry and Calculus, Physiology, Chemistry, Physical Geography, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Psychology, Logic, Rhetoric, Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, and the Constitution of the United States.

IV. CURRICULUM.

The Curriculum shall be as follows:

First Year.

English Grammar and Analysis, Elocution, History of England, Writing; Natural Philosophy (elementary;) Latin, commenced; Book-Keeping, commenced; Arithmetic, reviewed; Algebra, completed; Geometry, III Books.

Second Year.

Rhetoric, Composition, and Elocution; English Grammar and Analysis; History of Rome; Book-Keeping, continued; Physical Geography; Physiology; Latin, continued; German, commenced; Geometry, completed; Plane Trigonometry; Mensuration.

Third Year.

Rhetoric, Composition, and Elocution; History of English Literature; History of Greece; Natural Philosophy (full course;) Astronomy, commenced; Latin, continued; German, continued; Greek, commenced (optional;) French, commenced; Surveying, Leveling, and Navigation.

Fourth Year.

Original Speeches and Elocution; English Literature; History of the Ancient Empires; Mental Philosophy; Moral Philosophy; Constitution of the United States; Chemistry and Geology; Latin, continued; Greek, continued; French, continued; German, continued; Analytical Geometry; Astronomy, completed; Review of Mathematics.

No pupil shall be excused from any study as above arranged without the consent of the Committee; and any pupil who may be excused shall forfeit all right to contest for the graduating honors and prizes.

V. EXAMINATION AND ADMISSION.

There shall be an examination of candidates for admission to the Baltimore City College, annually, in the month of July, to be conducted by the Faculty, under the direction of the Committee; and the result of such examination shall be submitted to the Board as soon thereafter as practicable.

Boys of fourteen years of age who shall have passed two quarters, and boys of twelve years of age who shall have passed two full scholastic years, in the Grammar Schools, next preceding the time for examination, having paid their tuition fees in full, of good moral character, and who shall pass an examination in Spelling, English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, and Algebra through Simple Equations, involving three unknown quantities, to the satisfaction of the Committee, shall be entitled to admission. If any admitted student should not take his seat in the College within *one week* from the beginning of the term, he shall not be entitled to admission, unless the delay be caused by sickness or unavoidable absence from the city.

Principals of Grammar Schools shall report to the Superintendent, on the third Tuesday in June, the names of all boys who will be candidates for admission to the Baltimore City College at the ensuing examination, in conformity with blanks to be furnished by that officer.

No candidate who has been guilty of truant-playing or any other grossly improper conduct during the scholastic year, shall be examined or admitted without the authority of the Committee; and it shall be the duty of Principals to report all such candidates to the Committee for its action.

Boys of fourteen years of age who are not pupils of the Grammar Schools shall be entitled to examination for admission, and the Committee shall arrange for the examination of such candidates at such times as may be deemed proper, but

the requirements and standard of such examination shall be the same as that required of Grammar School pupils.

No pupil who has been removed from the Baltimore City College shall be re-admitted, unless by special action of the Committee.

VI. DUTIES OF THE FACULTY.

The Principal shall be charged with the government of the School and the general supervision of its studies, subject to the advice and direction of the Committee. He shall also have charge of the rooms, furniture, library, cabinets, apparatus and other property of the School, and shall be accountable to the Board for the proper use and preservation of the same. At the close of each year he shall present to the Board a report on the condition and wants of the School.

The Faculty, severally, shall be responsible for the improvement of their classes, and for the safe-keeping of the furniture, &c., of their class-rooms.

VII. DISCIPLINE.

The Professors, in their respective departments, shall maintain order, enforce obedience, and urge to application by such incentives as are consistent with these general regulations, avoiding at all times the use of harsh or opprobrious epithets.

Each Professor shall keep a diary or register of conduct, in which he shall note any act of misconduct, whether ordinary or special, which occurs in his presence, or which comes properly under his notice, with the amount of his censure expressed in demerit marks. He shall leave his diary with the Principal when required, once a week, or oftener; and it shall be the duty of the Principal to examine such entries and approve them, or (after consultation with the Professor) make such change in said demerit marks as in his opinion shall be

just, and then the same shall be carried into the demerit ledger; but all such changes which may not meet the approval of the Professor shall be reported to the Committee for its action.

The students are required to be punctual in their attendance, diligent in their studies, respectful and polite toward their teachers, kind and civil in their intercourse with each other, and to observe order and decorum in going to and returning from school.

Offences against the government of the school shall be classed as *ordinary* and *special;* the first including everything which hinders the progress of study, or is in its nature improper, and which might be avoided by due attention on the part of the student, but which is rather the result of carelessness than a deliberate purpose to offend; and the second including every kind of intentional misconduct.

The particular acts embraced under the class of ordinary offences shall be made known, officially, from time to time, as the exigencies of the school may require; and for each of these offences there shall be, in the first instance, a demerit mark of 1. If the offence be committed after a special warning by the Professor, it shall be so recorded, and incur a demerit mark of 2; and an additional demerit mark for each additional warning; provided, however, the mark for this class of offences shall not exceed 5.

The demerit for lateness and absence, when the detention is not occasioned by sickness, necessary attendance on the sick, or some equally imperative cause, shall be as follows: Lateness, 10 minutes or less, 1; more than 10 minutes and not more than 30, 2; more than 30 minutes and not more than the first recitation period, 3; any larger part of the day, 4; absence a whole day, 5. This does not include truant-playing, which is embraced under the head of special offences. When a student has been late or absent, it shall be his duty,

on his appearance in the school, to deliver to the Principal a note, signed by his parent or guardian, stating the length and cause of such detention, in order that it may be judged of under this rule.

No student, after entering the school in the morning, shall leave under any pretext whatever, before the close of the session, without the written permission of the Principal; and it shall be the duty of the Principal to record in his diary the name, the time, and the cause of such permission when granted.

When any offence has been committed which seems to require more than usnal notice, the Professor in whose presence it has occurred, shall either send the offender at once to the Principal, or cite him to appear before the Faculty at their next regular meeting, according to the grade of the offence; and every student shall promptly report himself to the Principal, or answer his citation before the Faculty as required.

Every act of truant-playing shall, in the first instance, incur a demerit mark of 10 for each day of such absence, accompanied with admonition, public or private, according to the circumstances of the case; and if repeated after such admonition, the truant shall be indefinitely suspended, and his case reported at once to the Committee.

Any student having presented a note or other writing, falsely purporting to be signed by his parent, guardian or other responsible person, shall be deemed guilty of a very grave offence, and shall be dealt with by the Committee in their discretion.

Any student, losing, destroying, or injuring any property of the Board, teachers, or of his fellow-students, shall make adequate pecuniary compensation, irrespective of whatever school-censure the circumstances of the case may require.

The parents or guardians of pupils habitually indolent, or so irregular in their attendance as to prevent their advancement with their classes, will be requested to withdraw them,

and in case of refusal they shall be reported to the Committee for expulsion.

For any gross offence, which seems to require it, a student may be suspended by the Principal, and the case reported immediately to the Committee.

When the number of a student's demerit marks, in one quarter, amounts to 50, it shall be the duty of the Principal to suspend him. If, then, the student and his parent, or guardian, appear before the Faculty and give such assurances as may lead them to believe there will be a decided reformation, they may in their discretion readmit him on trial, or refer his case to the Committee at their next stated meeting. Should he again, after such readmission, accumulate 50 demerit marks before the end of the next quarter, he shall be indefinitely suspended by the Faculty, and reported for dismission to the Committee at their next stated meeting.

All suspensions, whether by the Principal or the Faculty, shall be recorded on the minutes. Students under suspension, as all others, are required to attend the term examinations.

A student may be promoted to a higher class at any time, by a vote of the Faculty, if in their opinion his age and attainments are such as to make it expedient.

Each Professor shall keep a daily record of recitations, estimating the value of each on a scale running from 0 to 100. At the end of the quarter these will be averaged. From the averages of the several Professors a general average will be obtained, called the Quarterly Average of Scholarship. At the end of each term (the term consisting of two quarters) a rigid examination of the classes will be held in the studies of the term, and the results expressed numerically on a scale of 100. The average of these results, combined with the quarterly averages of the same term, will give the Term Average of Scholarship. When a class is about to graduate, an exam-

ination of it will be had in all the studies of the course, and the average of the results of this examination, combined with all the term averages of scholarship, will give the Final Average of Scholarship.

The marks of demerit which a student may have incurred during the quarter will be deducted from 100, which will give the Quarterly Grade of Conduct. The average of the two quarterly grades will give the Term Average of Conduct. The average of all the term averages will give the Final Average of Conduct.

The quarterly average of scholarship combined with the quarterly grade of conduct will give the Quarterly Average of Merit. The term average of scholarship combined with the term average of conduct will give the Term Average of Merit. The final average of scholarship combined with the final average of conduct will give the Graduating Average. The student whose graduating average is the highest will stand No. 1, the one next highest No. 2, &c.

Unless otherwise arranged by the Faculty, the student whose graduating average is the highest, *i. e.*, who stands No. 1, shall at the commencement deliver the Honorary Oration; the one who graduates No. 2, *i. e.*, whose graduating average is second in order of merit, shall deliver the Valedictory; and the one who graduates No. 3 shall deliver the Salutatory Address.

The three students who stand the highest will each be entitled to a Peabody prize of the first grade, (one hundred dollars) and the next four will each be entitled to a Peabody prize of the second grade, fifty dollars.

Those students in all the classes, whose term average of merit is not less than 90, shall be ranked as Distinguished; and those whose term average is less than 90, but not less than 80, shall, in like manner, be ranked as Meritorious. The rank of graduates in this respect will be announced. No stu-

dent will be permitted to graduate whose final average of scholarship or whose graduating average falls below 60 ; nor will any student be advanced with his class whose annual average of scholarship, found by combining the two term averages, is less than 60.

VIII. GENERAL RULES.

The rules and regulations for the Public Schools, both in regard to teachers and pupils, in so far as they are not superseded by the foregoing, shall be in force in the Baltimore City College.

Rules Relating to Female High Schools.

ARTICLE XXIV.

I. COMMITTEE.

The legislative power of the Female High Schools shall be vested in the Committee on Female High Schools, who shall meet at least once a month for the transaction of such business as the interests of the school may require, in accordance with the rules of the Board. (See Article V.)

II. FACULTY.

The Faculty shall consist of a Principal, First Assistant, and as many Assistants and Instructors as may from time to time be found necessary for the work of the schools.

III. COURSE OF STUDY.

The regular Course of Study shall be four years, and shall not be extended except by permission of the Board.

IV. CURRICULUM.

The Curriculum shall be as follows:

1. *English and Belles Lettres*—Embracing Etymology, Penmanship, Elocution, Grammar, Ancient and Modern History, Rhetoric and Composition.

2. *Mathematics*—Embracing Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry.

3 *Natural Sciences*—Embracing Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, and Physiology.

4. *Moral, Mental and Political Sciences*—Embracing Moral and Mental Philosophy, Political Economy, Constitution of the United States and of State of Maryland.

5. *Music*—Vocal.

6. *Drawing.*

No pupil shall be excused from any study as above arranged without the consent of the Committee; and any pupil who may be excused shall forfeit all right to contest for the graduating honors and prizes.

V. EXAMINATION AND ADMISSION.

There shall be an examination for admission to the Female High Schools, annually, in the month of July, to be conducted by the Faculty under the direction of the Committee; and the result of the examination shall be submitted to the Board as soon thereafter as practicable. No pupil shall be examined under thirteen years of age. Pupils from private schools who may receive permits from the Committee, shall be examined at the same time as those from Grammar Schools, of which due notice shall be given in the daily papers at least ten days previous to the time of examination.

Pupils who may pass a satisfactory examination, according to the standard approved by the Committee previous to the examination, in Spelling, Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Penmanship and Music, shall be admitted.

If any pupil shall fail to present herself at the school within one week after the commencement of the term, she shall not be entitled to admission, unless the delay shall be caused by sickness or unavoidable absence from the city.

Principals of Female Grammar Schools shall report to the Superintendent, on the third Tuesday in June, the names of all pupils who will be candidates for admission to the Female High Schools at the ensuing examination, in conformity with blanks to be prepared by that officer.

No pupil will be re-admitted if once removed from the school, unless otherwise directed by the Committee.

VI. DUTIES OF THE FACULTY.

The Principal shall be charged with the government of the school, and the general supervision of its studies, subject to the advice and direction of the Committee. He shall also have charge of the rooms, furniture, library, cabinets, apparatus, and other property of the school, and shall be accountable to the Board for the proper use and preservation of the same. At the close of each year he shall present to the Board a report on the condition and wants of the school.

The Assistants, severally, shall be responsible for the improvement of their classes, and for the safe-keeping of the furniture, &c., of their class-rooms.

The Assistants shall at the close of each day report to the Principal the name of each pupil who has been absent from her class, or who has not been punctual in attendance, or who may have been guilty of misconduct.

VII. DISCIPLINE.

The Assistants, in their respective departments, shall maintain order, enforce obedience, and urge to application by such incentives as are consistent with these general regulations, avoiding at all times the use of harsh or opprobrious epithets.

Each Assistant shall keep a diary or register of conduct, in which she shall note any act of misconduct, whether ordinary or special, which occurs in her presence, or which comes properly under her notice, with the amount of her censure expressed in demerit marks. She shall leave her diary with the Principal when required once a week, or oftener, and it shall be the duty of the Principal to examine such entries and

approve them, or (after consultation with the Assistant) make such change in said demerit marks as in his opinion shall be just, and then the same shall be carried into the demerit ledger; but all such changes which may not meet the approval of the Assistant shall be reported to the Committee for its action.

The pupils are required to be punctual in their attendance, diligent in their studies, respectful and polite toward their teachers, kind and civil in their intercourse with each other, to observe order and decorum in going to and returning from school.

Breaches of discipline shall be divided into ordinary and special, which the Principal shall define and officially make known as the discipline of the school shall require.

For each ordinary offence thus specified, the mark shall be 1; and if after the declaration of this (for in every case of marking the teacher *must* notify the pupil) the said offence be repeated during a period or session, the mark shall be 2. If again repeated in the same time, the pupil must be sent to the Principal. Special offences, among which may be classed as prominent, direct disobedience or disrespect, may be noted and deferred only for the decision of the Principal, or the offender may be immediately sent to him with the offence specified. No pupil, for any offence, must be sent from any room except as above specified. Unbecoming or unladylike conduct, either in the school building, yard, or upon the street, shall be considered a special offence.

The mark for lateness at the opening of school shall be 1; for fifteen minutes, 2; for a period, 3; for a longer time, 4; and for a whole day, 5; except such be caused by personal sickness, necessary attendance on the sick, or death in the family.

Pupils, for absence, must bring notes of excuse from parents or guardians. Such notes must express the cause. No pupil

will be allowed to leave the building during the school session, except for the causes specified above, without a note countersigned by one of the committee on the school.

When the number of demerit marks in any quarter shall amount to twenty-five, the pupil against whom they shall be recorded shall receive a notice of warning, and if the number, in any quarter, shall reach fifty, the pupil shall be suspended by the Principal. If, however, the pupil and parent, or guardian, shall appear and give assurances of reformation, she will be re-admitted, but the effect of such suspension shall be to disqualify her for competing for the highest prizes. Should she again, after such re-admission, accumulate 50 demerit marks before the end of the next quarter, she shall be indefinitely suspended by the Faculty, and reported for dismission to the Committee at their next stated meeting.

Every suspension shall take one from the final average of the last year; and any one who, during the last year, shall have fifty demerit marks, shall be disqualified for competition for admission to the lectures of the Peabody and Maryland Institutes. Each teacher must, at his or her option, mark on a scale of from 1 to 100, recitations in any branch or branches in his or her charge, except in Music, Drawing and Penmanship, in each of which the maximum of marking shall not exceed 80; but in the months of January and June, there shall be a stated and special semi-annual or term examination of every class in all the studies of the preceding half-year or year. Examinations held during a term shall be considered as recitations. The average of recitations, if any, during a term, shall be added to the result of the term examination, and the average of the two shall be the Term Average of Scholarship. At the close of the year the average of the two terms shall be an Annual Average of Scholarship. The number of demerit marks received in a term shall be taken from 100, and the balance shall be a Term Average of Conduct, and

the average of the two term averages shall be an Annual Average of Conduct. An average of annual scholastic averages shall be the Final Scholastic Average, and an average of annual conduct averages shall be the Final Conduct Average. An average of the two final averages shall constitute a Graduating Average, and to the pupil having the highest number shall be awarded the first medal and Honorary Address; to the next, the second medal and Valedictory; to the next, the third medal and Salutatory, and to the rest in the order of their rank, the remaining medals. The Faculty may, however, at its option, award the preparation and reading of the address to such other graduates as it may select.

For promotion from the first year to the second, from the second to the third, and from the third to the fourth, the scholastic average shall be 65, but for a diploma the scholastic average of the fourth year shall be 75. From 75 to 80 shall be considered Meritorious, from 80 to 90 Excellent, above 90 Distinguished, and these results shall be expressed on the diploma, which shall be awarded at the commencement that shall be held at such time as the Committee may appoint.

In case of inability to complete any term record, such instance shall be submitted to the Committee; and if the disability arise from a cause satisfactory to them, such want of record shall not debar from the reception of a diploma, or of a diploma and medal.

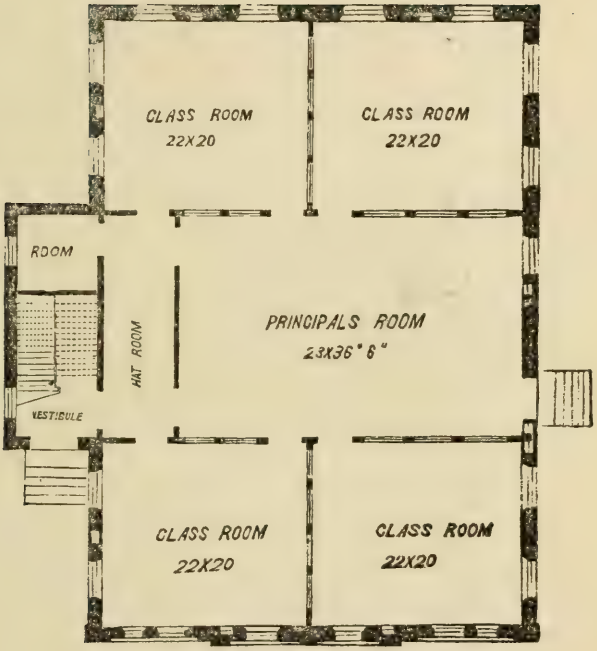
The five pupils who stand the highest will each be entitled to a Peabody prize of the first grade, and the next will each be entitled to a Peabody prize of the second grade.

VIII. GENERAL RULES.

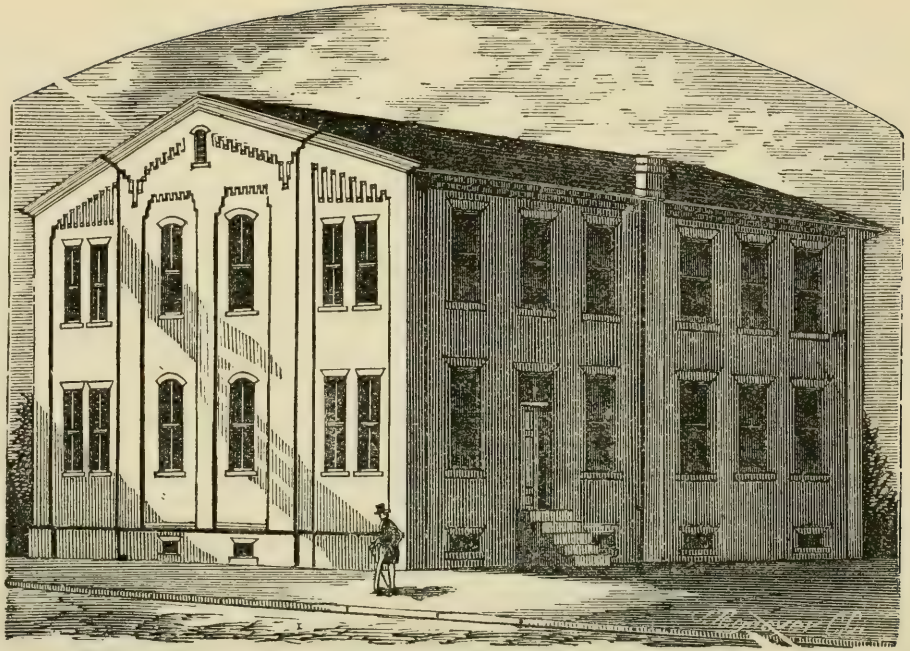
The rules and regulations for the Public Schools, both in regard to teachers and pupils, in so far as they are not superseded by the foregoing, shall be in force in the Female High Schools.

Male and Female Primary Schools No. 27,

CORNER OF FAYETTE AND CHESTER STREETS.

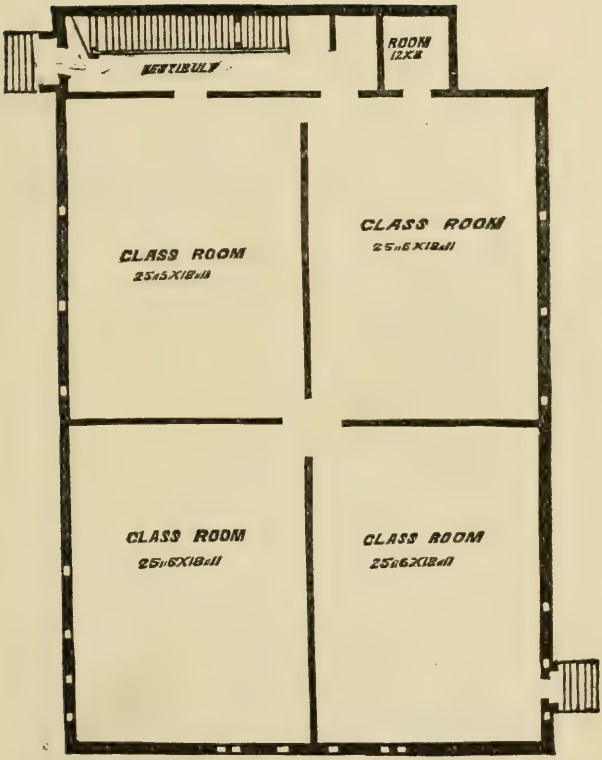


GROUND PLAN OF NO. 27.



Male and Female Primary Schools, No. 28,

Battery Avenue and Clement Street.



GROUND PLAN OF No. 28.

LOCATIONS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS,

NAMES OF TEACHERS, &c.

Baltimore City College,

N. E. corner of Fayette and Holliday streets.

Teachers, 10; *Scholars*, 340.

Thomas D. Baird, LL.D., Principal and Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy.

J. Asbury Morgan, A. M., Vice Principal and Professor of the Greek and Latin Languages.

James McIntire, M. D., Professor of Astronomy.

William Elliott, Jr., A. M., Professor of Mathematics.

Jas. R. Webster, Professor of Writing and Book-keeping.

D. T. Millard, M. D., Professor of Natural Science.

H. E. Shepherd, Professor of English Literature and History.

Andrew S. Kerr, Professor of Mathematics.

A. L. Miles, Professor of French and History.

Chas. Raddatz, Professor of German and History.

Eastern Female High School,

N. E. corner of Aisquith and Mullikin streets.

Teachers, 11; *Scholars*, 364.

Nathaniel H. Thayer, A. M., Principal.
Elizabeth A. Baer, First Assistant.
P. J. Tompkins, Second "
S. L. Bassford, "
M. C. Geddes, "
L. DeValin, "
V. Wentz, "
L. Browning, "
Eliza E. Nicholai, "
L. M. Mullen, Drawing.
A. Dubreuil, French.

Western Female High School,

Fayette street, west of Paca.

Teachers, 12; *Scholars*, 429.

D. A. Hollingshead, A. M., Principal.
Pamelia A. Hartman, First Assistant.
Sarah S. Rice, Second "
Jane S. Williams, "
Emma Cowman, "
H. C. Adams, "
Louise C. Saumenig, "
Isabella Hampson, "
A. P. Wise, "
Laura D. Brian, "
C. Despommiers, French.
E. J. Davis, Drawing.

Male Grammar School No. 1,

Northeast corner of Fayette and Green streets.

Teachers, 7; *Scholars*, 248.

Wm. G. Cox, Principal.
S. E. Cremmin, First Assistant.
L. A. Ennis, Second "
L. V. Caldwell, Third "
Mrs. F. Barry, " "
R. B. Shephard, " "
R. Haswell, " "

Male Grammar School No. 2,

S. W. corner of Broadway and Bank street.

Teachers, 8; *Scholars*, 300.

Wm. T. Markland, Principal.
A. J. Fairbanks, First Assistant.
Samuel Black, Second "
H. Gallup, Third "
K. Miller, " "
Annie Willis, " "
R. Wagner, " "
Clara Johnson, " "

Male Grammar School No. 4,

Sharp street, near Montgomery.

Teachers, 6; *Scholars*, 214.

Henry A. Wise, Jr., Principal.
John O. Pace, First Assistant.
Mary Fort, Second "
A. D. Banks, Third "
J. P. Ferguson, " "
E. A. Bradekamp, " "

Male Grammar School No. 5,

S. W. corner Greenmount Avenue and Eager street.

Teachers, 4; *Scholars*, 176.

Chas. G. Edwards, Principal.
Mary Snyder, First Assistant.
E. A. Clarke, Second "
Mary M. McDermott, Third "

Male Grammar School No. 6,

Druid Hill avenue, near Biddle.

Teachers, 7; *Scholars*, 275.

W. F. Wardenburg, Principal.
Richard Grady, First Assistant.
S. W. Tudor, Second "
M. A. Holtzman, Third "
M. O. Colston, " "
Jennie Graham, " "
S. F. Turner, " "

Male Grammar School No. 7,

Corner Chesapeake and Hudson streets, Canton.

Teachers, 3; *Scholars*, 109.

E. M. Jackson, Principal.
E. D. Norville, First Assistant.
H. R. Buck, Assistant.

Male Grammar School No. 8,

N. W. corner Fremont street and Ridgely alley.

Teachers, 5; *Scholars*, 208.

John E. McCahan, Principal.
A. F. King, First Assistant.
Selina Cole, Second "
Helen W. Bankhead, Third "
Emma F. Gilbert, " "

Male Grammar School No. 9,

Courtland street, near Saratoga.

Teachers, 5; *Scholars*, 171.

C. C. Wight, Principal.
S. E. Grape, First Assistant.
E. E. Evans, Second "
Emily Hyde, Third "
H. M. White, " "

Male Grammar School No. 10,

S. E. corner of William and Warren streets.

Teachers, 6; *Scholars*, 222.

R. K. Hollingshead, Principal.
Laura Tapman, First Assistant.
E. R. Loane, Second "
A. O. Sollers, Third "
F. J. Lohrfink, " "
Annie R. Newell, " "

Male Grammar School No. 11,

N. W. corner of Bond and Jefferson streets.

Teachers, 6; *Scholars*, 214.

John W. Hooper, Principal.
S. G. Carr, First Assistant
M. L. Burnett, Second Assistant.
Agnes Berry, Third "
Annie Coleman, " "
E. J. Faulac, " "

Male Grammar School No. 12,

Barre street, west of Eutaw.

Teachers, 4; *Scholars*, 118.

E. A. Sieker, Principal.
E. Welty, First Assistant.
E. A. Miller, Second "
A. R. Linthicum, Third Assistant.

Male Grammar School No. 13,

Aisquith street, near Mullikin street.

Teachers, 6; *Scholars*, 253.

George B. Loane, Principal.
B. T. Hanna, First Assistant.
F. C. Myles, Second "
Eliza Heaps, Third "
Lettie Gilmore, " "
Fannie Eckels, " "

Male Grammar School No. 14,

N. E. corner of Gough and Stiles streets.

Teachers, 5; *Scholars*, 196.

J. F. Arthur, Principal.
Kate Dobler, First Assistant.
Sarah Sollers, Second "
Kate E. Dorman, Third Assistant.
Sarah E. Clark, " "

Male Grammar School No. 15,

Corner of Republican street and Wagon alley.

Teachers, 7; *Scholars*, 339.

P. T. Reeder, Principal.
C. W. Virtue, First Assistant.
Ruth Henry, Second "
M. K. Selby, Third "
Kate McCollum, " "
Ida Jarrett, " "
S. L. Gillman, " "

Male Grammar School No. 17,

Washington street, near Hampstead.

Teachers, 5; *Scholars*, 198.

A. F. Wilkerson, Principal.
Mary E. Black, First Assistant.
S. E. Dawson, Second "
Olivia E. Spamer, Third "
R. Cromwell, " "

Male Grammar School No. 18,

Mulberry street, near Fremont.

Teachers, 6; *Scholars*, 204.

Alexander Hamilton, Principal.
Chas. H. Cockey, First Assistant.
A. C. Hugg, Second Assistant.
S. E. Barnes, Third "
Kate Baum, " "
Ida J. McNeal, " "

Male Grammar School No. 19,

Park avenue, near Lanvale street.

Teachers, 4; *Scholars*, 159.

Chas. M. Elliott, Principal.
M. W. Wallace, First Assistant.
Josephine Norris, Second "
Maggie Crowley, Third "

Male Grammar School No. 20,

N. W. corner of John and Eden streets.

Teachers, 4; *Scholars*, 204.

Michael Connolly, Principal.
Eliza J. Ireland, First Assistant.
Martha J. Hardy, Second "
Mary A. Register, Third "

Female Grammar School No. 1,

S. W. corner of Fayette and Green streets.

Teachers, 9; *Scholars*, 380.

H. A. Carl, Principal.
Mary Hartman, First Assistant.
B. T. Crangle, Second "
M. C. Nelson, Third "
L. V. Ballard, " "
A. M. Thompson, " "
C. E. A. Aisquith, " "
C. B. Holden, " "
M. H. Bailey, " "

Female Grammar School No. 2,

S. W. corner of Broadway and Bank street.

Teachers, 7; *Scholars*, 372.

Georgia A. Duvall, Principal.
G. C. Baker, First Assistant.
S. C. Sherwood, Second "
R. A. Spencer, Third "
H. Hall, " "
S. S. Sinclair, " "
S. Lohrfink, " "

Female Grammar School No. 3,

Aisquith street, near Fayette.

Teachers, 4; *Scholars*, 149.

Margaret Snyder, Principal.
M. E. Burnett, First Assistant.
Nora Jones, Third "
Emma Furlong, " "

Female Grammar School No. 4,

Sharp street, near Montgomery.

Teachers, 6, *Scholars*, 240.

M. H. Thomiz, Principal.
S. F. Keavens, First Assistant.
J. W. Brian, Second "
Maggie B. Smith, Third "
M. J. Henrix, " "
Carrie A. Drought, " "

Female Grammar School No. 5,

S. W. corner of Greenmount avenue and Eager street.

Teachers, 4; *Scholars*, 189.

Florence Scott, Principal.
Mary A. Pindell, First Assistant.
Annie J. Walton, Second "
Alice V. Davis, Third "

Female Grammar School No. 6,

Druid Hill avenue, near Biddle street.

Teachers, 6; *Scholars*, 242.

Eliza Adams, Principal.
A. H. Graham, First Assistant.
Amelia Mackee, Second "
Clara Carl, Third "
Agnes B. Tolson, " "
C. A. Waterman, " "

Female Grammar School No. 8,

N. W. corner Fremont street and Ridgely alley.

Teachers, 6; *Scholars*, 288.

Adelaide L. Hall, Principal.
Sarah E. Marshall, First Assistant.
Florence Rutter, Second "
H. W. Martin, " "
A. J. Morgan, Third "
A. W. Nicholson, " "

Female Grammar School No. 9,

Courtland street, near Saratoga street.

Teachers, 3; *Scholars*, 106.

Annie G. Chappell, Principal.
Virginia Cassady, First Assistant.
Eugenia Hyde, Second "

Female Grammar School No. 10,

Southeast corner of William and Warner streets.

Teachers, 6; *Scholars*, 230.

Mary A. Reside, Principal.
Margaret E. Thomiz, First Assistant.
D. Short, Second "
Sarah Sewell, Third "
Va. Don Allen, " "
S. Landon, " "

Female Grammar School No. 11,

N. W. corner of Bond and Jefferson streets.

Teachers, 6; *Scholars*, 214.

N. W. Smith, Principal.
Martha J. Hanna, First Assistant.
Rennis L. Pope, Second " "
Fannie E. Loane, Third " "
L. V. Keller, " "
B. Joice, " "

Female Grammar School No. 12,

Barre street, west of Eutaw.

Teachers, 4; *Scholars*, 171.

Annie E. Porter, Principal.
S. M. Tudor, First Assistant.
M. V. Wellham, Second "
Annie A. Konze, Third "

Female Grammar School No. 13,

Aisquith street, near Mullikin.

Teachers, 6; *Scholars*, 300.

E. J. Mitchell, Principal.
Rosa Baker, First Assistant.
Helen E. Taylor, Second "
Kate Reed, Third "
Camilla Wright, " "
Mary C. Crozier, " "

Female Grammar School No. 14,

Northeast corner of Gough and Stiles streets.

Teachers, 5; *Scholars*, 151.

Henrietta J. Brewer, Principal.
E. H. Wilson, First Assistant.
Annie A. Colbert, Second "
E. N. Hoskins, Third "
Annie Parsons, " "

Female Grammar School No. 15,

S. E. corner of Republican street and Wagon alley.

Teachers, 8; *Scholars*, 352.

Mary W. Storke, Principal.
Mary E. Crawford, First Assistant.
Emma E. DeLacour, Second "
A. B. Nicholson, Third "
Laura V. Hobbs, " "
A. Stanley, " "
L. G. G. Broome, " "
F. M. Bruster, Temp.

Female Grammar School No. 16,

Locust Point.

Teachers, 2; *Scholars*, 79.

M. E. Callender, Principal.
Lida Barnes, Assistant.

Female Grammar School No. 17,

N. E. corner of Bank and Bond streets.

Teachers, 6; *Scholars*, 231.

Mary Henderson, Principal.
Lucy R. Fuller, First Assistant.
Kate M. Stewart, Second "
A. M. Pulley, Third "
Annie S. Abbott, " "

Female Grammar School No. 18,

Mulberry street, near Fremont.

Teachers, 5; *Scholars*, 189.

A. Sappington, Principal.
Amelia Kirk, First Assistant.
Mary O'Brien, Second "
A. E. Hall, Third "
Mrs. A. Hughes, " "

Female Grammar School No. 19,

Park avenue, near Hoffman street.

Teachers, 4; *Scholars*, 163.

H. A. Musselman, Principal.
Mary Templeton, First Assistant.
Belle Davis, Third "
Maggie Graham, " "

Female Grammar School No. 20,

Corner of John and Eden streets.

Teachers, 5; *Scholars*, 194.

A. S. Kenny, Principal.
L. M. Kelly, First Assistant.
A. E. Nones, Second "
S. E. Stone, Third "
Lizzie C. Kenney, " "

Male Primary School No. 1,

Northeast corner of Fayette and Green streets.

Teachers, 9; *Scholars*, 445.

Mary L. Robinson, Principal.
Belinda Roberts, Assistant.
M. Richmond, "
A. M. Seip, "
M. A. Foley, "
V. A. Miller, "
A. M. Wilen, "
Alice Baum, "
C. Woodward, "

Male Primary School No. 2,

Stiles street, near High.

Teachers, 4; *Scholars*, 169.

A. E. Gallup, Principal.
Debora Allyn, Assistant.
Maria Hooper, "
Laura V. Tolson, "

Male Primary School No. 3,

N. E. corner of Gough and Wolfe streets.

Teachers, 6; *Scholars*, 265.

Mary L. Maxwell, Principal.
L. W. Thirlkeld, Assistant.
Lizzie V. Abey, "
Florence Stewart, "
Alice L. Hollins, "
Juliet Le Grand, "

Male Primary School No. 4,

N. E. corner of Hanover and Lee streets.

Teachers, 6; *Scholars*, 253.

Sallie A. E. Pattison, Principal.
A. E. Thornton, Assistant.
S. W. Deitch, "
Laura Mann, "
Nettie Brown, "
A. E. Daneker, "

Male Primary School No. 5,

S. E. corner of Bond and Chew streets.

Teachers, 4; *Scholars*, 272.

Margaret Sherwood, Principal.
Emma F. Armstrong, Assistant.
G. C. A. Campbell, "
Mary A. Meehan, "

Male Primary School No, 6,

Ann street, near Canton avenue.

Teachers; 5; *Scholars*, 205.

Mary Gilbert, Principal.
Annie M. Aburn, Assistant.
M. E. Brown, "
Maggie Nagle, "
Mary Heller, "

Male Primary School No. 7,

Mullikin street, near Aisquith.

Teachers, 6; *Scholars*, 264.

Josephine Evans, Principal.
A. R. C. James, Assistant.
C. A. Knight, "
Susie Ray, "
Annie M. Biddison, "
M. Williamson, "

Male Primary School No. 8,

Caroline street, near Lombard street.

Teachers, 4; *Scholars*, 206.

Sarah E. Smith, Principal.
Sarah V. Mettee, Assistant.
Harriet E. Snyder, "
Laura Fuller, "

Male Primary School No. 9,

Courtland street, near Saratoga.

Teachers, 5; *Scholars*, 200.

Marrietta Barrickman, Principal.
Cornelia Grape, Assistant.
Fanny Green, "
Louisa Towson, "
Sallie Mitchell, "

Male Primary School No. 10,

Hollins street, near Schroeder.

Teachers, 5; *Scholars*, 257.

Priscilla J. Owens, Principal.
Mary E. Porter, Assistant.
Ellen L. Ross, "
Kate Riall, "
C. J. Shaw, "

Male Primary School No. 11,

N. E. corner Pierce and Schroeder streets.

Teachers, 6; *Scholars*, 212.

Mary C. Mullikin, Principal.
C. E. O. Connor, Assistant.
Emma C. Ijams, "
S. M. Conrad, "
Mary B. Bourne, "
Maria L. Bulloch, "

Male Primary School No. 12,

Corner Barre and Warner streets.

Teachers, 6; *Scholars*, 283.

O. Wright, Principal.
F. Nicholson, Assistant.
M. B. Stansbury, "
Sarah Saumenig, "
Florence Valiant, "
Annie Rooney, "

Male Primary School No, 13,

Jefferson street, near Caroline.

Teachers, 6; *Scholars*, 226.

Sarah E. Day, Principal.
Alice Lilly, Assistant.
Kate A. Slattery, "
Mary C. Altvater, "
Mary A. Scott, "
Bettie Bowen, "

Male Primary School No. 14,

Eutaw street, near Preston.

Teachers, 5; *Scholars*, 207.

Clara Tucker, Principal.
E. C. R. Cahoon, Assistant.
Sarah T. Hiss, "
Mary E. Cummings, "
Nettie Barry, "

Male Primary School No. 15,

Corner of Republican street and Wagon alley.

Teachers, 6; *Scholars*, 320.

M. L. Hiskey, Principal.
Emily Cole, Assistant.
Rebecca Ward, "
M. L. Maxwell, "
Mary E. Schadd, "
M. McFarland, "

Male Primary School No. 16,

Hillen street, near High.

Teachers, 6; *Scholars*, 270.

M. L. Mullin, Principal.
Rosa Weise, Assistant.
Margaret J. Early, "
F. A. Sheppard, "
M. Hennesy, "
A. Ditman, "

Male Primary School No. 17,

S. W. corner of Light and Poultney streets.

Teachers, 6; *Scholars*, 309.

H. Byers, Principal.
Mollie Ray, Assistant.
Clara Chance, "
Annie Stuart, "
S. E. Graham, "
Nettie W. Rogers, "

Male Primary School No. 18,

Walsh street, near Lanvale.

Teachers, 4; *Scholars*, 186.

Annie N. Frederick, Principal.
Fannie S. Brown, Assistant.
S. E. Williamson, "
Maggie Drummond, "

Male Primary School No. 19,

Park avenue, near Hoffman.

A. B. Leister, Principal.
C. W. Cromwell, Assistant.
E. Tull, "
Mary Maclellan, "

Male Primary School No. 20,

Corner of John and Eden streets.

Teachers, 7; *Scholars*, 327.

E. T. McAllister, Principal.
Annie B. Hooper, Assistant.
L. A. Hamilton, "
Clara J. Crowley, "
Priscilla Wright, "
Mary G. Kenney, "
Gertrude Bennett, "

Male Unclassified School No. 21,

Pennsylvania avenue, corner Robert street.

Teachers, 5; *Scholars*, 232.

T. J. Edwards, Temporary Principal.
E. M. Carey, Assistant.
Mollie Jackson, "
M. A. Smith, "
J. Addie Shaw, "

Male Primary School No. 22,

Ramsey street, near Scott.

Teachers, 9; *Scholars*, 212.

Ellen S. Moffett, Principal.
Laura Bangs, Assistant.
Kate Wright, "
Lydia A. Mark, "
Ida Somers, "

Male Primary School No. 23,

Northeast corner of Front and Fayette streets.

Teachers, 3; *Scholars*, 136.

Emma Gillen, Principal.
Jennie Towsen, Assistant.
Emma V. Saums, "

Male Primary School No. 24,

Frederick street, near Lombard.

Teachers, 2; *Scholars*, 79.

S. V. Fleury, Principal.
Fannie Wheeler, Assistant.

Male Primary School No. 25,

Caroline street, near Bank.

Teachers, 4; *Scholars*, 162.

M. M. Hamilton, Principal.
H. W. Leary, Assistant.
M. L. De Paepe, "
Kate Sinclair, "

Female Primary School No. 26,

N. W. corner of Caroline and Holland streets.

Teachers, 4; *Scholars*, 170.

Laura A. Ball, Principal.
Josephine Hankey, Assistant.
Emma J. Brown, "
C. V. Grindell, Temporary.

Male Primary School No. 27,

S. W. corner of Fayette and Chester streets.

Teachers, 5; *Scholars*, 200.

Kate Mackintosh, Principal.
A. Wilkinson, Assistant.
M. C. Reed, "
Sallie Riley, "
Kate Black, "

Male Primary School No. 28,

Corner of Battery avenue and Clement street.

Teachers, 5; *Scholars*, 225.

M. A. E. Jackson, Principal.
M. L. McGee, Assistant.
Cornelia Waters, "
E. Shillinger, "
Lida Skinner, "

Male Primary School No, 29,

Hill street, between Hanover and Sharp.

Teachers, 4; *Scholars*, 179.

Delmar Neal, Principal.
Cora Skinner, Assistant.
Marian Wolcott, "
Nannie Fitzgerald, "

Female Primary School No. 1,

S. E. corner of Green and Fayette streets.

Teachers, 7; *Scholars*, 343.

Elizabeth D. Kirk, Principal.
Lillie Heaflich, Assistant.
Lizzie Otter, "
Jennie Gregg, "
Mary Walsh, "
Emma Armor, "
A. E. Duvall, "

Female Primary School No. 2,

Stiles street, near High.

Teachers, 4; *Scholars*, 194.

A. E. McBee, Principal.
M. E. Bryarly, Assistant.
G. D. Diffenderffer, "
Laura F. Spencer, "

Female Primary School No. 3,

N. E. corner of Gough and Wolfe streets.

Teachers, 7; *Scholars*, 341.

Eliza Holbrook, Principal.
Sallie A. Stoner, Assistant.
Rebecca Lutz, "
Emma Mitchell, "
Ella C. Fernan, "
Annie S. Jay, "
M. Wilkerson, "

Female Primary School No. 4,

N. E. corner of Hanover and Lee streets.

Teachers, 5; *Scholars*, 235.

M. V. Sturgeon, Principal.
M. E. McGee, Assistant.
L. Saulsbury, "
Sallie T. Dare, "
Laura Laughton, "

Female Primary School No. 5,

Southeast corner of Bond and Chew streets.

Teachers; 5; *Scholars*, 276.

Belle C. Ford, Principal.
J. Fleehearty, Assistant.
Annie M. Murrey, "
Lizzie Ewing, "
Florence S. Witman, "

Female Primary School No. 6,

Ann street, near Canton avenue.

Teachers, 6; *Scholars*, 250.

Margaret Clendenin, Principal.
F. J. Cralle, Assistant.
S. N. Foxwell, "
Annie Roesnick, "
L. Kemp, "
M. J. Campbell, Temporary.

Female Primary School No. 7,

Mullikin street, near Aisquith.

Teachers, 4; *Scholars*, 220.

Amanda Harker, Principal.
Lucy V. Johnson, Assistant.
Sallie E. Mitchell, "
Mary A. Maddox, "
Lizzie Torrington, "

Female Primary School No. 8,

Caroline street, near Lombard.

Teachers, 4; *Scholars*, 169.

Annie E. Driscoll, Principal.
Julia M. Westwood, Assistant.
Annie E. Foreman, "
M. M. Brownley, "

Female Primary School No. 9,

Courtland street, near Saratoga.

Teachers, 5; *Scholars*, 196.

S. S. Bouldin, Principal.
Fannie Bouldin, Assistant.
Carrie B. Evans, "
Ida Neilson, "
A. J. Pitman, "

Female Primary School No. 10,

Hollins street, near Schroeder.

Teachers, 5; *Scholars*, 245.

E. P. Martin, Principal.
Annie D. Lieutard, Assistant.
Mary V. Collier, "
Kate L. Smith, "
E. Wheatly, "

Female Primary School No. 11,

N. E. corner Schroeder and Pierce streets.

Teachers, 5; *Scholars*, 226.

Kate Siemering, Principal.
Florence Allen, Assistant.
Emma J. Beck, "
Mary Gibney, "
Ruth Towson, "

Female Primary School No. 12,

Corner Barre and Warner streets.

Teachers, 7; *Scholars*, 321.

Laura Wameling, Principal.
Anna Doll, Assistant.
Maggie Siemering, "
M. Emma Ware, "
Mrs. Louisa Lang, "
S. R. McFarland, "
Jane Carr, "

Female Primary School No. 13,

Jefferson street, near Caroline.

Teachers, 5; *Scholars*, 238.

Mary A. Joyce, Principal.
Virginia Whitelock, Assistant.
Jane McKenzie, "
Julia A. Loane, "
Lily Bateman, "

Female Primary School No. 14,

Eutaw street, near Preston.

Teachers, 4; *Scholars*, 143.

Emily M. Ellis, Principal.
Bertha Gees, Assistant.
Ella M. Fairall, "
Fannie Preston, "

Female Primary School No. 15,

S. E. corner of Republican street and Wagon alley.

Teachers, 6; *Scholars*, 293.

A. R. McCoy, Principal.
C. K. Driscoll, Assistant.
Mary H. Houston, "
E. Evans, "
Maggie Maxwell, "
Ada M. Royston, "

Female Primary School No. 16,

Hillen street, near High.

Teachers, 5; *Scholars*, 231.

M. Hanna, Principal.
Mary Sollers, Assistant.
E. R. Cook, "
E. J. Jevins, "
Belle MacLeary, "

Female Primary School No. 17,

S. W. corner of Light and Poultney streets.

Teachers, 7; *Scholars*, 333.

E. Virginia Addison, Principal.
L. Spedden, Assistant.
A. Martin, "
M. Sheckels, "
L. Armiger, "
A. Cassady, "
S. Harzburg, Temporary.

Female Primary School No. 18,

Walsh street, near Lanvale.

Teachers, 3; *Scholars*, 151.

Isabella C. Fort, Principal.
Ada Branham, Assistant.
S. E. Barnes, "
Carrie R. Williams, "

Female Grammar School No. 19,

Park avenue, near Lanvale street.

Teachers, 3; *Scholars*, 172.

M. A. Bailey, Principal.
Va. L. Townsend, Assistant.
A. Brundige, "

Female Primary School No. 20,

N. W. Corner of John and Eden streets.

Teachers, 6; *Scholars*, 272.

Sarah C. Bradbury, Principal.
Melvina D. Eldridge, Assistant.
Susie H. Bowen, "
Martha K. Storch, "
A. E. Gilmore, "
Maggie Pierce, "

Female Unclassified School No. 21,

Pennsylvania avenue, corner Robert street.

Teachers, 6; *Scholars*, 297.

Sarah G. Pryor, Principal.
Martha B. Fringer, Assistant.
M. J. Pouder, "
L. A. Yeatman, "
Sallie S. Cross, "
Jennie Patrick, "

Female Primary School No. 22,

Ramsey street, near Scott.

Teachers, 5; *Scholars*, 231.

S. Nelson, Principal.
Mary E. Frame, Assistant.
S. V. Delacour, "
Ida J. Crozier, "
Ella Woods, "

Female Primary School No. 23,

Northeast corner of Fayette and Front streets.

Teachers, 3; *Scholars*, 131.

A. M. German, Principal.
Minnie Byrn, Assistant.
E. M. Pierce, "

Female Primary School No. 24,

Frederick street, near Lombard.

Teachers, 2; *Scholars*, 75.

Esther Wheeler, Principal.
M. S. Baker, Assistant.

Female Primary School No. 25,

Caroline street, near Bank.

Teachers, 3; *Scholars*, 138.

Mary E. Foster, Principal.
M. E. Grape, Assistant.
A. E. Wardenburg, "

Female Primary School No. 26,

N. W. corner of Caroline and Holland streets.

Teachers, 4; *Scholars*, 154.

Rosalia Barrett, Principal.
M. H. Welling, Assistant.
Rachel A. Atkinson, "
Bettie Cathcart, "

Female Primary School No. 27,

Corner of Chester and Fayette streets.

Teachers, 5; *Scholars*, 208.

E. W. Martin, Principal.
Sue Browning, Assistant.
Martha Aaron, "
L. F. Gould, "
Matilda Maxwell, "

Female Primary School No. 28,

Corner of Battery avenue and Clement streets.

Teachers, 5; *Scholars*, 225.

A. S. Ambrose, Principal.
Emma V. Delanty, Assistant.
Sallie Kemp, "
Ella G. Johnson, "
Maggie R. Floyd, "

Female Primary School No. 29,

Hill street, near Sharp.

Teachers, 4; *Scholars*, 161.

Sarah R. Webster, Principal.
Mollie Delanty, Assistant.
A. E. Taylor, "
Lizzie Kirwan, Temporary.

Female Primary School No. 30,

Corner of Hudson and Chesapeake streets, Canton.

Teachers, 4; *Scholars*, 169.

Alice E. Ford, Principal.
L. Sherwood, Assistant.
Annie Oakes, "
Hannah P. Gray, "

Female Primary School No. 32,

No. 824 West Baltimore street.

Teachers, 4; *Scholars*, 227.

Kate J. Martin, Principal.
Florence Emich, Assistant.
Fannie Gale, "
Nannie L. Emmart, "
Annie Hamilton, "

Female Primary School No. 33,

S. E. corner of Green and Lombard streets.

Teachers, 3; *Scholars*, 130.

Mary E. Walter, Principal.
Emma Wheeler, Assistant.
E. W. Woodward, "

MUSIC TEACHERS.

J. H. Rosewald, High and Primary Schools, E. District.
J. H. Deems, High and Primary Schools, W. District.
R. Shaw, Grammar Schools, Western District.
C. F. Percivall, Grammar Schools, Eastern District.

DRAWING TEACHERS.

Josephine C. Lough, Grammar Schools, E. District.
Roberta Davis, Grammar Schools, Western District.
Olivia Keach, Primary Schools, Eastern District.
Mary F. Durst, Primary Schools, Western District.

Evening School No. 2,

S. W. corner of Broadway and Bank streets.

Teachers, 5; *Scholars*, 200.

Wm. T. Markland, Principal.
C. A. Fairbanks, Assistant.
J. S. Black, "
E. M. Jackson, "
A. Mendenhall, "

Evening School No. 3,

Corner of Bond and Chew streets.

Teachers, 2; *Scholars*, 68.

H. D. Reese, Principal.
Geo. B. Loane, Assistant.

Evening School No. 4,

Corner of Hanover and Lee streets.

Teachers, 5; *Scholars*, 173.

A. F. Wilkerson, Principal.
S. F. Norris, Assistant.
Amos Dodge, "
S. E. Crimmin, "
Jno. Addison, "

Evening School No. 5,

Corner Greenmount avenue and Eager street.

Teachers, 3; *Scholars*, 100.

Chas. G. Edwards, Principal.
Jno. A. Boyle, Assistant.
Chas. H. Cockey, "

Evening School No. 6,

Ross steeet, near Biddle.

Teachers, 2; *Scholars*, 100.

W. F. Wardenburg, Principal.
Richard Grady, Assistant.

Evening School No. 15,

Corner of Republican street and Wagon alley.

Teachers, 3, *Scholars*, 86.

P. T. Reeder, Principal.
A. Neely, Assistant.
C. W. Virtue, "

Evening School No. 24,

Frederick street, near Lombard.

Teachers, 1; *Scholars*, 28.

S. V. Fleury, Teacher.

Male Colored School No. 1,

No. 5 Lexington street.

Teachers, 3; *Scholars*, 149.

John R. Roche, Principal.
Ida Jordan, Assistant.
Mollie F. Warner, "

Male Colored School No. 2,

S. E. corner of Douglas and East streets.

Teachers, 5; *Scholars*, 234.

D. James Cummings, Principal.
J. A. Long, Assistant.
M. L. Mackin, "
J. E. Simonton, "
Eva Deal, "

Male Colored School No. 3,

Corner of Montgomery and Howard streets.

Teachers, 6; *Scholars*, 271.

John L. Yater, Principal.
Jno. M. Armstrong, Assistant.
Sallie Cahill, "
M. A. Roberts, "
Lula G. Nagle, "
Matilda Lauer, Temporary.

Male Colored School No. 4,

Biddle alley, near Pennsylvania avenue.

Teachers, 2; *Scholars*, 84.

S. B. Wolfe, M. D., Principal.
J. M. Thomson, Assistant.

Male Colored School No. 5,

Eastern avenue, near Broadway.

Teachers, 4; *Scholars*, 151.

W. V. Walton, Principal.
Sarah Walker, Assistant.
Alice Roberts, "

Male Colored School No. 7,

Raborg street, west of Fremont.

Teachers, 4; *Scholars*, 270.

George Scott, Principal.
H. Penniman, Assistant.
S. Littlefield, "
Parthenia Bell, "

Female Co'ored School No. 1,

No. 5 Lexington street.

Teachers, 3; *Scholars*, 170.

E. M. Dudley, Principal.
Annie Burgan, Assistant.
A. F. Hickman, "

Female Colored School No. 2,

Corner Thompson and Young streets.

Teachers, 5; *Scholars*, 293.

S. M. Hope, Principal.
T. A. Foster, Assistant.
A. G. Fallon, "
G. Keefer, "
M. A. Moore, "

Female Colored School No. 3,

Montgomery street, corner Howard.

Teachers, 7; *Scholars*, 354.

M. E. Beaufort, Principal.
M. L. Gibbs, Assistant.
Emma W. Waterhouse, "
A. H. Bandell, "
Annie Bowman, "
O. E. Moxley, "
E. V. Bennett, "

Female Colored School No. 4,

Orchard street, near Druid Hill avenue.

Teachers, 4; *Scholars*, 193.

C. W. Reed, Principal.
Lillie Hiser, Assistant.
Mary J. Oliver, "
Kate Honeywell, Temp.

Colored Evening School No. 2,

Corner Thompson and Young streets.

Teachers, 3; *Scholars*, 103.

D. J. Cummings, Principal.
Matthew H. Wright, Assistant.
T. A. Foster, "

Colored Evening School No. 3,

Corner Montgomery street and Plum alley. Howard st.

Teachers, 6; *Scholars*, 263.

John M. Armstrong, Principal.
John L. Yater, Assistant.
John A. Ray, "
Matilda L. Gibbs, "
Sallie Cahill, "
Geo. Carson, "

Colored Evening School No. 5,

Eastern avenue, near Broadway.

Teacher, 1; *Scholars*, 72.

Wm. V. Walton, Principal.

Colored Evening School No. 7,

Raborg street, west of Fremont.

Teachers, 2; *Scholars*, 90.

George Scott, Principal.
Parthenia Bell, Assistant.

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